HISTORY

OFTHE

Late War.

IN THE

NETHERLANDS.

Together with an

ABSTRACT

OFTHE

TREATY at UTRECHT.

By THO. B'RODRICK, Gent.

The whole Illustrated with 3 Curious Copper Plates; And the Coats of Arms of most of the Nobility, and several other Eminent Persons.

LONDON:

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1713

United Service Institution

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To His Excellency

The Right Reverend Father in GOD

José Bilhop of LONDON.

One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL, and First Plenipotentiary at the Congress at UTRECHT.

May it Please Your Excellency,

HUMBLY beg leave to lay the following Memoirs at Your Lordship's Feet; which contain an Abstract of that Bleffed and Glorious PEACE,

**You

The Dedication.

You have with such Unparalell'd Skill and Industry Procur'd for Us, as well as what was most Remarkable and Memorable in the WAR: The most Tedious, Bloody, and Expensive, perhaps, that ever was.

WHEN the Best and Great-est of Queens (encouraged by Your Lordship's Matchless and Happy Address in so many other Negotiations) put the Management of this Heavenly Work into Your Hands: Joyning Her Commission to that of the Almighty, which, Your Lordship had the Honour to Bear: What Joy, what Exultations were to be seen in the Faces of all true ·Sons of the Church of England! being well Assur'd, that as Heaven ·

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The Dedication.

ven it self, would Inspire and Assist its own Messenger, so would it help forward and perfect so Divine a Work: For the we find the Lord of HOSTS, and God of VENGEANCE so often Us'd in the Old Testament; Yet the God of MERCY, and the Prince of PEACE, are the more Darling Attributes of the Almighty, throughout the Brighter Revelations of the New.

MAY the fame Spirit, My LORD, which accompanied You thro'out the whole Course of this Great Work, Unite our Divisions, and Inspire Us with a true Sense of the Blessings of PEACE. May this Unhappy Nation at last see its Errors, and Grate-

The Dedication.

Gratefully Acknowledge what the Greatest of Queens, the Best of Councils, and what Your Lordship (the most Pious and Accomplish'd Prelate of this Age) has done for Us. This, My LORD, is most sincerely Wish'd, and heartily Pray'd for, by,

My LORD,

Your Excellency's

Most Dutiful and Most Obedient Servant

T. BRODRICK.

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PREFACE.

FTER the Great and Unexpected Encouragement I have met with in this Undertaking, from most of the Nobility and Gentry of these Kingdoms; I should certainly be inexcusable if I did not make a Publick Acknowledgment for those extraordinary Favours and Civilities which have enabled Me to Publish the following Work, Containing a Collection of the most Material Transactions of the Late WAR, extracted from the best Accounts publish'd, both Foreign and Domestick; together with Some Remarks of my Own, which I have had particular Opportunities to Make, having had the Honour to converse with most of those Eminent Persons, to whom our Country is so infinitely Indebted for their wonderful Service in Military Affairs, and for bringing this Tedious and Expensive WAR to a Happy Conclusion.

WHEN I first enter'd upon this Design, it was the Opinion of most People, that the WAR would have ended with the Treaty of Geertruy-denberg

The PREFACE.

denberg (with which I propos'd to have compleated my Work:) But the Conferences there being unhappily broke off, I thought my self obliged to continue my History to that Memorable Time, in which, at last, we are bless'd with the Greatest of Blessings, an Honourable, Firm, and Glorious PEACE.

'TIS hop'd those Persons who were the early Encouragers of this Personnance, will excuse the long Delay that has been Made; I having incerted several Additions in the Historical Part, more than what I at first Propos'd, besides some curious Plans Engrav'd by the best Artists I could Procure; with an Abstract of the Transactions at Utrecht, (or elsewhere,) that either Preceded or Contributed to the Persecting the desirable Work of PEACE.

MY Principal Design was to have confined my self particularly to the most Material Transactions of the WAR in the Netherlands: But, sinding that some Campaigns afforded little or nothing Remarkable there, I hope I shall be Pardon'd, if I have made Excursions into Germany, Italy, or Spain, to Entertain my Reader with the Glorious Exploits of the Heroes of our own Country, or those of other Nations, as well as to make the Historical Account of each Campaign near the same Length throughout my Book.

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I HAVE taken all imaginable Care to procure the exactest Draughts of those Fortified Places, that were either besieg'd during the WAR, or that I have had otherwise Occasion to treat of; and must acknowledge my self oblig'd to our English Gazetteer for his Description of most of the Towns mention'd in this Work.

I OWN the Running-Title over each Page throughout the Book ought to have been the same with the General Title: But, great Part of the Sheets having been Printed off before the Conclusion of the WAR, I found it impracticable to Remedy it, and beg my Reader's Pardon for that, or any other Error he may meet with: Since it is imposfible that a Design of this Nature, compos'd of Juch Variety of Matter, and such Diversity of Representations, can pretend to absolute Perfection. However, I declare, I have endeavour'd throughout the whole Course of this Work, to divest my self of all Partiality, and Represent both Persons and Actions in as just a Light as possible, without Embellishment of Words: Hoping the Impartial Part of Mankind will agree with Me in this, That my History affords so many great Actions, perform'd by our own Officers and Soldiers, which need no Illustration, but will appear brightest in their own Native Splendour.

The PREFACE.

HAVING been Honour'd with the Coats of Arms of most of our Nobility, and many of our Gentry, I have plac'd them round the Mapp of Flanders, the Plan of the Battles of Hochstet and Ramillies; heartily wishing there had been more Room to have Adorn'd my Work both with the Coronets and Titles of those Illustrious Families, that have so generously contributed towards the Ornamental Part of my Book: And, if I find that I have omitted any Arms that should have been incerted, I will, with all possible Expedition, contrive to have them Engrav'd on purpose, and added to the rest: Desiring those Persons whose Arms are wanting, to send a Dranght of them to the Bookseller.

AND, as I have the Honour of a Catalogue of Subscribers to this Undertaking, perhaps the most Glorious, as well as Numerous, that have bitherto appear'd in Print; So, I hope, I shall find them so well Satisfied, as to Encourage a greater Design I have in View.

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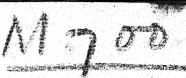
* Mr. William Watts

[3 Books]

REV. Mr. H. Zouch.

Books





United Same



THE

ANNO 1697.

INTRODUCTION.



HE Memorable Congress and Treaty Treaty at at His late Britanick Majesty's Royal Palace of RESWICK, near the Hague, being set on Foot; the Preliminaries after several Debates Concluded and Sign'd; and the Conferences adjourn'd from Time to Time:

The Critical Day (Sep. 20th. 1697.) was come, when either a Happy Peace, or a Long and Bloody War, was to Determine the Fate of all Christendom. But the English, Spanish and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with those of France, having adjusted all Matters remaining in Difference between any of them; did on that (a) DAY, respectively sign the Treaty of Peace, and then complimented each other Concluded. upon the finishing that Important Negotiation. Soon after, the Lords Justices of England, having receiv'd an Express of the Signing of the Peace, caus'd a Proclamation to be drawn up for Proclaiming the same; which was Publish'd by the Heralds on Tuesday 19th of October, before the Gate of the Royal Palace of White-·Hall; then at Temple-Bar; next over against Wood-claim'd. street End in Cheapside; and lastly, at the Royal Ex--change, in the accustomed Manner. After which, the Conferences continued at RESWICK, between the

Imperial

⁽a) N. B. THE Treaty between France and the United Provinces was sign'd at Midnight; that with Spain an Hour afterwards, and that with England at Three of the Clock in the Morning.

ANNO Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries, until the 30th of October, when all things were agreed on, and so put an End to a War that had continued Nine Years, cost vast Sums of Money; impoverish'd the People of all Nations that were concern'd in it, and Destroy'd an infinite Number of Men.

An ABSTRACT of the Articles of PEACE concluded at (a) RESWICK.

Articles of I. THAT there be a Perpetual Peace between the Peace conmost Serene, most Mighty Prince William III. cluded at by the Grace of GOD, King of Great Britain; and Refwick. the most Serene, most Mighty Prince Lewis XIV. King of France, &c.

II. THAT all Enmitties and Hostilities cease.

III. THAT all Offences during the War be Forgiven.

IV. THE French King Engages, that He will afford no Affiftance of any fort to the Enemies of King William; or, any ways molest Him in the Possession of all His Dominions. The King of Great Britain Promises Reciprocally the same to the French King.

V. THAT there be free Commerce between both Nations.

VI. THAT the ordinary Justice of both Kingdoms shall be fairly Executed, and freely Claimed by the Subjects of the other Kingdom, according to the Laws of that wherein they Refide, or have Effects.

VII. THE most Christian King shall Restore all Places which did belong to England before the War, as the King of Great Britain shall also in the same manner Restore all that belong'd to France. Both to be done in fix Months time. VIII

⁽a) I SHALL not pretend to give an Account here, of what pass'd at that Famous Negotiation, nor of the Treaty that was Concluded and Sign'd (any farther than the Articles for our own Nation) because they have been already Publish'd; and would moreover, in some measure, interfere with my present Design

VIII. COMMISSIONERS shall be appointed ANNO to Adjust and Determine the Pretensions of both Nations to the Places in Hudson's Bay. But the Places taken by the French during the former Peace, and retaken by the English during this War, shall be left to the French according to the Preceeding Article: The Capitulation of 1696, to be Observed: The Commissioners to meet in three Months, and determine in six Months all Differences in this Matter.

IX. ALL Letters of Marque and Reprifal shall be void, and none hereafter be Granted.

X. THAT all Captures at Sea are forbid in the different Parts of the World.

XI. THE Peace shall not be broken between the two Kings, by any Act of the Subjects of either throi Inadvertency, contrary to this Treaty.

XII. THAT in case of Future War between the two Kings, the Subjects of either shall peaceably enjoy their own, and have six Months time to withdraw their Effects.

XIII. THAT the Principality of Orange be reftor'd to King William; and the French King to be accountable for all the Profits during the time he has been kept out of it.

XIV. THE Peace concluded at St. Germains between the French King, and the Elector of Branden-burgh in 1679. is Reftor'd.

XV. THE Treaty between the French and the Duke of Savoy be Confirm'd.

XVI. THOSE named by either Kings in fix Months, shall be included in this Treaty, and both Kings express their Thanks to the King of Sweden for His Mediation, and Comprehend him in the best Mannes in this Peace.

XVII. THE Ratification of this Alliance to be deliver'd by both Parties at RESWICK within three Weeks; and it was Ratified accordingly by His Britanick

ANNO nick Majesty (September 25th) and by the King of France (October 3d. N. S. 1698.

Solicitation on to the Crown of Spain.

SOON after the Treaty of RESWICK, there the Success. was a new Project form'd at Court, which was, coming to an Agreement, concerning the Succession to the Crown of Spain. The King of England, having a ferious Regard to the present State of Europe, believ'd that we should never enjoy a solid Peace, unless the King of Spain, Charles II. should name an Heir in his Life-time, to the Exclusion of the Infants of France. To effect this. His Britanick Majesty used all possible means at the Court of Madrid, to Engage the King of Spain to Nominate the Electoral Prince of Bavaria (who was Grandson to his Sister that Married the Emperor) to be his Heir and Successor: The King of Spain then made his WILL, and declar'd therein that young Prince to be his Successor. Altho, this WILL was made with abundance of Secrecy, the King of France (or his Ministers) found means to get a Copy of it, the Is referred very Day that the King of Spain fign'd it. Hereupon.

by the French the most Christian King gave clear Marks of his Refentment, and Order'd the Marquess de Harcourt (his Ambassador at the Court of Madrid) to present a Memorial to His Catholick Majesty; importing, That the King his Master threatned to Revenge himself for their attempting to Exclude for ever, the Lawful Right of his Children to the Succession of Spain. This made an Uneafiness for some time; but Count Tallard (the French Ambassador at the British Court) declar'd. That there might be an Accommodation found out, in Relation to the Spanish Succession, without the Essusion of Blood. He contrived the memorable Treaty of Partition, and communicated the Plan of it to the Marquis De Torcy, and Monsieur De Pompoone; and these Ministers proposed it to the French King. His Majesty approv'd of the Project, and the whole Court esteem'd Count Tallard as a Person of an extraordinary Genius, Hereupon, the King gave a private Audience to the Earl of Fersey (who succeeded the Earl of Portland in his Embassy to France) and told him, That as the Peace of Reswick, had reconciled him to the King of England his Master, he wish'd for nothing more then such means as would contribute to render that Peace Firm and Lasting; not doubting, but His Britanick Majesty was of the same Sentiments: That notwithstanding, if the King of Spain [hould

should die, the indisputable Rights that Monseigneur the ANNO Dauphin had to that Succession, would indispensably engage him to take up Arms again, and enter into a new War, which would be more Prejudicial to the Repose of Europe, then all that had occurr'd during the whole Course of his Reign: Yet, he was very well affur'd, that if the King of England would give his Consent to a new Treaty (the Projest of which he would Communicate to him) it would for ever secure an inviolable Peace. After this Overture, the Earl of Fersy had several Conferences with the Marquiss De Torcy, and Monsieur De Pompoone, upon the Treaty of Partition; and having inform'd the King of England of it, that Prince consented to it. At last it was agreed upon by both Parties, that the Negotiation thould begin; which was carried on with fo much Expedition, that on 29th August, N. S. the Treaty was Concluded, whereby it was Agreed:

I. THAT the Peace of RESWICK shall be Confirm'd.

II. THAT in Confideration of the ill state of the King of Spain's Health; and for preserving the Publick Partition. Peace, in case of his Death without Issue, that Naples and Sicily, the Towns depending upon the Monarchy of Spain on the Coasts of Tuscany, and the Marquisate of Final on that side of Spain, and the Province of Guipuscoa, with Fonterabia, St. Sebastian and Port Passage. on the other fide of Spain; should be given to the Dauphin, in consideration of his Claim to the Crown of Spain.

III. THAT the Crown of Spain, and the other Kingdoms and Places both within and without Europe, should descend to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria. And,

IV. THAT the Dutchy of Milan should be allotted to the Arch-duke Charles, the Emperor's Second Son.

THUS the Treaty of Partition concluded, which was originally contriv'd to ensnare all the Princes of Europe, the Court of France plainly forfeeing the Confequences that fuch a Treaty would produce. For (befides all other Objections) His Britanick Majesty had only a Letter under the French King's Hand that he

ANNO would be faithful in the Execution of this Treaty. And indeed, it was univerfally thought, by those who were Really in His Majesty's Interest, and that of all Europe; that the Security was not strong enough. And Designs of it even so happen'd: For, whilst France was courtambassador ing King William into the said Treaty, the Marquis De Harcourt (the French Embassador in Spain) was inet Madrid. defatigably industrious with the Grandees, in his Infinuations against the House of Austria. But, the Queen of Spain who was nearly related to, and entirely in the Interest of that HOUSE, foreseeing the Designs of France, early concerted Measures with the Count De Harrach (the Imperial Minister) to disappoint them. So that after having prevailed with the King her Husband to remove privately from Madrid to Toledo, (under an Umbrage of preserving his Health) she there labour'd hard with him to support the Interest of the House of Austria, and to get a Ratification of the Will of Philip IV, his Father; whereby the Succession, in default of Issue by his Son, was settled upon the German Branch

of the Austrian Family.

Second Treaty of Partition,

BUT, as Death respects Princes no more than other Men, it took the young Successor to the Monarchy of Spain out of the World; who departed this Life, February VI, 1699, N.S. So that while the Parliament was fitting, there was a fecond Treaty of Partition concluded berween England, France and Holland. Whereby, instead of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, the Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, was to have all the Dominions both within and without Europe, (except what by the former Treaty had been affign'd to the Dauphin and to France) and that the Duke of Lorrain, instead of his own Countrey (which was likewise to be given to France) should have the Dutchy of Milan; and the Prince of Vaudemont the County of Bilche conferr'd on Him. His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for this Treaty. were the Earls of Portland and Ferfey: But this, like the former, was but a present Amusement, and serv'd the French King only for a more violent Breach of his Faith, and for a Pretence of casting more Odium upon His Britanick Majesty and His Ministers.

The French Court push FOR, notwithstanding the former Treaty, the on the Inte- French King made use of all manner of Opportunities Dube of An- to push on the Interest of Philip, Duke of Anjou, selout.

cond Son of the Dauphin of France, which was left to ANNO the Management of the Cardinal Portocarero the Prime Minister, upon a Result of the Intrigues of the Marquis De Harcourt; he having, during his Embassy, gain'd the King of Spain's principal Ministers to his Party. So that His Majesty being taken with a violent Distemper, which daily increas'd, and the whole Court perceiving him to be near his End; Cardinal Portocarero, and the other Ministers, presented him a Will, which was some time before forg'd by the Court of France. Don Anthoin D'Ubella (Secretary of the General dispatches) having read it aloud, the Half-dead King fign'd it, (October II.) and order'd it to be feal'd in his Presence. Whereby he declar'd, that the very Moment that it should please GOD to take him out of this Life, the Duke of Anjou should be Ipso Fasto King of all his Dominions, notwithstanding any kind of Renunciation; and order'd all his Subjects and Vaffals of what Condition foever, to acknowledge him as fuch. Soon after (November 1. N. S.) His (a) Majesty Death of departed this Life, and the faid Will was open'd in the Charles II. Presence of the Spanish Court, and a Copy of it forth- spain, with dispatch'd to the French King, who soon after declar'd his Acceptance of it, without confulting those Allies with whom he had fo lately concluded a Treaty of Partition. So that on November 16, N. S. the Duke Philip Duke of Anjou, was in his Grandfather's Court, Declared and of Anjou de-Saluted KING OF SPAIN.

of Spain.

THE French King being unwilling to stop here, The French caus'd his own Troops to take possession of the Spanish Spanish Ne-Netherlands, and by Stratagem to seize several strong therlands. (b) Towns, partly Garrison'd by the Dutch, for the Defence and Security of their Country; whereby the States were brought under a Necessity of Acknowledging the Duke of Anjou's Title to Spain, to get their Soldiers again; who nevertheless, were not without a

⁽a) CHARLES II. King of Spain, &c. was Born November 6, 1661. and succeeded his Father King Philip IV, in the Year 1666.

⁽b) THE French Troops that were let into the Garrisons of the Spanish Netherlands, were 800 Men into Namur; 2500 into Luxemburg; which were to be attended by 1000 Herse; 500 into Mons; 1500 into Oudenard; 600 into Oftend; 2000 into Newport; and Antwerp (which claim'd a Priviledge of being exempted from receiving a Spanish Garrison) was forc'd to receive what number of Men the French were pleased to impose upon them.

ANNO great deal of Difficulty, fuffer'd to return. The King of Great-Britain was highly exasperated at the French Wing's violent Breach of his Faith and Honour: But most of His Majesty's, and the Dutch Troops being disbanded, they were at that Juncture altogether incapable of making Reprifal, and fo, prudently forbore shewing a Resentment, till they were in a Condition to demand Satisfaction. Soon after, His Britanick Majesty thought fit to dissolve the Parliament (December 10) and to call a new one to meet at Westminster the 6th, of

The Parliament mest.

February ensuing. Monday February the 10th, the King went to the House, and in his Speech declar'd, That the Death of (a) the Duke of Gloucester, had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further Provision for the Succession in the Protestant Line; and that the present State of Affairs (embroil'd by the Death of the King of Spain) merited their Consideration. Whereupon, the Commons made a very Loyal Address; afferting, That they would stand by, and support His Majesty and Government; and take such effectual Measures as

Refolution of the Commons.

might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of England. the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe: And then came to a Resolution, That the Princess Sophia, Dutchess Dowager of Hannover, be declar'd next in Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, after His Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; and that the farther Limitation of the Crown be to the faid Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants: And then address'd His Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to enter into fach Negotiations, in concert with the States General, and other Potentates, as might effectually conduce to the mutual safety of these Kingdoms, and the States-General; and the Preservation of the Peace of Europe.

THE King was very well pleas'd with these Assurances of Duty and Loyalty; "And heartily thank'd "them for their unanimous Resolution to Support and "Affift him: And that he would immediately order

⁽a) THE Illustrious PrinceWILLIAM Duke of GLOUCESTER, was Son of Her Royal Highness the Princess ANNE, by Prince George of Denmark. He was Born at Hampton-Court, July 24, 1689. and on the 27th of the same Month was there Baptized by the Lord Bishop of London. He was taken Sick on Wednesday, July 24, 1700. (being bis Highness's Birth-Day) and on Tuesday, July 30. departed this Life, being Eleven Years and Five Days old,

"his Ministers abroad to enter into Negotiations, in ANNO concert with the States-General, and other Potentates, for attaining of those great Ends which they desired:

"That nothing could more effectually conduce to their Security, than the Unanimity and Vigour they had shewed on that Occasion; and that he should always endeavour, on his part, to preserve and increase the mutual Trust and Considence between them. Whereupon, His Majesty was pleas'd to make a Ratification of the Grand Alliance, between the EMPEROR, HIMSELF, and the STATES-GENERAL of the United Provinces, which was concluded at Vienna, May 12, 1689.

The Grand Alliance betwixt the EMPEROR, King WILLIAM III. and the STATES-GENERAL.

II/ILLIA M the Third, by the Grace of God, King The Grand of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. Defender Alliance. of the Faith, &c. To All and Every one to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas a certain Treaty of Friendship, and stricter Alliance between the most Screne, most Potent, and most Invincible Prince and Lord Leopold, by the Grace of God, Elect Roman Emperor, always August; and of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, &c. KING, &c. And the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, was made and concluded at Vienna. the 12th Day of May last past, on the Emperor's part, by Leopold VVilliam, Count of Konigfegg, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, &c. and Theodore Althete Henry. Count of Stratman, Chancellor of the Court, His Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and Counsellors of State: And on the part of the States-General, by Jacob Hop, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of Amsterdam, and Deputy for Holland and VVestfrizeland, in the Assembly of the States-General. The Tenour of which Treaty is as followeth.

"BE it Known and Declared, That altho' the Treaty concluded at the Hague a few Years since, between His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, for their mutual Defence, does yet remain in its full Vigour: Nevertheless, both His Imperial Majesty,

ANNO " jesty, and the States-General considering the Great? 1701. " ness of the common Danger, which threatens all Chri-" stendom, since the last French Invasion, and the In-"constancy of the French in the Observance of Trea-"ties, have judged it necessary to strengthen the Con-"ditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and the former Uni-"on, with stricter and firmer Ties; and at the same " time to consider of more effectual Means, as well for a restoring as preserving the publick Peace and Safety. "And therefore, the Plenipotentiaries constituted to "that Purpose by both Parties, viz. by His Imperial " Majesty, his Counsellors of State, Leopold VVilliam, "Count of Conig fegg, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, " Sc. and Theodore Althete Henry, Count of Stratman, "Chancellor of the Court; and by the States-General, " Jacob Hop, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of " Amsterdam, and Deputy for Holland and VVestfrize-"land, in the Assembly of the States-General, after "the mutual Exchange of their full Powers, have co-"venanted and agreed in the Manner following.

> I THERE shall be, and remain for ever, a constant, perpetual and inviolable Friendship, and good Correspondence between His Imperial Majesty and the States-General; and each of them shall be obliged earnestly to promote the others Interests, and as much as in them lies, to prevent all Damages and Inconveniences to them.

> II. A N D whereas the French King has lately, without any lawful Cause or Pretext, Attack'd, as well His Imperial Majesty as the States-General, by a most grievous and most Unjust War, there shall be during the fame, not only a Defensive, but also an Offensive Alliance between the contracting Parties, by Virtue whereof they shall both of them act in a hostile manner with all their Forces by Sea and Land, against the faid French King, and fuch of his Allies, as upon Exhortation to be used for that Purpose, shall refuse to seperate themselves from him; and they shall also communicate to one another their Advices, for the more usefully contriving the Actions of the War, either jointly or separately, for the Destruction of the common Enemy.

III. IT shall not be lawful for either Party to with- ANNO draw from this War with France, or to enter separately upon any Convention, Treaty of Peace, or Cessation of Arms with France, and its Adherents, upon any Pretext whatfoever, without the Confent and Concurrence of the other Party.

IV. THERE shall by no means any Peace be concluded before the Peace of Westphalia, and those of Osnabrug, Munster, and the PYRENEES, have, by the Help of God, and by common Force, been vindicated: And all Things, both in Church and State, are restored to their former Condition, according to the Tenour of the same.

V. I N case any Negotiations of Peace or Truce. shall, by common Confent, be entred into, all Things that are transacted, shall on both Sides be communicated, bona fide; nor shall one conclude any thing without the Consent and Satisfaction of the other.

VI. AFTER the present War, by common Confent, shall be ended, and Peace concluded, there shall remain between His Sacred Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the States-General of the United Provinces, a perpetual Defensive Alliance against the often-mentioned Crown of France, and its Adherents, by Virtue whereof both Parties shall use their utmost Endeavours, that the Peace to be made may remain firm and perpetual.

VII. BUT if it should happen that the Crown of France should again attack one or both of the Confederare Parties, contrary to the faid Peace, at what time foever this shall be done, they shall be obliged faithfully to affift each other with all their Forces, and in the fame manner as now, both by Sea and Land, and to repel all manner of Hostility and Violence, and not to defift till all Things are brought again into their former State, according to the Conditions of the aforesaid Peace, and that . Satisfaction be given to the Party. offended.

VIII. FURTHER, His Imperial Majesty and the States-General, shall at all Times, and by all Means, and with all their Force, protect and defend all the Rights ANNO Rights of each other against the Crown of France, and 1701. its Adherents; nor shall they themselves do any Prejudice to each other in their said Rights.

IX. I F there are any Controversies between the contracting Parties, on occasion of the Limits of their Dominions, or that any such should arise hereaster, they shall be accommodated and composed in a Friendly manner, either by a Commission, or Ministers deputed by both Sides, without making use of any manner of Force, and in the mean time nothing shall be innovated therein.

X. THERE shall be invited into the Society of this present Treaty by His Imperial Majesty, the Crown of Spain; and by the States-General, the Crown of England; and there shall be likewise admitted into the same, all the Allies and Confederates of either Party who shall think fix to enter into the same.

XI. THIS Treaty shall be ratified, by both Sides, within the Space of Four Weeks, or sooner, if it may be.

In Witness whereof, and for a greater Confirmation of the Credit and Sincerity hereof, there are Two Instruments of the same Tenour made, and Signed, and Sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties, and reciprocally exchanged.

Done at Vienna the 12th of May, 1689.

(L S) Leopold William, Count of Konig segg.

(L S) T. A. Henry, Count of Stratman.

(L S) 7. Hop.

"WHEREAS the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the United-Provinces, have fent to Us, their Ambassadors Extraordinary, Copies of the Alliance lately concluded with His Sacred Imperial Majesty, to the end that we should in their Name, invite the King of Great Britain, to enter into this Alliance: We the under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary, do declare, That these are true and accurate Copies of those that were sent us; for the

The INTRODUCTION.

xiii.

the Confirmation whereof, we have made this De-ANNO claration, September 10. O. S. 1689.

A Schimmelpenintk, Vander Oge. Arnoult Van Citters.

N. Witsen.

De Weed.

"AND whereas the States-General have, by their " Ambassadors Extraordinary, invited us by Virtue " of the Tenth Article, to enter into the Alliance of " the aforesaid Treaty; We, who desire nothing more " than to lay hold of all those Means which are neces-" fary, and most useful for restoring and preserving " the publick Peace and Quiet, do the more readily " come into the same, that we may give this Proof " of our fincere Affection and Friendship for His Im-" perial Majesty, and the said States-General. Know " ye therefore, that we having perused, and mature-" ly confidered the faid Treaty, have accepted, ap-" proved, and ratified, as we do by these Presents, for "Us, our Heirs and Successors, accept, approve, and " ratifie the same, together with all and every Article "thereof, engaging, and upon the Word of a King " promifing, that we will religiously and inviolably " observe and perform the said Treaty, without vio-" lating it in any Article, or suffering it to the utmost " of our Power to be violated. Provided always that " His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the said States-" General do admit Us into the faid Treaty, and give " and deliver to Us the necessary Instruments respe-" Ctively drawn up in the best manner, In further "Witness and Testimony whereof, we have caused " our Great Seal of ENGLAND, to be affixed to " these Presents,

Signed with our Hand,

WILLIAM R.

ANNO
1701.

King James
II. dies.

ON Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. King (a) James II. departed this Life at St. Germains En ley in France: Whereupon, the French King immediately declar'd the Pretended Prince of Wales to be King of England, Scotland and Ireland. King William (who was a Prince of two much Spirit to bear fuch an Indignity) was no sooner inform'd of this gross Affront given by the Court of France, but he forthwith dispatch'd a Courier to the King of Sweden (as Guarantee of the Treaty of Reswick) to give him an Account of the manifest Violation of that Treaty; and at the same time, His Majesty sent an Express to the Earl of Manchester (his Ambassador at Paris) to come away immediarely without taking leave; and foon after, Monsieur Pouffin (the French Secretary here) had notice given him, that he fhould forthwith depart the Kingdom. In the mean time, the Nation, as well as the King, began to refent this Affront offer'd His Majesty by the French King, who feeing there was no more Credit to be given to a Monarch who made Treaties and broke them again whenever he pleas'd, unanimously Refolv'd to Defend and Support His Britanick Maje-

Addresses to fty in His Undoubted Right; and accordingly, there his Britanwick Majelty, were Addresses came from the City of London, and all Parts of the Kingdom, with Expressions of Detestation of the Persideousness of the French King, and Assurances of Asserting and Desending His Majestry's Unquestionable Right and Fitle to the Impeature of the Impeature of

rial Crown of these Realms.

THE King, when he had perfected the Alliances

The Parlia he was making abroad, return'd to England, November
ment different d

⁽a) HE was Third Son of King Charles I. and Queen Mary; and only Surviving Brother and Heir to King Charles II. He was Born at the Palace of St. James's, October 14th, 1633. and upon the Death of His Brother, February, 6th 1684, was immediately Proclaim'd King, by the Name of King JAMES II. He liv'd above Twelve Years in Exile at the Castle of St. Germains, where after many fruitless and unsuccessful Attempts to Resover and Regain His Kingdoms, He being much broken with Grief departed this Life on Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. in the 68th Year of His Age; from whence His Body was carried to the Monastry of the Benedictins in Paris, where it lies Deposited, and His Heart was sent to the Numery of Charliot.

When the Commons having chofen Mr. ANNO Harley for their Speaker, the King made a most Incomparable Speech, wherein with Manly Energy, he judiciously set forth the true Interest of the Nation, and compaffionately exhorted them to pursue it. Whereupon, both Houses presented to His Majesty very Loyal and Affectionate ADDRESSES, and declar'd their Resolutions to stand by and defend His Majesty's just Title to the Crown; and on the 7th of January, voted (as an immediate supply) that Their Prowhoever would lend 600000 1. for the use of the ceedings. Navy, and 5000000 l. for Guards and Garrisons, should be Repaid the same with Six per Cent. Interest. There was likewise Order'd, to be brought in a Bill for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Protestant Succession, and to extinguish the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales, wherein an Oath of Abjuration was impos'd on all that held Offices; and it was Enacted, That to Compass or Imagine the Death of the Princess A N N E, should be equally Penal, as (by the Statute 25 Edward III.) it is to Compass or Imagine the Death of the King's Son. The House also Voted, that the Number of Forces to Act in Conjunction with the Allies against France, be 40000 Land-Men, and 40000 Sea-Men. On the 3d of February, they Voted that 352000 l. be granted to His Majesty for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons; and afterwards, the Royal Affent was given by Commission to an Act for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of Wales of High-Treason. But on the 21st of Fe- king Wilbruary, as the King was Riding out from Karfer Land falls bruary, as the King was Riding out from Kensington to from his Hunt near Hampton-Court, his Horse fell, and His Ma-Horse. jesty in the Fall broke his Right Collar Bone. It was quickly fet, and His Majesty that Evening return'd to Kensington, but upon opening the Bandage, the Fracture started. It was fer again, and His Majesty slept well all Night, and continued in a fair way of Recovery; till on Sunday March 1st. a Defluxion fell upon his Knee, which was attended with great Pain and Weakness. The Wednesday following he took a Walk in the Gallery, where finding himself Weary, he fell asseep upon a Couch, and was seiz'd with a shivering Fir, which turn'd to a Fever. The Physicians being apprehensive that His Majesty had not long to live, on Sunday about Five in the Morning, he received the Sagrament from the Hands of the Archbishop of Canter-

bury a

'ANNO bury; and about Eight of the Clock, His Majesty sitting 1701. on the Bed-side in his Night-Gown, departed this (a) Life, to the inexpressible Sorrow of all his Loy-His Death. al Subjects; having liv'd Fifty One Years, Four Months, and Four Days: And Reign'd Thirteen Years, and One Month, wanting Four Days. His Royal Corps was Deposited in King HENRY VII's Chappel (while the Service of the Church was perform'd) and afterwards Interr'd in the same Vaults with King CHARLES II. and the late Queen MARY of Glorious Memory.

(a) DOCTORS PRESENT. Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir Theodore Calladon, Doctor Hames, Doctor Harrel, Doctor How, Doctor Hutton, Doctor Lawrence, Sir Thomas Millington, Professor Bodloo, &c. CHIRURGEONS PRESENT. Mr. Bernard, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Ronjat.



A COM-

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COMPLEAT HISTORY

OFTHE

Present War,

A N N O, M DCC II.

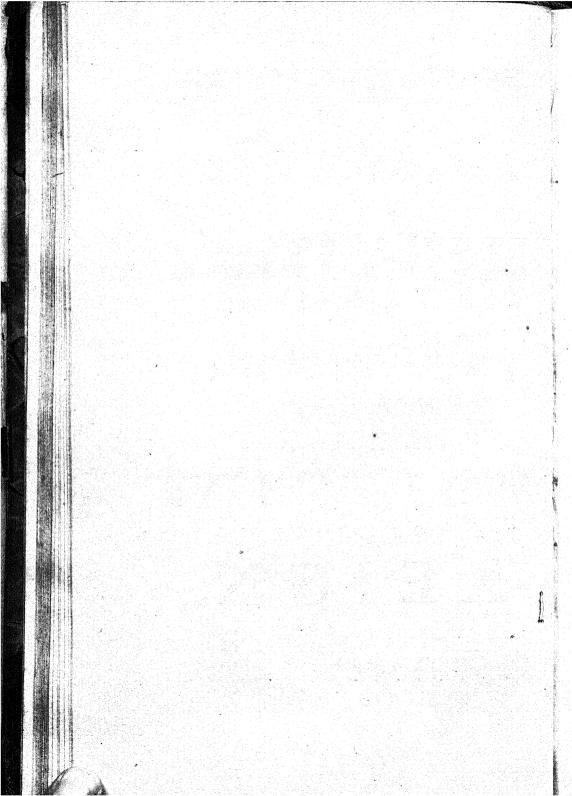
Being the First Year of Her

MAJESTYs

GLORIOUS

REIGN.

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A

ANNO 1702.

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1702.



PON the Death of His late Majesty Queed King WILLIAM, March 8th 170½. Proclaimed; the Lords of the Privy Council immediately Assembled at St. James's; and having agreed on, and Sign'd a Proclamation for Proclaiming her Royal Highness Princess ANNE,

Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland (in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the First Year of the Reign, of the said King William and Queen Mars of Glorious Memory, Intitled, AN ACT FOR DECLARING THE RIGHT OF THE SUBJECT, AND SETLING THE SUCCESSION OF THE CROWN.) Accordingly, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the said Day, Her Majesty was Proclaim'd by the Heralds:

ANNO First, before the outward Gate of Her Royal Palace at 1702. St. James's; next at Charing Cross; then, at Temple-Bar: And lastly, before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, with the Accustomed Ceremonies. (a)

WHILE the Council were Affembled, Her Majesty was Graciously pleas'd to declare her Self in the following Expressions.

My LORDS,

Her Speech to the Privy Council.

I AM extreamly sensible of the General Missortune to these Kingdoms, in the unspeakable loss of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon my Self; which nothing could encourage Me to Undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preservation of our Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of my Country: All these being as Dear to Me, as they can be to any Person whatsoever; you may depend upon it, that no Pains or Diligence shall ever be wanting on my Part, to Preserve and Support them; to maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law Establish'd.

I THINK it proper upon this Occasion of my first speaking to You, to declare my own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we are making to oppose the great Power of France; and I shall lose no time in giving our ALLIES all Assurances, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to pursue the true Interest of England, together with THEIRS, for the support of the Common Cause.

IN

⁽a) ANNE, Our present Gracious Sovereign, is the Hereditary Successor, by a direct Lineal Descent of the Ancient Royal Families of both Kingdems, to the Crowns of England and Scotland. She was Born at St. James's on the 6th of February, 166‡, at Thirty Nine Minutes past Eleven of the Clock at Night. Her Godfather was Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and her Godmothers, were the Young Lady MARY ber Sister, and the Dutchess of Monmouth. She was strictly Educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of England, as by Law Established, by the great Care of her Uncle King Charles II. She was on the 28th of July, 1683. mest happily (Married in the Chappel of St. James's, by Henry Lord Bishop of London,) to his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of Denmark. He was second Son to Frederick III. and Younger Brother to Christian V. King of Denmark.

IN Order to these Ends, I shall always be ready to ANNO ask the Advice of my Council, and of both Houses in Parliament, and defirous to Countenance and Employ, all those who shall heartily Concur and Joyn with Me, in Supporting and Maintaining the Present Establishment and Constitution, against all Enemies and Oppofers whatfoever.

THE next Day, (March 9th,) the two Houses of Lords and Parliament seperately presented Addresses to the Queen; Commons Address the wherein they Declar'd, how deeply fensible they were Queen, of the unspeakable Loss the Nation sustain'd by the Decease of His late Majesty of Glorious Memory; and at the same time, congratulated Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne; and assur'd Her of their Zealous and Firm Resolutions to support her Undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession of the Protestant Line, as by Law Establish'd, against all Oppofers whatfoever. That, they would Sincerely and Vigorously adhere to Her Majesty and Her Allies, in the Profecution of those Measures already entred into. in order to Reduce the Exorbitant Power of France, And, that their Zeal and Affection for Her Majesty's Service, and the Care they had of the Publick Safety, engag'd them to exert themselves with the utmost Vigour and Union, for obtaining under Her Majesty's Reign, such a Ballance of Power and Interest, as might effectually secure the Liberties of Europe. And they also humbly defir'd, that for the Encouragement of all the Allies, no time might be lost in Communicating to them her Royal Resolutions of Adhereing firmly to the Alliances already made.

HER Majesty was very well pleas'd, and return'd them hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances they gave Her in their Addresses; and on March 11th, Her Majefty went to the House of PEERS, and having sent for the COMMONS, she made the following most excellent Speech to both Houses.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

"I CANNOT too much lament my own Unhappi? Her first mels, in succeeding to the Crown so immediately speech to the "after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support, Parliament." "not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe: And

ANNO "I am extreamly Sensible of the Weight and Difficul-1702. "ty it brings upon me.

"BUT, the true concern I have for our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of England, for the mains taining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd; encourages Me in this great Undertaking: Which I promise my self will be Successful, by the Blessing of GOD, and the continuance of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have give en Me so full Assurance.

"THE present Conjuncture of Assairs, require the greatest Application and Dispatch; and I am very glad to find in your several Addresses so Unanimous a Concurrence in the same Opinion with Me, that too much cannot be done for the Encouragement of our Allies, to reduce the Exhorbitant Power of France.

"I cannot but think it very necessary upon this Occasion, to desire you to consider of proper Methods,
towards attaining of an Union between England and
Scotland, which has been so lately Recommended to
You, as a matter that very nearly concerns the Peace
and Security of both Kingdoms.

GENTLEMEN of the House of COM-MONS,

"I need not put you in mind, that the Revenue for defraying the Expences of the Civil Government is Expir'd. I rely entirely upon your Affections for the Supplying it, in such manner as shall be most suitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

"IT shall be my constant Endeavour to make you the best Return for that Duty and Assection you have Expess'd to Me, by a Careful and Diligent Administration for the Good of all my Subjects. And, as I know MY OWN HEART TO BE ENTIFIELY ENGLISH, I can very sincerely assure You, there is not any thing you can expect or "desire"

"defire from Me, which I shall not be ready to do, for ANNO
"the Happiness and Prosperity of England; and shall 1702.
"always find me a strict and Religious Observer of my Word.

ON March 13th, both Houses severally Address'd Lords and the QUEEN; wherein they acknowledg'd the Sa-Commons fecond Adrisfaction they receiv'd from Her Majesty's most Gra-dress to Her cious SPEECH, and that they trusted in GOD it Majelty. would have the fame effect Abroad, as at Home: Equally reviving the Hearts of her Allies and Subjects, and encouraging their utmost endeavour in the Common Cause. They declar'd, that the fincere concern Her Majesty had shew'd for their Religion, the Government in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, and the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line: The Hazards she had expos'd Herself to, in Concert with His late Glorious Majesty, for maintaining their Laws and Liberties, as well as Her most Gracious Asfurances at that time, gave Her Subjects fuch a Confidence in Her Promises, such a Duriful Affection to Her Person, and such a Zeal for Her Service, as would oblige them to make the utmost Efforts, to supply Her Majesty under the Weight and Difficulty of the prefent Conjuncture. That the Concern Her Majesty express'd for Her ALLIES, was a further Obligation laid upon them, who were fensible Their Preservation was necessary to their Own; and who were as defirous as ever to support the Character of the Crown of England, in enabling Her Majesty to maintain the Ballance of Europe. That they could not make suitable Returns to Her Majesty, for Her most Gracious Promises of a Careful and Diligent Administration for the Publick Good, which they thought themselves sufficiently secur'd of, by so solemn an Engagement under Her sacred Word. That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to affure them of all they could Wish, and Recommend to them what they ought to Defire; and they doubted not Her Pious Intentions would procure a Bleffing from Heaven. And that Her Majesty might be assur'd, that Resolutions, so becoming a QUEEN OF ENG-L'AND, could not but make the deepest Impression upon all Hearts, that were True to the Interest of their Country.

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO 1702.

THE Addresses of both Houses of Parliament were follow'd by several others from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the Bishops: From the Bishop and Clergy of the City of London; and from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the same City, with Assurances of their Assectionate Zeal, and Constant Fidelity to Her Majesty's Person and Government; and that they would Sacrifice all that was Dear to them, in Defence thereof, against the Pretended Prince of WALES, the Power of the French King (his only Supporter) and all other Her Majesty's Enemies whatfoever. The Queen having thus ferled an univerfal Harmony, and intire Satisfaction among her own Subjects, was not unmindful of her ALLIES in this critical Conjuncture; and therefore, wrote the following Letter to the States-General, to confirm them in her Intentions of maintaining with them a constant Union and Friendship.

wery Good Friends, Allies, and Confederates.

The Queen's Letter to the States-General.

IT is not without a fensible Grief, that we find our "felves oblig'd to acquaint you with the Afflict-"ing News of the Death of the most High, and most "Mighty Prince, WILLIAM III. King of Eng-" land, Scotland, France and Ireland, our most Dear "Brother, of Glorious Memory. He was seiz'd on "Wednesday last with a Fever, which so much in-" creas'd the following Days, that notwithstanding all " the Remedies that were made use of, he expir'd at " Eight of the Clock on Sunday Morning. This is certainly a very great loss to all Europe, and in particular to your State, whose Inverest he always main-"tein'd with fo much Valour, Prudence, Zeal, and "Conduct. And as it has pleas'd GOD, that we " should succeed him in the Throne of these Kingdoms, " we shall also succeed him in the same Inclination, to "Preferve a constant Union and Amity with You, "and maintain all the Alliances that have been made with your State, by our faid Dear Brother, and other

"our Predecessors; and likewise, to concur with You, ANNO in all the Measures that shall be necessary for the preservation of the Common Liberty of Europe, and for reducing the Power of France within due Bounds. This we defire You to be fully assured of, and that we shall always look upon the Interests of England, and those of your State, to be Inseperable, and united by such Ties as cannot be broke, without the greatest Prejudice to both Nations. We pray GOD to keep You, High and Mighty LORDS, in his Holy Protection.

GIVEN at our Court at St. James's, March 10th, 1702. in the First Year of our Reign.

ANNE R.

AFTER this Letter, the QUEEN was pleas'd Earl of (March 14th) to Elect the Right Honourable the Earl Marlbo of Marlborough, a Knight Companion of the most No-into Holble Order of the Garter; and having Constituted him land. Captain-General of all Her Majesty's Forces, both at Home and Abroad (in Conjunction with Her Allies.) He was immediately dispatch'd into Holland, with the Character of Her Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces. Upon his Arrival at the Hague (March 28th N. S.) his Excellency had feveral Conferences with the Grand Pensioner, and other Ministers: And on the 31st of March, N.S. being conducted to his Publick Audience of the States-General, with great Magnificence, he made the following SPEECH to that August Affembly.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

Thaving pleas'd GOD in his Divine Providence, His speech to take to himself His Majesty King VVILLIAM to the States-of Glorious Memory, to the great loss of this Kingdom, the State of your High and Mighty Lordships, and of all Europe: The QUEEN (my Mistris) who doth succeed on the Throne of her Ancestors, as your Lordships have been inform'd by Her Majesty's Letter, hath commanded Me to declare to your Lordships, That it is her fincere

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO fincere Defire and Inclination to entertain with You the 1702. fame Union, Friendship, and strict Correspondence, as hath subsisted during the Course of the Preceeding Reign; as being perswaded, that nothing in the World can be more Useful and Beneficial for the good of both

Nations, whose Interests are the same.

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HER Majesty has also order'd Me to acquaint Your High and Mighty Lordships, That She is sirmly Refolv'd to contribute all that lies in Her Power, towards the Advancing and Increasing the said Union, Friendinip, and Correspondence; and to make That a constant Maxim of Her Government.

HER Majesty has further commanded Me to assure your High and Mighty Lordships, That She will not only Exactly and Faithfully Observe and Execute the Treaties and Alliances made between the Kings her Predecessors, and Your High and Mighty Lordships; but that She is likewise ready to Renew and Consirm them: As also, to concur with You in all the Measures which have been taken by the late King of Glorious Memory, in pursuance of the said Alliances.

HER Majesty is likewise dispos'd to enter into such other stricter Alliances and Engagements, which shall most conduce to the Interests of both Nations, the preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and Reducing within just Bounds, the Exorbitant Power of France.

IN the mean time, Her Majesty is ready from this Moment, and without any Delay, to concur with your High and Mighty Lordships, and the other Allies to this End, with all Her Forces, as well by Sea as Land.

AND, Her Majesty, to snew Her Zeal the more, has been pleas'd to authorize Me, to concert with your High and Mighty Lordships, the necessary Operations.

THESE motives oblig'd Her Majesty to order Me to depart with all Diligence, in order to come hither; and give your High and Mighty Lordships all possible Assurances thereof, without stopping at the ordinary Formalities.

ANNO 1702.

A ND, I look upon it as an extraordinary Happiness, that Her Majesty has done Me the Honour to Employ Me in this Commission, since it gives Me the opportunity, of expressing to your High and Mighty Lordships, the Zeal I have for your Service.

THE French King was not a little Surpriz'd at these The Sieur Proceedings of the Queen of Great Britain; and find-D'Barre preing that the Death of King William would not have morial to that Effect (either in England or Holland) as he had the Stateso promis'd Himself: Immediately order'd the Sieur De Barre (who was left at the Hague by Count D'Avaux, as Secretary of the Embassy, to inspect the Affairs of France) to take upon him the Title of his Refident to the States, and forthwith fent him Credentials to that Purpose. Whereupon, the said Sieur De Barre presented to the States a long Memorial, containing feveral Infinuations, in Order to break off the Union between England and Holland; to which, their High Mightinesses return'd a most extraordinary Anfwer, shewing their exactness in observing their Treaties and Alliances, and plainly proving, that if France had been really inclin'd to Establish the Peace of Europe. and Re-enter into their ancient Amity with the Republick; she would not have Re-call'd the Count D'Avaux, without offering to make the least Proposal towards a Peace.

AND now, the Preparations for War were carried on with all imaginable Vigour. The Emperor's Arms began to open the Theatre of War in Italy: They did the same upon the Lower-Rhine, the beginning of the Summer; for the Prince of Nassau Saarbrugh (after having been declar'd the Emperor's Marshal de Camp) form'd the Siege of (a) Keyferswaert, with the Troops Keyser-

of swaerr.

⁽a) KEISERSWAERT, is a Town below Duffeldorp, on the Rhine, Mean, but well Fortified; and did belong to the Elector of Cologn. It had a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls fac'd with Brick: As Palso the Counterscarp, which was in a very good Condition. It is seated on the North of the Rhine, fix German Miles beneath Cologn to the North West, and the same distance from Gulick (or Juliers) to the North. The French possess'd themselves of it for Cardinal Furstemburg in 1688, but the late Elector of Brandenburg retook it in the Year, 1689. and deliver'd it to the Elector of Cologn, who in 1701. receiv'd a French Garrison into it, which continued there till it was taken by the Army of the Allies.

ANNO of the States, under the Name of Auxiliary Troops. because the War against the united Power of France and Spain was not as yet publickly Declar'd. General Dopf (who had also been made a Lieutenant General of his Imperial Majesty) was order'd to Invest the Place: The News of this unexpected Siege, being brought to the French Court the 18th of May, by a Courier from Marshal Boufflers, was no small Surprize, it having chang'd the Plan of the Enterprizes that the King had intended; which was, to have open'd the Campaign the beginning of May, with the Siege of Juliers. At the arrival of the Couriers from Marshal Boufflers, His Majesty held a Great Council of WAR; wherein it was Refolv'd. That the Duke of Burgundy should depart the 25th for the Army under that Marshal, and Command it in Person, in Quality of Generalissimo of the King's Armies in the Low-Countries, and the Electorate of Cologn: At the same time, Marshal Boufflers had Orders to march to the Relief of Keyferswaers, with the Army that was before defign'd for the Expedition upon Juliers. The Motions of the Confederate Troops were attended with other uneafinesses at the French Court; for Prince Lewis of Baden was affembling an Army on the Upper Rhine, in the Neighbourhood of Croon-Weissenburg and Lauterburgh, in order to cut off the Communication of Landau and Strasbourg, and the Country of Alface.

DURING these Transactions, there were issued out Three several Declarations of War, against the Kings of France and Spain. They were all made Publick on the same Day. (May 4th.) The Powers that declar'd War, were the EMPEROR, the QUEEN OF ENGLAND, and the STATES-GENERAL of the United Provinces.

ANNO

The EMPEROR'S Declaration of WAR against FRANCE and SPAIN.

W E Leopold, by the Grace of GOD, Elected Em-Emperor's Declaration " peror of the Romans in Germany, Ever August : against the "King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Scla-French King, wonia: Arch-duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Sry-Anjou. "ria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Wirtemburg: Earl of " Tyrol, &c. Do make known, That although fince the "Conclusion of a General Peace, not many Years ago, " at Reswick in Holland, the Crown of France hath, as " well by refusing for a long time to restore the Fortress " of Brifac, as by the Injuries and Damages done to "the House of Montheliard, together with other Vio-"lations, made it abundantly Evident, that they did "not intend to observe this solemn Treaty better than "any of the former. However, being in hopes that we " might pass the Remainder of our troublesome Reign " in Peace, and after having fuffer'd fo many Vexati-"ons to maintain the holy Roman Empire, and our "Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions in the Enjoy-" ment of the present Peace; and for the future, pre-"vent the Effusion of so much innocent Christian "Blood: We have chosen rather patiently to endure "their Infults, and to endeavour to find out Means of "amicably composing the Differences, than to enter "into a fresh Quarrel upon that Account, and there-"upon begin a destructive War. But whereas imme-"diately after the Death of Charles the Second, King " of Spain and Duke of Austria, under the Colour of a "Will, supposed to have been made by that Prince, "(which, however, is really Null and of no Validity) "and, notwithstanding all the Marriage-Contracts, Renunciations, Cessions, Treaties of Peace, and for-" mer Oaths, the King of France has made himself " Master of all the Kingdoms and Countries of his " faid Majesty (among which, there are some that did "belong to our Archducal House, before they came "under the Power of the Crown of Spain, besides " those that are Feudatory and Dependant of the Emspire) and has by Intrusion, put his Grandson the Duke " of Anjou into the same; and moreover, taken "by Force the Dukedom of Mantua, and other Fiefs " of the Empire, although they never belonged to the " Monarchy

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'ANNO" Monarchy of Spain, and has also caused a great " Number of his Troops to enter into the Diocess of "Cologn and Leige, hath feiz'd, and put Garrisons into "all their Towns and strong Places, hath added new " Fortifications to them, and every where erected Ma-" gazines; and contrary to our lawful Ordinances, and "the Execution thereof, according to the Laws of the " Empire committed to the Princes of the Circles, hath "fupported by Force of Arms, and strengthned the "Elector of Cologn, in his Disobedience; and on the other fide, hath caused the faithful Subjects of the Empire to be Imprison'd, and particularly the Baron de "Mean, Dean of Liege, and hath seiz'd and carry'd a-" way several others from off the Lands of the Empire, " and hath attack'd in a Hostile Manner, and ill treated "the Princes of the Circles, who, according to their "Duty, endeavour'd to put in Execution our lawful "Imperial Mandates. And furthermore, his Grandson "the Duke of Anjou hath taken to himself the Titles "that belong to none but our Archducal House, and " hath caused himself to be called the Duke of Austria, "Count of Habsbourg, and of Tyrol. We look upon it " as a Thing inexcusable any longer to pass by in Si-" lence such Hostilities, Infractions and Violences, com-" mitted both against our Archducal House, and our "high Imperial Dignity; on the contrary, we find our felves obliged in Consequence, and by Virtue of the "Laws of Nature, of Nations, and of the Holy Ro-"man Empire, and particularly in Consequence of the "Capitulation we swore to at the Time we were ele-" cted Emperor, and of our Imperial, Archducal, and Patrimonial Dignity, to hinder them with all our " Force and Power, (fince the Endeavours of other Potentates have had as little Success with the said Crown of France, as the Offers we have made of coming to " an amicable Agreement) and that so much more, masmuch as it is a Matter unquestionable, that the " faid Will, which at present serves for a Colour of the " faid Hostilities of France, was contrived by some bribed Spanish Counsellors, according to the Directi-"ons of the French King; and that it was offered to " his late Catholick Majesty, when he was funk to such "a Weakness of Body and Mind, as not to be able to "Read or Understand, much less to Weigh and Examine, as was necessary, the large Contents of the said Will. And moreover, as it is altogether contrary to "the

The Intention of the faid late King, which he had so ANNO " often fignified to us; and as the faid Will is full of "Falfities, and of incomprehensible and contradictory " Matters: And Laftly, as it gives as limble Satisfacti-" on to our just Demand, as the King of France could "receive from it, not to mention, that as yet it hath " not been duly executed by them, but hath already "been broken in many Points; and more particularly, " for as much as it is evident, that the faid Arbitrary "Enterprizes, as well by himself, as in the Name of "his Grandson, as the pretended Lord of the Circle of " Burgundy, and consequently a declared Enemy to Us " and the Empire, do tend to the Overthrow and De-"ftruction of the Imperial Dignity, the Authority and "Rights which were entrusted to Us by a lawful E-" lection.

"SUPPORTED therefore by the Justice of out "Cause, and trusting in the affistance of the Almighty "GOD, we declare and publish by these Presents, That " we hold for our Enemies the French King and the Duke "of Anjou, with their Subjects and Adherents; and "that to prevent the publick Violence and Injury which " are done by them unto Us, the Empire, and the Loyal " States of the faid Empire, and to defend our Imperi-"al. and other Rights, we are obliged to take up "Arms, and to cause our Troops to march against our "faid Enemies. We command by these Presents the " faithful Subjects of Us and the Empire, by the Duty "wherein they stand engaged to Us and the Empire, "and under Pain of Deprivation of Life and Goods: "And we feriously enjoin them by these Presents, That "none of them do engage into the Service of the faid "Crown of France, of the Duke of Anjou, or of his "Adherents; and that none of them do undertake, in "the least to do any Service, or give them any Assi-"france, or to maintain with them, directly or indi-"rectly any Commerce, Partnership, or Correspon-"dence, but that from this Moment they do wholly "break off, and abstain from the same, and do assist "Us with all their Power, to pursue and attack our "faid Enemies, and those which belong to them. "have also this entire Confidence in the Electors, "Princes and States of the Empire, That they will all in general, and every one in his own particular, from "this time forward, at such time as we shall consult With ANNO

"them, according to the Exigence of Affairs, concerna "ing what may be fit to be done in a Matter that does " not respect us alone, but likewise relates to the Welfare and Security of the other principal Members of "the Empire in particular, and confequently, that of "the whole Roman Empire, will aid and affift Us in our lawful and just Undertaking, with their Faith-"ful and wife Advice; and with the Sincere, Unani-"mous, and Firm Conjunction, of all the Force which "GOD and the Empire has given them, to free them-" felves and other injur'd States from Oppression. That "they will contribute towards removing all those Ca-"lamities, and that they will not fuffer themselves to " be drawn away in any wife; let every one therefore "Regulate himself, and take Care accordingly,

IN Witness whereof, we have caus'd these Presents to be Seal'd with our Imperial Seal.

LEOPOLD (L. S.)

Ut D. A. Caunitz.

Her Majesty's DECLARATION of WAR against FRANCE and SPAIN.

ANNE R.

Declaration.

The Queen WHEREAS it hath 'pleas'd Almighty GOD to Call us to the Government of these Realms, " to Call us to the Government of these Realms, " at a time when Our late Dear Brother William III. " of Glorious Memory, had, in pursuance of the Re-" peated Advices of the Parliament of this Kingdom. " entred into Solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Em-" peror of Germany, the States-General of the United " Provinces, and other Princes and Potentates, for Pre-" serving the Liberty and Balance of Europe, and for "Reducing the Exorbitant Power of France: Which "Treaties are Grounded upon the unjust Usurpations "and Encroachments of the French King, who had ta-"ken, and still keeps Possession of a great part of the "Spanish Dominions, Exercising an absolute Authority

" over all that Monarchy, having feiz'd Milan and the ANNO " Spanish Low Countries by his Armies, and made him-" self Master of Cadiz, of the Entrance into the Medi-" terranean, and of the Ports in the Spanish West-Indies "by his Fleets; every where designing to Invade the "Liberties of Europe, and to Obstruct the Freedom of "Navigation and Commerce. And, it being Provided " by the Third and Fourth Articles, of the forementi-"on'd Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months, " (which are some time since Expired) the Injuries com-" plained of were not Remedied, the Parties concerned "fhould mutually Affift each other with their whole "Strength: And whereas, instead of giving the Satis-"faction that ought justly to be expected, the French "King has not only Proceeded to farther Violence, but " has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to "Us and Our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to De-" clare the Pretended Prince of Wales King of England, " Scotland, and Ireland; and has also Influenc'd Spain " to Concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well "as in his other Oppressions; We find Our Selves " oblig'd, for Maintaining the Publick Faith, for Vin-"dicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for Prevenring the Mischiefs which all Europe is Threatned with, " to Declare, and We do hereby accordingly Declare "WAR against France and Spain. And Placing Our " Entire Confidence in the Help of Almighry GOD, in " so Just and Necessary an Undertaking, We will (in "Conjunction with Our Allies) Vigorously Profecute "the same by Sea and Land, being assur'd of the ready "Concurrence and Affiftance of Our Subjects, in a "Cause they have so openly and so heartily Espous'd. " And, We do hereby Will and Require Our Lord High "Admiral of England; Our General of Our Forces; "Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties; Gover-" nours of Our Forts and Garrisons; and all other Of-"ficers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to "Do and Execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecu-"tion of this WAR against France and Spain, their Vas-"fals and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attempts; "Willing and Kequiring all Our Subjects to take No-"tice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly Forbid " 13 hold any Correspondence or Communication with " France or Spain, or their Subjects. But because there " are Remaining in Our Kingdoms, many of the Sub-" jects of France and Spain, We do Declare Our Royal "Intention

nifelio.

ANNO "Intention to be; That all the Subjects of France and 1702. "Spain, who shall Demean themselves Dutifully to-" wards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

> Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth Day of May, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

The MANIFESTO of the STATES. GENERAL, containing the Reasons of their proclaiming War against FRANCE and SPAIN.

The States-THE States-General of the United Netherlands, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye, That the King of France having for a long time fince, cast his Eyes upon these Provinces, to seize upon the same, if possible, or entirely to destroy and ruin them; has, in order to compass his Design, twice attack'd this Republick, (viz. in the Years 1672, and 1688.) by a most unjust and violent WAR, though we had done our utmost to avoid the same, and preserve the Continuation of Peace and Tranquility. That nothing is more evidently known, than that if that King had fucceeded in his Defign, and possessed himself of these Provinces, he would have thereby made his way to the Universal Monarchy. And, if he had but only weakn'd them, and forc'd them to fit still, and separate themselves from their Allies; 'tis no less notorious, that he might have attain'd his Aim, by subduing other Princes and Powers; whereby this Republick had been in a manifest Danger of being reduc'd, as well as other States, and losing her Liberty and Religion; which are the two precious Advantages for which the Subjects of this State have formerly suffer'd fo many cruel Perfecutions: And, which they could never fully and entirely Enjoy, till they had frankly and heartily facrificed their Fortunes and Blood, with every thing else that was dear to them, and maintain'd a WAR of Eighty Years standing, against the then powerful King of Spain.

THAT

THAT, notwithstanding it has pleased GOD to pulnish these Provinces, by the Two last Wars, because of their Sins; yet he has not permitted that the French King should put in Execution his Ambitious Designs; but on the contrary, has so favour'd the Arms of the Republick and their Allies, that they obtain'd in the Years 1678, and 1697. a General Peace: Whereby France was obliged to restore large Provinces, Lordships, and important Places to the Emperor, the Empire, and the King of Spain, which she had posses'd partly by a violent Force, and partly by Crast and Artifices, under the specious Name of Re-union, and other Pretences, against the Treaty of Nimeguen.

THAT, the Treaty of Peace of RESWICK, and that of Commerce, being so solemnly concluded in the Year 1697. We had all the Reason in the World to flatter our selves, that the same would be Bona Fide executed in all its Points: But, we have found on the contrary by Experience, that they did not defign on the part of France to observe them, but only to induce us and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our Forces, and separate us One from the Other, in order to weaken us; and in particular, to enervate and ruin our Subjects in ruining their Commerce, that they might the more eafily obtain the Aim here above-mentioned. This is so notorious, that the Treaties aforesaid of Peace and Commerce were hardly Ratify'd, but they began manifestly, to encroach upon the Trade of these Provinces (which is the Sinew of this State) by their openly refusing to grant us the Tariff promised unto us by the Treaty aforesaid, putting thereby the Subjects and Merchants of this Republick to innumerable Troubles upon that Account: Which obliges us after a long, tedious, and expensive Negotiation, to accept a Tariff, (though disadvantageous to us) contrary to the Tenor of the faid Treaty, in order to prevent a greater Mifchief.

THAT, notwithstanding it was Stipulated by the 5th Article of the said Treaty of Commerce, that such of our Subjects who should Settle in France for carrying on their Trades, should be free and exempted from the Duties and Tax laid upon Foreigners; yet excessive Duties have been laid upon Them, and we have been forced to see and bear the same.

THAT,

ANNO 1702.

THAT, in the mean while, the King of France o-I mitted nothing to perfuade us, by all imaginable Proteflations, that he had no other Defign than the Prefervation of the Peace, and the removing of all Obstacles that might interrupt the fame: And whereas, the weak Constitution of the King of Spain, could not promise a long Life, and that his Death was like to cause great Wars and Differences; this occasion'd a TREATY whereby on one Side, it was provided, That the French King should not have that Exorbitant Power, which otherwise he would have had by the Accession or Union of the Spanish Monarchy to his Crown, and by these means prevented the ill Consequences all Europe was afraid of; and on the other hand, Satisfaction was given to others who claim'd the faid Succession, in order to preserve the General PEACE.

THAT, upon this Foundation, the King of France having concluded on the Third, and Twenty fifth Day of March, 1700, a Solemn Treaty with the King of England and this State, we were in hopes to preserve thereby the General PEACE: But that Treaty was no sooner Concluded, and Ratify'd, but it most evidently Appear'd, That it was not the Intention of the French King to stand by it and Observe it; but on the contrary, that they used all manner of Artifices in the Court of Spain, not only to render the Emperor odious to the Spaniards, but also to oblige the King to dispose of his Succession, by a Testament in Favour of France.

THAT, the King of Spain having some time after departed this Life, they produc'd a Testament, whereby the Duke of Anjou, (Grandson to the King of France) was declar'd Heir of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Deceased King.

THAT, the faid Will being made Publick, the French King did immediately give Proofs of his fecret Intentions, of making use of all imaginable Means to gratiste his vast Ambition: And in order thereunto, (without any respect or regard to a Treaty so solemnly and newly concluded, and the repeated Protestations he had made, never to depart from it) he accepted the said Will, breaking and violating the Treaty aforesaid, without

without giving any previous Communication of his In- ANNO rentions to those with whom he had made it: Notifying the fame without any disguise to the Republick; and alledging for the principal Motive thereof, that the Spirit and Sense of the said Treaty, and nor the Letter, were only to be regarded; and explaining that Spirit and Sense in his own way, as he thought fit; not omitting at the same time to threaten us, and reprefenting the Dangers and Misfortunes which we might expect, if we did not conform our selves to that Spirit. Which Proceeding is a Breach of Faith as uncommon and unheard of, as ever was; and a dangerous Instance. which tends for the future, to undermine and ruin the Faith of all Publick Treaties.

THAT, by virtue of the Testament aforesaid, that King did not content himself to cause the Duke of Anjou to be proclaim'd King of Spain, but he possess'd himself in his Name, of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy, without any regard to the Pretentions of the Emperor; which were to fully own'd in the Treaty aforesaid, that they were not only laid as the Foundation of the said Treaty, but also so far acknowledg'd for just and lawful on all Sides, that the greatest part of the Spanish Monarchy was yielded to the Arch-Duke of Austria.

THAT, the faid King being unwilling to stop there, caus'd his own Troops to take Possession of the Spanish Netherlands, notwithstanding our own were in Garrison therein, by the Permission and Consent of the late King of Spain, for the Defence and Security of the faid Country; and with a great deal of Difficulty, was at last persuaded to let our said Troops return home, after they were very much weakn'd. That by these means, the Republick was at once depriv'd of her Rampart and Barrier, for which we had already maintain'd two Bloody Wars, and which the King of France himself had affign'd in the Condition of the Peace concluded in the Year, 1678, and contrary to what was particularly stipulated in the Treaty of Partition, and infifted upon on the part of the Republick, viz. That the said Spanish Netherlands, should belong to the Arch-Duke of Austria.

1702.

gan to govern Arbitrarily the Kingdoms and Dominions of Spain, under the Name of his Grandson, as well in Civil as in Military Affairs; and has so united those States to his own, as if the same were but one and the same Kingdom and Government: Which can never more evidently appear, than in the case of the Spanish Netherlands, the Barrier of this State, where it appears (as indeed they write it from Spain) that the said Provinces have been absolutely yielded and made over to the King of France; and that he exercises an Absolute Authority over them, both in Civil and Military Affairs, and likewise in matters of Finances.

THAT, the French King having carried his exorbitant Power to the degree, which the Christian World had so long apprehended, and laid suitable Foundations for obtaining the Universal Monarchy; he did not delay it long, to put those Projects in Execution, sending a formidable Army into Italy, to make himself entirely Master thereof, having already sent a great Number of Troops into the Spanish Netherlands to fright us, and oblige us, if possible, to a separate Treaty without our Allies.

THAT, these Artifices (though never so well concerted) falling short of the desired effect, the French King made use of all other imaginable Ways to compel us thereunto by Force; and to that end, seiz'd the City and Cittadel of Liege, without the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and without the previous Consent and Knowledge of the Emperor and the Empire, caus'd the Dean of the said Chapter to be by Violence seiz'd and carry'd away into the Spanish Dominions, that he might not oppose his Design, and in order to strike a Terrour into the said Chapter.

THAT, being not satisfied with having thus seiz'd upon Liege, and in order to streighten us more and more, he possess'd himself (contrary to the Will of the Chapter of Cologn) of the most considerable Places of that Archbishoprick, and particularly, of the Fortresses of Bonn, Keyferswaert, and Rhimberguen, (his Design upon the City of Cologn having happily miscarried by their good Conduct) to put himself in a Condition to invade

vade this Republick, as he had done in the Year, 1672. ANNO And, that nothing might be wanting to make himself fure of it, and in order to block us up on all fides; he caused a considerable number of Troops to be rais'd at his own Charges, in the Country of Wolfembuttle, that they might invade us on that side, sending at the same time all forts of Ammunition and Artillery to the Rhine. through Foreign Countries, the better to invade these Provinces.

THAT, the said King, being not satisfy'd with having streightned us in that manner by Land, proceeded further; and by possessing himself (in the Name of the King of Spain) of all the Harbours in Spain, Naples, Sicily, and other Islands in the Mediterranean, as also the Spanish Netherlands and the Indies; he made himself entire Master of the Commerce of Europe, and obtain'd the Power to exclude us and other Nations from it. And finally, that we might have no Room or Place left to us for Trade, he endeavour'd to perswade the King of Portugal to forbid us his Harbours, and fent at the same time, a Squadron into the West-Indies, on purpose to seize the Silver Fleer, in which our Subjects, and those of other Princes and Potentates, are so confiderably concern'd.

THAT, Affairs being in that intricate and dangerous Condition; We, as the nearest and most exposid to the Fire, having in the first Place invok'd GOD Almighty to our Assistance, thought it necessary to put our selves in a posture of Desence, and to Arm our selves as well as we could, both by Sea and Land, against that exorbitant Power, and the Dangers we were threatn'd with; and at the same time, to desire of our Neighbours and Allies, the Succours they had promifed us by Treaties, in case we were molested and disturbed: Which they having granted us, with the same readiness as we desired, we put our selves in that Condirion, that refusing to hearken to any private Treaty with France, we had time to Confederate our selves with his Imperial Majesty, the King of England, the King of Pruffia, and other Princes and Potentates, for the Common Defence of our, and their respective Dominions, the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and for Recovering the General Peace and Tranquility.

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO 1702.

THAT, every one beginning to open their Eyes, and to think of their natural Defence; the Emperor fent a confiderable Army into Italy to oppose the French King.

THAT, his Imperial Majesty having thought sit to dislodge the French, out of the Electorate of Cologn, and us'd all imaginable ways for it, did, together with the Directors of the Circles concern'd therein, desire our Assistance, which we (conformable to our Engagements, our own Desence, and the strict Alliance we were enter'd into) could not resuse; but on the contrary, thought it necessary that our Forces there and elsewhere, should act as Auxiliaries, by way of Diversion.

THAT, these Proceedings of the French, have, to our great Sorrow, kindled a WAR in several Parts of the World, which is actually begun, and carry'd on with a great deal of Violence.

THAT, as we had not given the least pretence thereunto; but on the contrary, made our utmost Efforts for the Preservation of the General Peace, we were very glad to see a MINISTER that the French King had sent into these Parts, and neglected nothing to engage him to make some Proposals, for maintaining the Peace: But, seeing we could not succeed therein, we made (our selves) some Demands, which we thought necessary for recovering a General Tranquility, and our private Security; but there has been no manner of Answer, nor the least Offer made thereupon.

THAT, indeed some outward Protestations of Peace have been made on that side, but, as at the same time, they continued their Warlike Preparations, to seize the Lands of our Neighbours, and to Confederate themselves with several Princes and Potentates: They have clearly manifested that their Protestations would come to nothing, unless we were resolved to treat separately from our Allies, and this they have still more evidently discovered, by recalling successively two Ministers.

FINALLY. The King has upon that foot, caused his Resident 10 declare unto us in a Memorial, That

his Armies were in a Condition to Act against us, if ANNO we came to no Resolution about the Things contain'd 1702. therein.

AND, as there is nothing more evidently known, than that the Designs of the present King of Spain against the Liberty of our State and Commerce, are the same as those of the King of France; nay, as all the World must be convinc'd by the whole Directions and Management of Affairs, that the King of France, and the present King of Spain, are one and the same in Effect; and that the King of Spain can do, nor will do nothing, but what the King of France pleases, and will have him to do: Even that the Kingdoms of France and Spain are United into one. It follows from thence, that whatever the King of France has done against us, and our Allies, in the Name of the King of Spain, must be taken and understood to be made by the King of Spain himself, or at least by both of them. That by these means, the King of France (above what has been already faid) has made use of the Spanish Troops, in the Name of the King of Spain, to carry on his Design against us. That in that Name he has erected a Fort, within the reach of the Cannon of a Fortress belonging to the States, contrary to the Treaty concluded with the King of Spain in the Year 1648, and contrary to the Laws of Nations, and those of WAR.

THAT, the King of Spain, has not only suffer'd those Proceedings of the King his Grandfather; but absolutely approv'd the same, and the actual Seizing of the whole Monarchy of Spain, and in particular, of the Spanish Netherlands, that necessary Barrier for our State.

THAT, all Divine and Humane Laws dictating to Us, that being thus ftraiten'd, block'd up on all fides, and actually attack'd by the Kings of France and Spain, and threatn'd by them with so many Dangers; we may, and are bound to make use against them, of all the Means GOD and Nature have put into our Hands for our Desence; protecting our Subjects, and for presering their Religion and Liberty: And to that end, to take up ARMS against the said King of France and Spain, who have together Conspir'd our Ruin and Destruction; and declare WAR against them, as we do by these Preserve.

ANNO fents, trusting that GOD Almighty will bless the Justice 1702. of our Cause, and the Means we shall make use of.

States-General Decla ration of War.

DESIRING all Kings, Princes, Republicks, and States, who love their own Preservation and Liberty, together with that of Europe; that they will regard this our Declaration, as an Effect of an urgent and pressing Necessity, for desending ourselves, and protecting our Subjects, and consequently all Europe: And that they will (in conjunction with us) oppose the ill Designs of the Kings of France and Spain, and their exorbitant Power; whereby they intend to make themselves Masters of all Christendom, and to that end to give us Aid and Assistance.

LASTLY, We command and require all our Subjects, and Inhabitants of these Provinces, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers and Others, of what Quality soever they be; to own and regard the said Kings of France and Spain as Enemies of this State. To invade their Country, and fall upon their Subjects and Vassals both by Sea and Land; to repell their Violence, and do every thing else they are oblig'd to do, for the Defence of our Country, and the Damage of our Enemies.

AND, that no body may pretend to be Ignorant thereof, we require and command the Lords-States, Councellors, and Deputy-States of these respective Provinces, and all other Officers and Magistrates of this Country, to cause these Presents to be Proclaim'd, Publish'd, and Posted up, on the 15th Day of this Instant, in all the Places where Publications of this Nature are usually made: Commanding likewise, That the same be publish'd and affix'd in the usual Places, of the District of the Generality. Done and Concluded in the Assembly of the Lords-States-General, at the Hague, May the 8th 1702. Sign'd W. de Nassau, and underneath F. Fagel: And Scal'd with the Seal of the States-General in Red Wax.

THE French Court, was not a little Surpriz'd at the Reception of these three Declarations of WAR, all Publish'd the same Day. Immediately upon their Arrival, the Marquiss de Torey went into a Great Hall, where the King was Walking, and Read them over to Him. His Majesty did not express so much uneasiness at the Com-

Complaint of the Emperor, perhaps, because He was ANNO not the most considerable Potentare, that had declar'd WAR against Him. He made a great many Reslections upon that of the Queen of England, which so particularly respected the Indignity done to that Nation, by acknowledging the Pretended Prince of Wales King of Great Britain. But, what most exasperated His Majefty, was, The Declaration of the States-General of the United Provinces. For, as foon as the Marquis De Torcy had done reading it, the King took it, and in a Transport of Anger threw it upon the Table, saying, That Mefficurs the DUTCH MERCHANTS (meaning thereby, the Lords the States-General) should one day Repent of their Boldness, in declaring War against so great a Monarch. On July 3d, the King of France made the following Declaration of War, against the Emperor, England, and the States-General.

BY THE KING.

LTHO' the Treaty concluded at Reswick, in a The French "Time, when the King by the Superiority of his King's De-"Forces, was in a Condition to have given Laws to claration of "the Neighburing Princes that were Jealous of his " Power, was a certain Proof of the fincere Defire that "His Majesty had always to give Peace to his Sub-" jects, and to restore Peace to Europe. His Majesty " nevertheless finds, that the Emperor without any Law-" ful Right to the Spanish Monarchy, hath put himself in "a Condition by the Augmentation of his Troops, by "Treaties and Alliances with feveral Princes (and par-"ticularly with England, and the States-General of the "United Provinces) to trouble the Repose of Europa "by a new WAR, as unjust, as it is ill Grounded. "They have begun Hostilities on all sides, against, and "contrary to the Treaties, fo folemnly Sworn to: All " Europe is Witness of his Majesty's Moderation. He "hath seen Places Attack'd, advantageous Posts seiz'd, "Convoys stop'd, and Prisoners taken before any De-" claration of WAR; and at a time, when His Majesty " was endeavouring by his Ambaffadors and Envoys, to " Preserve the Peace. All these Steps being so contrary "to fincere Dealing, and their own Interests; and the "Manifesto's and Declarations of War of the Emperor, " England, and the States-General having been Pub-"lish'd: His Majesty finds himself under an indispenANNO 1702.

"fible Necessity (in Order to preserve his Own, and " the King his Grand-Son's Dominions) to Arm on his " fide; and to make Levies sufficient to oppose the Un-"dertakings of the common Enemies. And for that "End, His Majesty is Resolv'd, to Employ all his "Forces by Sea and Land, and (by the help of Divine " Protection, which he Implores on the Justness of his " Cause)to declare WAR against the Emperor, England, "the States-General of the United Provinces, and the "Princes their Allies. His Majesty Orders and Com-"mands all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to " cruise upon the Subjects of the Emperor, England, " and Holland, and on the Subjects of their Allies; and "ftrictly forbids his Subjects to have henceforth any "Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with "them on Pain of Death. And therefore, His Majesty "hath Revok'd, and by these presents Revokes all Per-" missions, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts, "which may have been granted by Him, his Lieute-" nant-Generals, and other his Officers, contrary to "these Presents; and hath declar'd, and does declare "them to be Void, and of none Effect and Force; for-" bidding all Persons whatsoever to have any Regard " unto them. His Majesty Orders and Commands the "Admiral, Mareschals of France, Governours and "Lieutenant-Generals for His Majesty in his Provinces " and Armies; Mareschals De Camp, Colonels, Camp-"Masters, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Maje-" fty's Soldiers, both Horse and Foot, French and "Strangers, and all his other Officers to whom it may " pertain, what is herein contain'd; to Cause, Execute, " each in his Office, within their Towns and Jurisdi-"Ctions. For, fuch is His Majesty's Will and Pleasure, "That these Presents be Publish'd in all the Maritime and other Towns, and in all the Ports, Havens, and other Places of the Kingdom and Lands under his "Obedience, where need shall be, to the End that " none may pretend Ignorance,

Given at MARLI, June 3d 1702.

LOVIS.

1702.

ANNO TO return to the Seige of Keyferswaert. On the 18th of April, at Ten of the Clock at Night, the Trenches were Open'd by 600 Pioneers, supported by seige of 400 Grenadiers, seconded by the Regiments of Dedem Keylerand Rantzau; and before Morning, they were Ad-riedon. vanc'd above 100 Paces. The Enemy, on the 19th, as foon as they discover'd the Workmen, ply'd them with their Cannon, but the loss was not very considerable. On the 20th, the Befiegers did great Execution, by the vast Number of Bombs they threw into the Town: but the Enemy made a Sally with a design to ruin their Works. The Dutch, who upon this Occasion, were the most expos'd, repuls'd the French twice with extraordinary Bravery: But not being fuccour'd in time, and being Inferiour to the Enemy in Number, they were forc'd to quit their Post, and make a retreating Fight; till the Cavalry defign'd for their Relief coming up, the Enemy were conftrain'd to retire in great Precipitation, with the loss of Six or Seven Officers, and about One hundred Soldiers. The Damage on our side, was a Lieutenant Colonel, three other Officers, and about Fifty Soldiers Slain. On the 21st, the Befiegers were employ'd in raifing Batteries of heavy Cannon, in Order to make a Breach in the Wall of the Town, which continued to Fire without Intermission, and dismounted many of the Enemies Cannon: But in the Night, they made a Sally with about Three hundred Men, which were receiv'd fo warmly, that after a very sharp Dispute, they were oblig'd to retire. On the 22d about Four of the Clock in the Morning, they Sallied out again, with a far greater Number and fresher Forces; and having got into the Besiegers Trenches. they oblide'd them after a vigorous Resistance to give way, till more Forces were fent to support them: But, the Cavalry coming up, they fell upon the French with fo much Furiousness and Resolution, that after a long and bloody Encounter, they constrain'd them to fly into the Town, and were pursu'd to the Counterscarpe; leaving a great Number of Dead and Wounded Men upon the Spot, and at the same time, the Brigadier who commanded them, was taken Prisoner. On the 23d in the Morning, 1200 Prussians attack'd an Island in the Rhine about 600 Paces broad, a little below the Town; in which 200 French were Posted, who had built several Works and Fortifications, and had two

ANNO several Batteries there. Upon the Approach of our Men. 1702. they Fir'd very Briskly, but the Prince of Anhalt Def-faw who Commanded, manag'd the Affair with that Prudence and Valour, that the French after a whole days Resistance, being summon'd to Yield, or run the Hazard of being put to the Sword, muriny'd against their Officers, and throwing down their Arms, furrendred at Discretion. The Commander in Chief was so enrag'd, that he laid violent Hands upon himself, and the rest of the Officers attempting to make their escape in a little Boat, were all Kill'd, except a Captain and a Lieutenant. The next day (April 24th) the Besiegers carried their Trenches within 200 Paces of the Town, and had four Batteries continually Firing, with which they had made confiderable Breaches in the Rampart; fo that they intended to make an Attack upon the Counterscarp: For which purpose,a great number of Fascines and Wool-Packs were Prepar'd, imagining by these Proceedings, that the Town would soon Surrender. However, the Confederates were very much mistaken in their Calculation; for the they proposed at first to be Masters of the place in three Weeks, they found it held out near two Months, and had like to have prov'd With great a bad beginning of a New War. For, Count Tallard having posted himself with his slying Camp before Keyserswaert, and rais'd several Batteries of Cannon upon the Bank of the Rhine; fir'd from thence with fo much Success, that the Besiegers (notwithstanding their Intrenchments) were very much Incommoded: And had besides, the Morrisication to see the Besieg'd suc-

> HOWEVER, all this while, the Besiegers so warmly ply'd the Town with their Cannon, and having batter'd the outward Fortifications with Forty Eight great Guns, and Thirty Mortars, the place was almost reduc'd to Ashes: So that upon the 9th of June, they made a General Attack upon the Counterscarp and Ravelin. The Conflict was Bloody and Obstinate, for nothing was to be seen for two Hours but Smoak and Plame; but at length, the Besieg'd were constrain'd to give Ground, and leave the Confederates Masters both

> cour'd from that Camp with Troops, Ammunition, and all necessary Refreshments, which occasion'd the length of the SEIGE. Moreover, the excessive Rains which fell, kept the Rhine continually Swell'd, to the great

Prejudice of the Affailants.

The Countericarp Storm'd.

Difficulty.

of the Ravelin and the Counterscarp, upon which they ANNO immediately lodg'd themselves. The Prince of Nassau 1702. Saarbrugh perform'd Prodigies of Bravery, giving his L Orders with great Contempt of the Danger, and admirable presence of Mind; and all the other Officers and Soldiers behav'd themselves in this Action, beyond Exrectation: However, the Lives of many illustrious Men were lost on both sides. The Prussians lost a Colonel, four Lieutenants; and had three Colonels, one Major, and three other Officers Wounded: And, by the List it appear'd, that the Hollanders and Prussians had 1902 Men Wounded, and 680 Kill'd. Count Tallard having Information of this Affair, broke up his Camp and march'd off; believing he could do the Town no farther Service.

BY another List it appears, That the Dutch lost during this Siege, three Principal Officers, fix Captains, five Lieutenants, nine Enfigns, twenty nine Serjeants, and 439 Soldiers Kill'd: Eighteen Principal Officers. thirty two Captains, fifty three Lieutenants, thirty three Enfigns, ninety nine Serjeants, and about 1252 Soldiers Wounded. Among the Prussians, one Principal Officer Kill'd, and five Wounded: Eighteen inferiour Officers Kill'd, and ninty nine Wounded: 108 Soldiers Kill'd. and 180 Wounded: Five Engineers slain, and four Wounded. It is likewise thought, that the Besieg'd lost near as many Men as the Allies, although they fprung three Mines during the Attack. The Ground was cover'd with dead Bodies, and a great Number were drown'd in the Moats, into which the Defendants threw themselves, endeavouring to make their Escape into the Town. The Marquis De Blainville (who was Governour of the Place) defir'd a Ceffation of Arms, in order to bury his Dead, which was granted, and was no small Argument of a very considerable loss on their fide. The time limited being expir'd, both fides began to Fire upon one another with incredible Fury; and the Besiegers having all things in Readiness surrender for a General Storm, the Enemy beat a Parley, and on thereof. Fune 15th. Surrendred on the following Conditions.

"I. THAT, the Fortifications of the Town should Articles for " be levell'd with the Earth. the Surrender of Keyferfwaert.

"IL THAT,

A Compleat HISTORY

32 ANNO 1702.

"II. THAT, the Garrison should march out with their Horses, Arms, Baggage, &c. Drums beating, "Colours slying, Bullets in Mouth, and to be conducted to Venlo.

"III. THAT, the Garrison should be furnish'd with Seventy Waggons, with four Horses apeice, to carry their Baggage and Wounded Men;
but if the Sick or Wounded desir'd it, or that necessity requir'd it, they should have liberty to stay in the Town, where they should be supply'd with Diet and Medicaments for their Money, till they were in a Condition to make use of their Limbs.

"IV. THAT, the Treasure of the Garrison should be convey'd under a strong Guard to Venlo.

"V. THAT, the Garrison should carry along "with them six Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars at their Choice, with nine Waggons, and a sufficient "Number of Horses to carry their Utensils.

"VI. THAT, the Garrison should carry along with them as much Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and Balls, as would serve for six Discharges of every Piece, and sixteen Discharges for every Soldier: But, that the rest of the Ammunition should be faithfully deliver'd to a Commissary, such as the Besiegers should appoint.

"VII. THAT, the Prisoners taken on both sides, before and after the Siege, should be deliver'd with"out Ransom.

"VIII. THAT, all Acts of Hostility should cease within the Electorate of Cologn, till the entire Eva"cuation of the Place.

"IX. THAT, the Burghers shall be maintain'd in their Privileges, and in the Exercise of the Roman "Catholick Religion.

"X. THAT, several German Officers particularly mention'd, belonging to the Elector of Cologn, shall have Liberty to depart with their Families, with the Proviso,

"Proviso, that this shall be no Precedent to others of ANNO the same Nation, in the said Elector's Service. 1702.

"XI. THAT, the Cow-Gate shall be deliver'd up by Four of the Clock in the Morning, and that the Officers on both sides, shall take care that no Disor der be Committed.

THE War beginning now to be carried on with the utmost Vigilance, General Cohorn was fent into General Spanish Flanders, with a Body of 10000 Men, to de-Cobarn Des molish the Lines erected between Fort St. Donat, and Lines in Fort Isabella; which he manag'd with so much Pru-Flanders. dence, that after he had taken Middleburg (a small Town in the Spanish Territories) which the French had begun to Fortifie, and made himself Master of Fort St. Donat, he in a few days, levell'd those LINES with the Earth, which the French had been making many Months, at an extraordinary Expence, and laid part of the Castellany of Bruges under Contribution to the Confederates. However, after these Successes, upon the Approach of the Marquis De Bedmar, and the Count De la Motte, with the French Troops under their Command (who were Superiour in Number to him) he was forc'd to retire under the Walls of Sluice; but to prevent the Enemies taking Fort St. Donat, he first laid the Country under Water, and forc'd the Spaniards to retire towards Ghent.

THE Confederate Army was drawing together all this while, under the Earl of Athlone, near Clarenbeck; while the French under the Mareschal De Boufflers, with a great Army lay encamp'd at Zanten, near Cleve. They were very watchful of each other, and the Earl of Athlone, having detach'd Major General Dampre with 1000 Horse towards the Enemy, he happen'd to meet a Party of about 600 French Horse, whom he bravely 600 French Attack'd, and totally DEFEATED; killing 200 of feated by the them upon the Spot, and taking near as many Prisoners: Confederateming whom, there was a Lieutenant Colonel, who rates. Commanded the French, and five or fix other Officers. On the Confederates side, there were not above thirty Troopers and Dragoons Kill'd, and it was Observable, that the Dutch Horse particularly distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion.

ABOUT

ANNO

1702. camps from Zanten.

ABOUT the beginning of June, the Mareschial De Boufflers, being reinforc'd by several Detachments, Mareschal and particularly with the Troops of the French King's Houshold, decamp'd from ZANTEN, and bent his March without found of Trumpet, or beat of Drum. through the Plains of Goch, towards the Mookerhide. close by Nimeguen, with a Design to get between the Confederates and that City, and so to cut them off from their Provisions, Ammunition, and Forage. Whereupon, the Earl of Athlone, having early Information of the Enemies Motion, and discovering their Designs. call'd a Council of General Officers, wherein it was unanimously Resolv'd, that the Confederates should begin their March that Evening. The Baggage was fent away to Nimeguen, and after several Marches and Regulations, the Earl about break of Day, receiv'd particular Intelligence of the strength of the Enemy, and thereupon caus'd the Cavalry to be drawn up in Order of Battle, to cover the March of the Infantry. About Eleven in the Morning, the French Horse advanc'd in great Numbers, with the Troops of the Houshold at their Head, and press'd hard upon the Earl, who behav'd himself with abundance of Resolution: However, as the Confederate Squadrons were Wheeling. the French Troops push'd them upon the Foot, and put two or three Battallions into Confusion; but by the Conduct of the General Officers, the Enemy was foon Repuls'd. On the other fide, there happen'd an Encounter between some of the Squadrons of the French King's Houshold, some Danish Squadrons, and some of the Earl of Athlone's Carabineers; who so remarkably diftinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion, that the French were Repuls'd, though with confiderable Loss on both sides. Hereupon, the Confederates retir'd towards NIMEGUEN, and the Burghers having brought their Cannon upon the Ramparts (where every thing was in the greatest Confusion) serv'd the Offices of Gunners themselves, for there was not one of And is un that Function in the Town. They began to play upon fuccessful in the Enemy with a great deal of Vigour, who perceiving that all their Endeavours prov'd Ineffectual, were forc'd to Retreat with confiderable Loss; for their Army being expos'd to the perpetual Fire of the Cannon of the Town, could not remain there without the greatest Danger. Thus was Mareschal Boufflers disappointed

on Nime-

in his Defign of taking NIMEGUEN, which was ANNO in great danger of falling into his Hands; the place 1702. being but indifferently provided for an Attack, and the Enemy missing but half an Hour of arriving in the Outworks before the Confederates. This fuccess must be Attributed chiefly to the Conduct of the Earl of Athlone, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Count De Tilly; who without incommoding themselves, made a Glorious Retreat, which was the only Method they had to take, against an Army so much Superiour to them. It may be also said, that the Zeal and Courage that the Inhabitants of the Town shew'd for its Defence, very much contributed thereto.

THE Enterprize upon Nimeguen thus proving Abortive, and the Reduction of Keyferswaert, was not the only Mortification the French were under; for their Army in Germany being but Weak, and drawing together but flowly, under the Command of the Mareschal De Catinat; gave the Germans an Opportunity of belieging *LANDAU. This strong and Important Fortress, was Landau Inc Invested the 16th of June, (as I mention'd in the Pre- vested, ceeding part of my History) by Prince Lewis of Baden; who decamping from Longencandel, posted his Army before that place, in Order to befiege it in Form. Monfigur De Melac (the Governour of the Town) kept himfelf all that Day, with his Regiment of Horse before the Gate, call'd, the Gate of France; and fir'd continually upon the Imperialists from the great Cannon, infomuch, that several Men and Horses were Kill'd: However, he could stand it no longer, and was forc'd to Retreat into the City. The next Day, a Trumpeter was sent to Prince Lewis of Baden, desiring that he would permit the Ladies to go out of the Town; but his Highness sent word that he would not allow of it, and therefore, it would be in vain for him to make a fecond

^{*} LANDAU, is a little, but strong City of Germany, in the lower Circle, and Palatinate of the Rhine, once Imperial, and Subject to the French, ever since the Treaty of Munster. It was taken from them this present Year by the Germans; but they retook it in 1703. (as will appear by the History of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.) And, in 1704. the Imperialists reduc'd it again, after the Glorious Battle of Blenheim. It stands on the River Queich, Eight Miles South of Neustat, Thirteen West of Philipsbourg, and Sixteen South-West of Spires, Longitude 27, 50. Latitude 49, 3.

ANNO fecond Application. The Besiegers having Open'd their Trenches, rais'd three Attacks: One, on that fide next I the Gate of France; the Second, on that fide next to Queich toward Neustat; and the Last, over against the Citadel or Grand Fort. On the 25th Instant, the Befieg'd made a Sally with 200 Horse, against whom 150 of the Imperial Cavalry were fent; who charging in disorder, gave the Enemy some Advantage over them: But, a Detachment of Foot coming up to their Relief. and making a vigorous Resistance, drove them back into the Town with confiderable Loss. Deserters who frequently came from the Town, affirm'd, That the Befieg'd were under great Consternation, for Money as well as Provisions was very scarce, and that several of the Garrison were fall'n sick. There was nothing very material happen'd till the second of July (N. S.) at which time, the Besiegers plac'd their heavy Cannon upon the feveral Batteries, from which they fir'd upon the Town; but the overflowing of the Waters of the Queich, and other Rivers, very much retarded the Attacks. On the 9th about Midnight, the Befieg'd made another Sally with about 300 Men, who fell upon the Deft of General Thungen's Attack, where were only 200 Grenadiers, who made a brave Refistance, till a Reinforcement came up; and then, they repuls'd the Enemy, who had Twenty Men flain, feveral Wounded. and a Captain taken Prisoner. The loss on our side. were Thirteen Men Kill'd, and Twenty Wounded, among whom were Two Cartains.

The King of bis Arrival in the Contederate Camp.

ON the 27th, the King of the Romans arriv'd in the Romans the Confederate Camp, and was congratulated by Prince Lewis of Baden, who presented him with a very stately Horse, upon which he view'd the Posture of the Army. and visited the Enemies Works, exposing his Person to the thickest Fire of the Cannon from the Town: He also distributed several Florins among the Soldiers and Pioneers for their Encouragement. The Governour of Landau, fent a Trumpet to Compliment His Majesty upon his Arrival, with an offer to forbear Firing upon his Quarters, if he would be pleas'd to let him Understand which it was that he had made choice of. His Majesty return'd him Thanks for his extraordinary Civility, and fent him Word that his Quarters were every where, and that he might Fire where he thought fit. The Siege was carried on but flowly (though the

Enemy made several Sallies, and were Repuls'd with ANNO considerable loss) till on the 16th of August, every 1702. thing being got ready for Storming the Counterscarpe; the same was bravely perform'd that Night, and lasted above three Hours: During which time the Bombs, Grenado's, and Red-hot Bullets flew about without Intermission. The Imperialists were twice vigorously The Coun-Repuls'd, who boldly return'd a third time to the taken, Charge, and at last drove the Enemy from their Posts, after a most terrible Slaughter. The Besiegers lost near 300 Soldiers, and some Officers of Distinction: And, among the Wounded, were several Persons of Quality, as, the Count De Soiffon. (Eldest Brother to Prince Eugene) The Prince of Bareith (who both died of their Wounds) Count Coninfeck, and some others; besides, about 200 private Men. The Loss of the Besseg'd is not certainly known, but must unquestionably be very confiderable, for the Counterscarpe was in two several Places cover'd with Dead Bodies. Notwithstanding, the Besiegers lodg'd themselves upon it; perfected their Lodgments in other Posts they had already gain'd, and prepar'd all things to Assault the Citadel. But, the King of the Romans being inform'd that Mareschal De Catinat, having receiv'd some Reinforcements, was decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of Strasburg, and was marching with an Intent to relieve Landau; His Majesty, and Prince Lewis of Baden, march'd forthwith from before that Town, with all the Horse and Husfars (making together 25000 Men) towards Croon-Wyfsemburgh, in order to oppose him. The Direction of The Citadel the Siege was left to General Thungen; who, on the Storm. 9th of September, between One and Two in the Morning affaulted the Citadel, and carried it in a quarter of an Hours time, with an inconfiderable loss; the Germans, in this Action, having not above Twenty Six Men Kill'd. Hereupon, Orders being given for a General Storm, the Governour prevented it by defiring The King of the Romans being inform'd to Capitulate. of it, return'd before the Place, and granted Monsieur De Melac Honourable Terms. So that on Septemb. 12th the Garrison, consisting of 2000 Men (whereof about 600 were disabled) march'd out of the Place, and were The Town conducted to Pellikbeim.

ANNO

THE Chief ARTICLES agreed on, WERE. 1702

the Surrender of Lan-

Articles for "I. THAT, Monsieur De Melac, the Governour, be Surren"should deliver to the Emperor's Forces, one of "the City Gates, on the Eleventh Instant, at Eight in the " Morning: and on the 12th before Noon, the Garri-" fon should march out of the Place, with Drums beat-" ing. Colours flying, &c. to Pellikheim.

> "II. THAT, the Garrison should have Liberty to " carry out with them, four Pieces of Cannon, and two "Mortars: which should be furnish'd by the Impe-" rialists for that Purpose.

> "III. THAT, they should be permitted to take " with them. Twenty four Charges of Powder, Ball for "each Piece of Cannon, Twenty four Bombs, and as " many Horses and Waggons, as should be Necessary "to carry them; and, that they should be furnish'd " with two Waggons, to carry their Ammunition.

> "IV. THAT, the Inhabitants of Landau, should "be maintain'd in their Privileges, &c. and the Exer-"cifes of their Religion (especially the Roman Catho-"lick) as is stipulated by the Treaties of Munster and " Reswick.

"V. THAT, all the Horse and Baggage of the " Officers and Soldiers in the French Service, might be " convey'd away (except those which belong to the " French King himself) and, that for carrying the same, "and for the conveniency of the Sick and Wounded, " 400 Waggons should be furnish'd at the Emperor's " Expence.

"VI. THAT, the Sick and Wounded might con-"tinue in the Town, till they were Recover'd, with " fome Chirurgeons to look after them: But, that no-" thing more then Ammunition Bread should be allow'd "them at the Emperor's Charge; at whose Expence, " they should afterwards be sent to the next French Gar-" rifon.

ANNO

"VII. THAT, when the Garrison marches out, 1702. "they should not be Molested; and, that the Prisoners L " made on either fide fince the Declaration of War, " should be set at Liberty.

"VIII. THAT, all the French King's Officers Ci-"vil and Ecclefiaftick, whom the Imperialifts will not " fuffer to stay in the Town, may carry away, and fell " off their Effects, and retire in fix Weeks time if they "do not depart with the Garrison.

"IX. THAT, no Officers Baggage should be " fearch'd, and fix cover'd Waggons should be allow'd "them, which should also be free from searching: And, "that no French Deserter should be entertain'd by the " Imperialists.

"X. THAT, an Inventory should be made of all "the Ammunition, Artillery and Provisions, belonging " to the French King which is in the Town; and, that " it should be deliver'd to the Imperial Commissary.

"XI. THAT, the King of the Romans, should dis-"pose of the Provisions that should be found in the "Town, belonging to the Burghers.

"XII. THAT, the Imperialists should not take " any French Soldier out of his Rank; nor by Force, " or Argument, engage him into the Emperor's Service; "but, that they might seize all German Deserters.

WHILST the Siege of Landau was in Agitation, The Earl of the States of Holland sent Orders to all their Generals, Marlborough puts and other Officers, to Obey the Earl of Marlborough, bingless at the United States. who having had feveral Conferences with the Deputies the Head of of the States, left the Hague on the 30th of June (N.S.) the Army. and on the 2d of July arriv'd at Nimeguen; where the Earl of Athlone, and Lieutenant General Dopff, paid him a Visir. At the same time, nineteen Battallions of the .Troops employ'd in the Siege of Keyferswaert; the Troops of Heffe and Lunenburg; the English Forces from Breda, under Major General Lumley, and other Troops; hasten'd from all Parts towards Nimeguen, in Order to Form a Camp at Duckembergh: Where, the Earl of Marlborough being come; on the 8th, he call'd a Coun-

ANNO cil of War, confishing of all the General Officers, to concert the further Operations of the Campaign. On the 16th, his Excellency march'd the Army over the Maefe, and encamp'd at Over-Affelt, near Grave, within two Leagues and an half from the Enemy, who had entrench'd themselves between Goch and Gennep. At that time, the Prince Ernest Augustus (the Elector of Hannover's Youngest Brother) was declar'd Major-General of the Army: And, Colonel Withers, Colonel Stanlay, and Colonel Frederick Hamilton, were appoint. ed Brigadiers of three English Brigades. On the 26th, the Confederate Army re-past the Maese below Grave. and on the 28th encamp'd at Geldorp; upon which Motion, the French went over the same River about Venlo. Two Days after, the Allies remov'd from Geldorp to Grevenbrocck, where finding a French Garrison in the Castle, seated in a Morass, and surrounded with a double Ditch, and good Pallisadoes; they briskly attack'd it, and after some Resistance, forc'd it to Surrender at Discretion. From hence, they advanc'd on the second of August (N. S.) to Petit Brugel, resolving to give Battle to the Duke of Burgundy the next Day; but, that Prince was oblig'd to retire in the Night, leaving the Spanish Guelderland open to the Confederates. From Petit Brugel, they march'd in Order to demolish the Walls of Peer and Bray; two small Towns, which had been of great Use to the Enemy in securing their Convoys. On the 12th, the Confederate Army posted it felf at Everbeck, and on the 22d came to Holchteren, where they found the French preparing to receive them, being very advantageously Posted; and having receiv'd divers Re-inforcements, making about 18 or 20000 Men: So, that they were in a Condition to venture an Engagement, tho' they had no fuch Orders from Court. The Earl of Marlborough, rang'd his Troops in Order of Battle, in which manner he continued his March. The Duke of Burgundy, and the French Generals, rang'd theirs also in Order of Battle, being very well satisfied that there would be no Blows. For the two Armies, were seperated by Marshes and Defiles, in such manner, that it was impossible for either to attack the other without the greatest Risque. They remain'd in this Disposition two Days, cannonading each other, and expecting which of the two, would begin the Attack: But, the French Army, not willing to run any Hazard, decamp'd filently in the Night, and took Post at Berringen. The Allies

Affies seeing they could not find any means to bring the ANNO Duke of Burgundy to a Battle, form'd a Design of taking 1702. Towns, and making all the Conquests they could in the Absence of the Enemy. Upon this Project, they came and encamp'd at Asch, to cover the Siege of (a) VENLO, which was invested the 29th of August, by Venlo In-General Obdam, on the side of Fort St. Michael, and by the Baron De Heyde, on the other side of the Maese, with the Prussian Cavalry: General Cohorn had the Direction of the Attacks; and, the Prince of Nassau Saarburgh, had the Command of the Siege.

THE Trenches were Open'd before the Town (September 6th) on both fides the Maese, without any Loss. On the 8th, the Confederates were Reinforc'd by a Body of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horse; and the following Days, the Attacks were carried on with good Success. The 18th in the Morning, the Fort of St. Michael, over against Venlo, was taken by Storm, in an Attack made by the English, under the Lord Cutts. There were particularly concern'd in this Action, Brigadier General Hamilton, the Royal Regiment of Ireland, and general Hukeloms's Regiment; with 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fusileers, under a Lieutenant Colonel: Besides, 300 Workmen, and a Competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel Blood. After the necessary Dispositions, the Lord Cutts gave Orders to the Officers who led the Grenadiers, that they should attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand; and, that they might proceed with Courage and Alacrity, he gave them an absolute Assurance, that as soon as Fifty of them were lodg'd on the Top of the Ravelin, he would run through any Danger or Difficulty, to fustain them with the rest of his Troops: Moreover, he promis'd in Her Majesty's Name, that he would generously Reward all those, who should distinguish themselves upon this Occasion. His Lordship's Orders were executed with the greatest Resolution and Bravery, and (notwithstanding a Mine which was Sprung by the Enemy) they

⁽a) VENLO, is a very strong Town in the Low Countries, in the Dutchy of Guelderland, and Territory of Ruermond: A Hanse Town, subject to the Spaniards, but taken by the Confederates this present Campaign. It stands on the River Maese, by the Bishoprick of Juliers, ten Miles South-West of Guelders, and eleven North of Ruermond. Longitude 25, 24. Latitude 51, 27.

ANNO they attack'd the Ravelin Sword in Hand, encourage ing and affifting one another with the Affurance of beving feconded; which the Lord Cutts perceiving, he feafonably came up with all his Forces, and engaging the Enemy, foon made himself Master of the Rayelin. Hereupon, the French made such a terrible Fire upon the English, from the Rampart of the Fort, that his Lordship sent Orders to the Officers that were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes. and Attack it Sword in Hand, if it was possible to find a Passage. The Enemy made a very sharp Resistance. from the Flank of one of their Bastions; but the English charg'd and follow'd the Enemy so close, that after they had attack'd the Bridge, and clamber'd up the Ramparts, they pour'd in so fast upon them, that they were no longer able to Refift. We took about 200 Prisoners (whereof Thirty were Officers) with a Brigadier-General, and the Governour: But, all the rest that were in the Fort (to the Number of 600) were Kill'd or Drown'd, endeavouring to make their Escape. except Twelve, who were fo Fortunate as to get over the Maese in small Boats.

Fort St. Mi-chael taken by Storm.

> THERE were feveral Persons of Distinction who fignaliz'd themselves upon this Occasion: The Lord Cutts was remarkably eminent in his Post; as also, the Earl of Huntington, the Lord Lorn, the Lord Marchar. the Prince D'Auvergne, Sir Richard Temple, Colonel Webb, and Mr. Dalrimple. The Prince of Anhalt behav'd himself with Gallantry suitable to his Birth; and, the Prince of Hannover (a Voluntier at the Siege) accompanied the Lord Cutts in the Trenches before the Attack, and continu'd with him great part of the Night in the Fort. Colonel Blood (who acted as first Ingineer) and Monsieur De La Martinerie (à French Protestant Ingineer) were likewise very serviceable in this Action. as well by their Bravery as their Skill. The English upon this Occasion, had two Captains Wounded; two Lieutenants, and one Enfign Kill'd, and three Wounded; one Serjeant Kill'd, and three Wounded; 130 Men Kill'd, and 132 Wounded: And, Captain Bolas (the Lord Cutts's Aid De Camp) with Mr. Eley (an English Volunteer) were both Kill'd on the Spot: The loss. of the Dutch was likewife very confiderable.

> THE Fort being thus taken, the Besiegers employ'd the four following Days in firing furiously upon the Walls

of the Town, in Order to widen the Breaches; and all ANNO other necessary Preparations were made for a General Assault. But, there was one very remarkable Circumstance occur'd, which facilitated the taking of Venlo. The Prince of Nassau Saarburgh (who commanded the Siege) having caus'd a Discharge of all the Cannon and small Arms, to express their Joy for the News of the taking of Landau, the Besseg'd took it as a signal of an Approaching Storm upon the Town; fo that the Count De Varo (the Governour) order'd immediately that the Chamade should be beat. But, the Prince of Nassau not regarding that Event, order'd a fecond discharge to be made, which oblig'd the Count De Varo to fend, not only one, but feveral Drummers to demand a Capitulation, which was executed the 21st of September upon Articles, as usual in such a Case; and the 25th, the The Town Garrison march'd out, and were conducted to Ant-Surrender'd.

AFTER the taking of Venlo, the Count De Tilly (Lieutenant-General of the Dutch Cavalry) march'd with 1200 Horse towards RUREMOND to Invest it. Ruremond. The Siege was form'd the 2d of October by the Prussians on one side of the River, and the English and Dutch on the other. Upon the 6th, the Besiegers Batteries began to Play, and about Seven of the Clock in the Evening, the Besieg'd beat a Parly; the next Day the Town was Surrendred upon Articles, and the Garrison was conducted to Lovain. At the same time, STE-swaet Survey ENSWAERT (a Town strongly Fortisted, stand-render'd ing on the Maese, about sive Miles from Ruremond to the South) was Invested, and taken by Capitulation, upon Honourable Conditions.

MARESCHAL Boufflors being under the greatest Uneasiness, to see the Conquests that the Allies were continually making; thought it high time to provide for the Security of (a) LEIGE, which he apprehended

(a) RUREMOND (or Roermond) is a frong and neat City of the Low Countries, in the Dukedom of Guelderland, standing upon the Maese; where the River Rora (or Roer) falls into it, and imparts its Name to the City it self. It has many stately Monasteries in it, among which, that of the Carthusians is the most Considerable. It was taken this Campaign by the Consederates from the French and Spaniards. It stands Eleven Miles South of Venlo, and Twenty one South of Guelders. Longitude 25, 22. Latitude 51, 16.

Town of Leige Attack'd,

ANNO to be in imminent Danger. So, he decamp'd the 11th of September from Berringhen, and (with the Duke De Main) went to view the Fortifications of the Citadel. But, the Confederates being refolv'd to attack (a) Leige, they march'd (October 12th) in two Columns, between the Maese and the Jecker; and, the next Day, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd within Cannon-Shot of the Citadel. Mareschal Boufflers then made a Motion with the French Army, and Posted himself behind the Main, to protect that fide of Brabant. The fame Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy, sent forth Commissioners to treat with the Earl of Marlborough; and having agreed the next Day on the Articles on both fides, they were accordingly Sign'd, and one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the Conand surren-federates that Night; and, on the 14th, they took Posfession of the whole Town: The Garrison retiring into the Citadel and Charter-House.

der'd to the Allies.

Attack'd.

THE Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 2cth, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the CITADEL, by four English Battallions on the Right, and the like Number of the Dutch on the Left; and the Besiegers carried their Attack that

Night 375 Paces. General Cohorn having rais'd the Batteries, made the 20th, and the Day following, such a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and push'd on the At-The Citadel tack with so much Vigour; that on the 23d, the Earl of Marlborough resolv'd to make an Assault upon the

> Place, which was executed about four of the Clock that Afternoon, by a Detachment of Grenadiers, supported by feveral other Battallions, commanded by the Generals Fagel and Somersfeldt. The Attack was carried on with so much Fury, that the Enemy were forc'd to abandon the Counterscarpe, and the Confederates (instead of lodging themselves thereon) Resolutely push'd

⁽a) LEIGE, is a very considerable City, situated in a Pleasant Valley, environ'd with Hills, the River entring it in two Branches, accompanied with teffer Streams, which make many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Citadel (or Castle) of great strength, built to command the Town; without which, it would be but of small Consequence. . Here is a Famous University, endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenues: There are all Eight Collegiate, and Thirty two Parochial Churches. It was taken this Year by the Confederates, and Invested in 1705. by the French; who broke up the Siege, and retir'd behind their Lines, upon the News of the Duke of Marlborough's speedy return with his Army from the Moselle.

on with Sword in Hand, into the Body of the Place; ANNO which caus'd the Besieg'd presently to throw down their Arms, and beg Quarter.

And taken

THE English Troops in this Action were very Me-by storm. ritorious; but besides the Honour which they acquir'd, they gain'd a confiderable Booty. They found in the Citadel, Thirty fix Pieces of Cannon, a Confiderable quantity of Arms, and all forts of Ammunition: 20000 Crowns in Money, and a valuable parcel of Plate belonging to the Governor; and 'tis affirm'd that one of our Grenadiers, got 1000 Lovis Dor's in a Bag for his own Share. The extraordinary Bravery of the Hereditary Prince of Heffe Caffel, deserves the highest Encomium; who went Voluntier to the Attack at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the Breach the very first, took the Colours from a French Officer. Mr. Wentworth (Brother to the Lord Raby) who likewise went Voluntier in the said Attack, was Kill'd. Monsieur De Violaine (Governour of the Citadel) and the Duke of Charost, were taken Prisoners upon the Breach, and brought to the Earl of Marlborough's Quarters. According to the best Information, the loss of the English in Storming the Citadel, was, One Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, three Captains, and fix Subalterns Slain, and Twenty four Officers Wounded; 143 Soldiers Kill'd, and 160 Wounded. The Citadel being thus taken, after an Obstinate Fight of about three Quarters of an Hour; the Victory of the Allies was foon compleated by the furrender of the Charter-House: The Garrison of which place, Capitu-lated on the 30th of Ottober, and the next Day march'd House Surout, and were conducted to Antwerp.

render'd.

IT will not be improper now to look back, and Observe the Motions of the Elector of Bavaria, who (having by great Remittances of Money, and Promises of larger Supplies, been drawn over to the Interest of The Eletter the Court of France) after a Clandestine manner, sur- of Bavaria priz'd the City of (a) ULM. This Project was execu-ulm.

⁽a) U L M, is a Strong, Rich, and Populous City of Germany, in the Circle of Suabia, free and Imperial: Adorn'd with many stately Edifices; and particularly, with a Cathedral entoll'd beyond any in Germany; It stands on the River Danube and Iller, Thirty Eight Miles West of Ausburg, Forty Nine almost South-East of Stugard, and Fifty Eight North-East onitance, Long. 30.00. Lat. 48, 14.

ANNO ted by Monsieur Peckman (Lieutenant Colonel of his Electoral Highness's Guards.) He caus'd 600 Dragoons of the Regiment of the Count De Fels, to lie in Ambuscade in a little Wood near the Town. The Regiment of Dragoons of the Count De Monasterol. and the Chevalier De Sanctini, took Post a little farther off. with 200 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers. After this, there were Forty Officers chose, who were difguis'd like Country Boors, in Order to cover the Defign. The 8th of September, between Five and Six in the Morning; under the Protection of a thick Fog, these suppos'd Peasants offer'd to enter the City; having Pistols, Bayoners, and two Grenado's: first who advanc'd, knock'd down the Officer that commanded, and the second kill'd the Centinel that stood next him. Whereupon, a particular Signal being given, the Bavarian Dragoons enter'd Sword in Hand, and made themselves Masters of the Rampart, the Arfenal, and the five Bastions; and the Garrison being drawn together, were foon dispers'd. The Militia of the Town, which consisted of Eighteen Companies (each Company containing 200 Men) brought out the Colours and began to Assemble. They fir'd very briskly upon the Bavarians, in which Confusion many were Kill'd on both fides. The Women were under the greatest Consternation, and play'd the Military part, with any thing that came next to their Hands: But notwithstanding, the Bavarians kept the Posts they had Posses'd themselves of, and defended them by Favour of the Troops that Arriv'd.

The Empire Spain.

THIS Affair of the City of Ulm, was warmly de-War against bated in the three Colleges of the Dyet that compose France and the Empire, and incens'd them to that Degree, that it was immediately resolv'd, by the Plurality of Voices, to declare War against the French King, and the Duke of Anjou, which was accordingly perform'd. And, as to the Breach of Peace committed by the Elector of Bavária, a Writing was drawn up, requesting his Imperial Majesty to Act against the said Elector, according to the Constitutions of the Empire. In the Interim, great Care was taken to prevent his Conjunction with the French; and whilst the Confederates were entirely Ignorant of the Elector's Defigns, there were accidenrally feiz'd three Dispatches between Waldsbut and Rhinefield: whereof one was from Marelchal Catinat to the Elector, and the other two, were from the Ele- ANNO ctor to the Mareschal: Which being perus'd, the Contents very much enlighten'd the Imperialists, and gave them an Opportunity of making an effectual Opposition, to all the Elector's treacherous Contrivances.

AFTER the taking of Ulm, the French made themfelves Masters of the little Town of (a) Neubourg: Battle of which occasion'd a Bloody Battle between the Imperia-Fridlinguen. lifts, and the Troops of France: This Action was at (b) FRIDLINGUEN after the following Manner. Prince Lewis of Baden being very much diffatisfied that Neubourg should fall into the Enemies Hands, made a Motion with one part of his Army, in order to retake that place, and to cover Brifac; but, he was so much weaken'd by the Detachments that he had fent towards Suabia (in order to hinder the Conjunction of the Bavarians and French) that he had not above 8000 Men in his Camp, near Fridlinguen. Of which, the Enemy having Intelligence, thought there could not be a more feafonable Opportunity to Attack him. In order thereunto, the French, who were divided into two Bodies. (one whereof, was commanded by the Marquiss De Villars, now Mareschal of France, and the other, by the Count De Guiscard.) On the 13th of October (N.S.) pass'd the Rhine with the Infantry; which the next Day were follow'd by the Cavalry. Hereupon, the Prince of Baden decamp'd from Fridlinguen (for fear of being enclos'd by the two Bodies of the French) and whilst he was upon the March, Count Merci, who brought up the Rear with 400 Horse, sent him Word, that Monfieur Villars was advancing towards him. with Thirty Battallions, and Forty Squadrons, in order of Battle. Hereupon, the Prince caus'd his Army to Face about, which being not above 1500 Paces from

⁽a) NEUBOURG (or Newburg) a Decaying Place in the Circle of Suabia. It was taken by the French this present Campaign, and they continued in Possession of it. It stands on the River Rhine, Twelve Miles North of Basil, and Fourteen South of Brisac. Lon. 27. 20. Lat. 47. 44.

⁽b) FRIDLINGUEN, a Small Town of Germany, in the Circle of Suabia, Marquisate of Baden, and District of Baden-Liller. The French and Imperialifts had a sharp and doubtful Engagement there this present Campaign. It lies about three Miles East of the Rhine, four Miles North-East of Hunninguen, and five Miles North by East of Basil. Longitude 29. 20. Latitude 47. 39.

treat.

ANNO the Enemy, both fides made a Halt; and the Prince began the Engagement by playing upon the French with The Imperialists being then attack'd. his Cannon. push'd the Enemy back very Vigorously; and being come down into the Plain, charg'd so briskly the Right Wing of the French Army, that there was scarce ever a more stubborn and bloody Battle feen, which continued near two Hours. But, the Imperialists being much weaker than the French, and the Count De Guifcard coming up with fresh Succours; the second line of the Imperial Cavalry, was on a sudden put into such Disorder, that all the Horse quitted the Field in great Confusion. The Prince, now thought it high time, to make the best Retreat he could with his Infantry; but they (contrary to his Expectations) fell in with the French Foot, with such undaunted Bravery, that they broke their Ranks, and drove them from their Ground into a Wood adjoyning; through which they pursu'd The French them almost to Hunninguen. The French Horse all this while stood still, and feem'd to be only Spectators of the Defeat of their Infantry; but observing their Foot to be entirely Routed, they likewise made their Re-

> THE Prince having thus Obtain'd the Victory, continued about five Hours in the Field of Battle, and then bent his March towards Stauffen. Notwithstanding, these Disadvantages of the Enemy, the French King order'd Te Deum to be Sung, as if his Troops had been Victorious: And, to support the Reputation of it, afferted they took Fridlinguen the next Day, and upon this Occasion, rais'd the Marquis De Villars, to the Dignity of Mareschal of France. But the Prince of Baden, being willing to let all the World know the contrary, and, that this Action had no ways disconcerted his Measures; he made three Detachments from his Army: One, towards the Black-Forest, to block up the Passage into Bavaria; Another, to attack Neubourg; and a Third, to Re-inforce the Prince of Saxe Meininguen, who was observing the Motions of Count Tallard, and the Marquis De Lomaria. But, before this, he Re-affembled all his Troops, and being Re-inforc'd by General Thungen, with 1500 Men, he form'd fo confiderable an Army, that he defir'd nothing more then a fecond Engagement with Mareschal Villars; and to that end, advanced with his Army intending to Attack him: But,

But, the Mareschal not thinking fit to wait his coming, ANNO repass'd the Rhine, and so, was disappointed by this 1702: Action, in joyning with the Elector of Bavaria.

THE latter end of October, Count Tallard, and the Marquis De Lomaria, (with a Body of 18000 Men) Treves and made themselves Masters of Treves; and, on the 27th, Traerbach advanc'd towards Traerbach; and, having form'd the French. Siege of that Place, they took it after a very front Refistance. On the other fide, the Hereditary Prince of Heffe Caffel, marching from the grand Army at Leige, with 9000 Hessians, finding the French had possess'd themselves of Zinch, Lintz, Brisac, and Andernach, retook those Places. The Garrison of Zinch, surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War; those of Brisac; quitted the Place upon the Prince's Approach: But Andernach (being defended by a Garrison of 400 Men. a good Wall, Rampart, and Moat) made a longer Refistance. However, the Hessians having rais'd a Battery, and posses'd themselves in the Night of an advantageous Post, near one of the Gates, in order to storm the Place the next Morning; the Enemy bear a Parly, and the PRINCE gave them leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, but refus'd them the Honour of any Articles. After that, he march'd away with 2000 Men to attack Lintz, but the French immediately quitted the Place, and retir'd to Bonne.

I SHALL add to what has been here related, a proceedings fhort Account of what pass'd in ITALY, with which I in Italy. intend to finish the Campaign. On the 21st of March, there happen'd an Engagement, between Count Teffe (Governour of Mantua) and Count Trautsmansdorf (Commander of the Blockade of that City) in which, Count Teffe was wounded, and his Son, with a Spaniffs Major-General, and the Count De Clermont (Mareschal De Camp) died of their Wounds; besides a great Number of Inferiour Officers, and about 400 Private Men Kill'd and Wounded. The Germans lost 5 Officers, and about 230 Soldiers, in this Action. After this, the Duke of Vendosme, marching into the Territories of Piasenza, and boasting that he would relieve Mantua; Prince Eugene (in order to frustrate his Designs) drew up his Forces into a more advantageous Posture.

50

ANNO 1702.

ON the 17th of April, King Philip ariv'd from Barcelona at Naples, and sent Word to the Duke of Vendosme, that he might Relieve Mantua. Prince Bugene acted with the utmost Pre-caution to prevent it; but, being oblig'd to abandon Ustiano, and draw off his own Men from Marmirolo (whereby Mantua was free on that Side next to Veronesa) the Duke of Vendosme pass'd the Chiefa without Opposition, and came to Mantua the 24th of May, whereby a Way was open'd to relieve the Place.

Mantua reliev'd.

> ABOUT the Middle of July, the separate Bodies of the French Army having join'd the Duke of Vendosme, King Philip put himself at the Head of them, and march'd towards the River of Parma, in order to pass it. Hereupon, Prince Eugene (having a watchful Eye upon Bersello) sent General Visconti, with three Regiments of Horse, to re-inforce that Body of the Army, which lay intrench'd along the Banks of the Lenza, with a Defign to dispute the Passage of that River with King Philip, who was advancing towards it with a very Numerous Army. But, that General was fo unexpectedly furpriz'd in his Camp at Santta Victoria, by the French Cavalry, that, the Imperialists had hardly Time to mount their Horses: Notwithstanding, they made so Resolute a Resistance, that they repuls'd the Enemy 3 times, and took 3 Standards; but at last, the French Infantry press'd so hard upon them, and being fuperiour in Number, they were Forc'd to Retreat. Visconti De- The Imperialists lost in this Action two Pair of Kettle-Drums, and all their Baggage; and about 400 Men were missing, of which, 270 were made Prisoners.

feated.

ABOUT the middle of August, King Philip, with an Army of 35000 Men, advanc'd as far as La Testa, with a design to attack the Imperialists; and in order thereto, he fent to the Prince of Vaudemont for a Reinforcement of 12 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, and afterwards march'd to (a) LUZARA, defigning to seize on that Place, and to make it his Head Quarters.

⁽a) LUZARA, is a Castle in Italy, near the Po, in the Dutchy of Gustalla. 8 Miles South of Borgo-Force, and 11 Miles North-East of Berfello. It has been very Famous for the Battle above-mention'd even fince.

But, the Governour soon put himself into a Posture of ANNO Defence, and answer'd his Summons with nothing but Cannon Balls. Prince Eugene being inform'd of these Motions, advanc'd with the Imperial Troops (which confifted only of 25000 Men) within fight of the Left Wing of the French Army; and if the Nature of the Place had permitted, he would prefently have engag'd. But, having thought it necessary to alter the Disposition of his Men, (August: 15) about 5 in the Evening, he gave the Signal of Battle, and then the Artillery began to Play upon the Enemy. About an Hour after, the Battle of Right Wing of the Imperialists, charg'd the Left of LUZARA, the French, and attack'd them in their Post, which extended it felf along the Banks of the Po. This happen'd to be unsuccessful on our Side; for the Prince of Commerci (who was entirely belov'd) being kill'd on the Spor, caus'd the Troops which he commanded, to be in so great a Consternation, that 3 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were put into Disorder by the Enemies small Shot, and the furious Onset of the Cavalry. that charg'd the Flank of the Imperial Horse. But, this Confusion was soon over; for, the Battalions and Squadrons that had given Ground, Rally'd again; and several Regiments advancing to their Relief, they charg'd the Enemy fo vigoroufly, that they were driven from their Post: And, tho' the French King's Gens D' Armes made a very ftout Refistance, and rally'd four times in their Retreat; yet, they were chac'd above a Thousand Paces from one Intrenchment to another. The Left Wing fought with as great Resolution and Intrepidity as the Right; for, General Guido de Staremberg (who commanded the Infantry) began the Attack with the Grenadiers: And, altho' the Enemy endeavour'd to penetrate their Flank with their Carabineers, the Imperialists stood their Charge with fuch extraordinary Courage and Firmness, and afterwards fell upon them with so much Bravery, that they could no longer stand it, but were forc'd to Retreat: Sometimes they Rally'd by favour of the Ground, and the Superi- The French ority of their Numbers; but, being repuls'd three or Defeated. four times, they were quite driven out of their Posts. and Night put an end to the Engagement.

THERE were several Officers, who particularly The Loss distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion. The computed Prince De Commerci (whom I mention'd before) being Kill'd at the beginning of the Action, was extreamly E 2 lamented.

ANNO lamented, as a Person not only endow'd with several Political Qualifications; but, who gave the most Illu-Ifrious Demonstration of an undaunted Courage. General Warner with the Artillery: General Guido De Staremberg with the Infantry: And, the young Prince of Vaudemont with the Cavalry; exerted themselves with incredible Valour. The Prince of Lichtenstein (who was in the Imperialists Right Wing) receiv'd Five Wounds; And, the Count of Trautsmansdorf (General of the Horse) being disabled by a Contusion in his Foot. were both carried out of the Field of Battle. In short, all the Troops acquitted themselves of their Duty to Admiration. The Victory has been contested by both Parties: The French pretend to the Honour of the Action. from the Consequence of it; having the next Day, made themselves Masters of Luzara; and the remaining part of the Campaign, dislodg'd the Germans from several Posts hereafter mention'd. However, it must be allow'd by those who are Impartial, that the Imperialists gain'd the Advantage of the Day; having drove the Enemy above a Thousand Paces from the Field of Battle, and actually encamp'd upon it: They also made themselves Masters of their Ammunition and Provision, a great Number of their Tents, and of all their Pioneering Instruments. Moreover, the Enemy's Loss was not computed to be less than 8000 Men; whereas, the Number of the Imperialists, were no more than 2672 Kill'd and Wounded.

ARemarkeation.

ON the 21st of September, Colonel Ebergeni, Coble Expedi- lonel Paul Diack, and the Marquis Davia, left the Imperial Camp, and fet forward thro' Parma and Milan, upon a very furprizing Expedition. In their March, as they were passing the River PO, they found several Boats laden with Silks, which the Soldiers plunder'd, and carried away as much as they could. They likewise found a Boat laden with Wheat, another with Rice, and two with Meal, which they destroy'd; and took the Commissary Prisoner. After this, they went to Pavia, with 300 Hussars, and threatned to ruin the Country, if they did not pay them 1000 Pistoles; the Inhabitants offer'd 900, which was receiv'd accordingly. From thence, they went to the Convent of the Chartreux, and demanded 2000 Pistoles; whereupon, they paid down 2000 Philipines, and gave them a Bill of Exchange for the rest. From Pavia, they advane'd as far

as Milan, and entring the City Gates with 60 Huffars, ANNO and 30 Germans, they cry'd out, LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR. The Burghers were, at first, L under a great Confternation; but the Imperialists (10 far from exercifing Hostilities) threw Money about the Streets, and the Inhabitants began to be quier. At last, they retreated but of the City, and were attack'd by a Milanois Marquis, with some Horse and Foot; which were foon repuls'd. So on the 2d of October, they return'd to the Imperial Camp, without the Loss of one Man; bringing with them a Booty of 3000 Pistoles, a Thousand stately Horses, several Bales of Silks and Stuffs, and a great Quantity of other Goods and Merchandise.

THERE was another Circumstance towards the Three com-End of this Campaign, which ought not to be Omitted, panies of Captain Eben fallying out of the Imperial Camp, with Routed by the 300 Horse and Foor; Posted Captain Schomback with Imperialists. 50 Foot, in an Out-house near the City of Mantua, which the Enemy constantly took Possession of every Morning, with a Hundred Grenadiers. He conceal'd his Infantry in some Ditches adjacent, and dispos'd of his Cavalry in Places most advantageous to his Purpose. By break of Day, the Enemy beat the Road with some Horse (which the Imperialists let pass without any Disturbance) Soon after, Three Companies of Grenadiers came out of the Ciry; two of which, march'd beyond the Out-house, and the Third being about to enter. Captain Schomback fell upon them with a great deal Whereupon, the other two Companies of Vigour. coming up to their Affistance, Captain Eben charg'd them fo furiously with all his Horse and Foot, that Two French Captains, and almost all their Men were Kill'd upon the Spot; and the remainer (confifting of two Lieutenants, 65 private Men, and 14 Horse,) were raken Prisoners.

THE French, to keep up the Reputation of a Victo- The French take Gualtalry at the Battle of Luzara, resolv'd to besiege Guastalla; ia. and on the last of September, open'd their Trenches before that Place; which in a short time, surrender'd upon Articles. About the middle of November, the Duke of Vendosme, finding his Army very much incommoded by the continual Rains, and the swelling of the Po; decamp'd in the middle of a dark Night, and march'd E 3 withou .

nuolo.

ANNO without beat of Drum, towards Reggiolo. Whereupon Prince Eugene (the next Morning) possess'd himself of their Intrenchments; and detatch'd the Marquiss Vaubonne with 50 Horse, to get Intelligence of their March; who falling in with the Enemies Baggage, brought away several Mules and Horses, with a good Booty: And, had the Marquiss been furnish'd with a more numerous Detachment, 'tis probable they might have taken most of their Baggage, and part of their Artillery. The Duke of Vendosme, to repair this Injury, sent the Count De Tesse out of Mantua, with a Detachment to Rorgoforte, besiege Borgoforte, which Lieutenant-Colonel Malvezzi

foon furrender'd, it being a Village defended but by

one fingle Pallifado. Soon after, the French took Goverand Gover- nuolo, (a Place well scituated, but of very little Strength) and pretended to bombard Borfello; and to drown the Quarters of the Imperialists, by turning the Course of the River Secchia. In the mean while, Prince EU-

Prince Eu- GENE's Affairs calling him to Vienna; on the 30th gene goes to of December, he arriv'd at Venice, and the Day follow-Vienna. ing, set out for the Imperial Court; leaving the Army

to be commanded in his Absence, by Count Staremberg, and the Prince of Lichtestein; who took all necessary Pre-cautions, to secure themselves against the Insults of

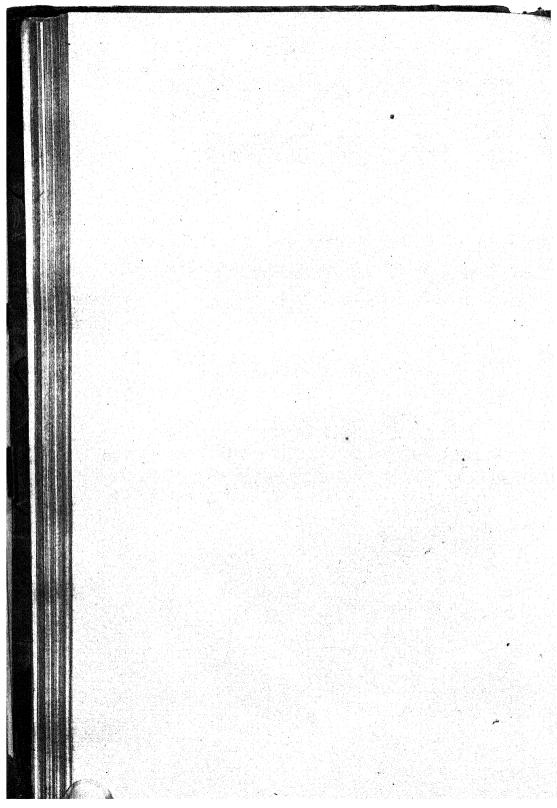
the Enemy.

THE Campaign of 1702 being ended, the Armies The Armies fenerated, and the Generals who ferv'd in Italy, upon feparate. the Upper and Lower Rhine, in Brahant and Flanders The French (who were in the French Interest) went to Versailes. Generals go where they were receiv'd by the King with abundance to Versailes. of Indifferency. Mareschal CATINAT was thought to have forgot the Art of War, because he had not rais'd the Siege of Landau. Mareschal BOUFFLERS was reproach'd for losing the Opportunity of entirely defeating Count Tilly at Zanten; and, having ill executed the Orders of the Court at Nimiguen. TALLARD was thought imprudent, in not having fufficient Care of the King's Interest, by neglecting to Bombard Duffeldorp, which would have fav'd Keyferswaert: And, the Count De VARO was blam'd, for fuffering himself to be impos'd on at the Siege of Venlo. when the Cannon and Muskets, which the Prince of Nassau discharg'd, for the surrender of Landau, occafion'd him to Capitulate. On the contrary, there were great Rejoicings made by the Confederates, for the Advantages

of the Present W A R.

vantages they had gain'd. In HOLLAND, there ANNO was a Representation, which denoted the Triumph and Victory of a Republick; it was attended with a Collection of Fire-works, of the most exquisite Contri- Rejoycings vance; which represented all the Conquests they had in Holland. made the preceeding Campaign. In ENGLAND, both Houses of Parliament congratulated Her Majesty, upon the glorious Success of her Arms (in conjunction with those of her Allies) under the Command of the Earl of Marlborough, who (after a narrow Escape of being taken by a Party of the Garrison of Guelder, in his Passage to England) safely arriv'd in London, where The Earl of he receiv'd the Complements of the Nobility; and, Malborough Her Majesty was pleas'd, (in consideration of his Ser-returns to vices,) to Honour him with the Title of a DUKE; is made a and also, gave him a Pension of Five Thousand Pounds DUKE. per Annum, upon the Revenue of the Post-Office, for the support of his Honour, during Her Majesties Life.







A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1703.



HE Operations of the last Campaign, ANNO very much disconcerted the Measures 1703. of the French Court, and, the Confederates being resolved to carry on the The Queen's WAR with all possible Application; the Com-Her Britanick Majesty was pleas'd on mons. the Fourth of January, to send a Mess-

fage to the Commons, wherein she inform'd them, that She had receiv'd several Letters from the States-general of the United Provinces (and several Memorials from their Ambassadors) setting forth, the great Apprehensions they lay under, from the extraordinary Preparations of France, to attack them early in the Spring, and the Necessity of making an Augmentation of the Forces of England and Holland, as the only means to prevent the Ruin which threatn'd their Country. She was pleas'd to intimate, that she had propos'd some Expedients

ANNO dients to the States-General, which she imagin'd might have been Advantageous to the Common Interest, and have reliev'd them, in some measure, from their just Apprehensions; but those not proving Satisfactory, the States had renew'd their Applications with greater earnestness than before: So that Her Majesty was pleas'd to order the feveral Letters and Representations, which had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Subject, to be laid before the House, that they might properly judge of the Case; and desir'd them to take fuch Methods, as might not only conduce to the fafety of her Kingdoms, but to the necessary support of all the Allies.

She Aug-ments ber Forces in Flanders.

THE Commons having taken Her Majesty's Meffage into confideration, came to a Resolution, that 10000 Foreigners should be hir'd for an Augmentation of the Forces, ro act in Conjunction with the Allies; and they return'd their hearty Thanks, for Her Majesty's most gracious Condescention, in communicating to Them the feveral Memorials, Transactions and Letrers, that had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Occasion. But, humbly desir'd, that ENGLAND should not be charg'd with the Pay of fuch additional Troops, but from the Day that the States put a Stop to all Trade and Commerce with France and Spain. Her Majesty was pleas'd to approve of their Opinion, as being absolutely necessary for the Good of the whole Alliance; and forthwith fent Directions to her Ministers, in Holland, to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly. Soon after, both Lords and Commons Address'd Her Majesty; and the latter begg'd, that she would be pleas'd to concert Measures, for the furnishing her Forces in Holland and Flanders, as far as possible, with the Manufactures and Product of ENGLAND; to which She was pleas'd to reply, that it should be her utmost Care in every thing, to advance the Interests of her English Subjects.

The Empe-Forces.

THE Emperor at this Juncture, was not unmindror Aug- ful of raising Recruits, sufficient to maintain the Footing of the Germans in Italy. He was very diligent in finding our necessary Funds, as well for the Payment of the Armies on foot, and the Augmentations that were to be made, as for providing Artillery and Ammunition.

To which purpose, he summon'd the States of Austria ANNO to attend him in the great Hall of the Imperial Palace, where the Grand Chancelor Buccellini made a Speech to them to this Effect. "That the King of France. " had made use of the Duke of Anjou (his Grandson) to "fulfil his unjust Desires of obtaining the Universal "Monarchy, by uniting the Crown of Spain to That of " France. That, to accomplish his Designs more easily, "he had drawn in other Princes, (and particularly, the " Electors of Cologn and Bavaria) and oblig'd them to "take Courses quite contrary to the Common Cause, " as the Event has sufficiently testified: The first, ha-"ving refign'd his States, and his Strong-holds, to the "Troops of France; and the other, not only having " made himself Master (by surprise) of the City of " Ulm, and of the greatest part of the Circle of Suabia; "bur exacted large Contributions from the Hereditary "Countries of the Emperor. That, his Imperial Ma-" jesty, was therefore oblig'd to oppose these Violences: "That, Heaven had so favourably bless'd his Arms, "that the King of the Romans had taken the Important "Fortress of Landau: That, the Arms of the Queen " of England, and their High-Mightinesses the States-"General, had reduc'd Liege, and several other consi-"derable Places: And laftly, had taken and ruin'd in "the Port of Vigo, the Galleons, and a Numerous " Squadron of French Men of War: And, that to improve these Progresses, and find out necessary Funds "to carry on the War, his Imperial Majesty was con-"ftrain'd to demand of his faithful Subjects and States, "a more than ordinary Subfidy, &c. MAND, was afterwards deliver'd to the Count D'Avensberg (Marshal of the Province) and seconded by the Emperor with a short Speech, for which, he had the Thanks of the whole Affembly return'd him.

THE French, in order to repair the Disadvantages of the last Campaign, resolved that their Troops should be very early in the Field; and having promised the Elector of Bavaria (in whom they reposed the greatest Considence) such Powerful Reinforcements, as would effectually break all the Measures of the Imperial Court, they used their utmost efforts to bring a great Army together on the Rhine, that they might facilitate their Way to joyn that Prince. And, the better to cover their Design

French.

'ANNO Delign (on February 19) they invested (a) Fort KEHL 1703. over against Strasburgh, which was defended by a numerous Garrison, but not well provided with Ammuni-Fort Kehl rion and Provision. The Siege was commanded by the French. Mareschal De Villars with 30000 Men, and the Trenches were open'd on the 25th at Night, which were compleated the next Evening. The Approaches went on but flowly till the 5th of March, when the Besiegers having made a Breach in the Horn-work, attack'd it with great Fury; and notwithstanding they were repuls'd with no small Loss, the next Day they renew'd the Assault upon the Horn-work, and carried it; and immediately raising a Battery thereon, made a very wide Breach in the FORT: so that upon the 9th. they were preparing for a general Storm, but the Sieur Ensberg, (the Governour) defiring to capitulate, the Place was furrender'd upon Honourable Terms. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garison (confifting of 2400 Men) march'd out on the 11th, with Colours flying, &c. Two Pieces of Cannon, and other Marks of Military Honour, and were conducted to Philipsburgh.

FOUR Days after Fort Kehl was evacuated. Mareschal Villars separated his Army, and sent them into Quarters of Refreshment, except 1000 Horse, and 900 Foot; with which, he march'd up towards the Brifgau, to take a view of the Country. And, having come near to KENTZINGEN (a Fortified Town, Sciruate on the Eltz, defended with a ftrong Wall, Ramparts, and a Ditch full of running Water) in which was a Garrison of 7 or 800 Men, he resolv'd to Attack the Place. In order to execute his Defigns, he caus'd his Infantry to advance within 150 Paces of the Ditch; which put the Garrison under the greatest Consternation, imagining them to be the Van-guard of the whole Army: So that having fent an Officer to Treat. Kentzingen it was agreed after some Contest, that they should taken by the March out with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted

to Friburg. There was found in the Place, Four Brass Cannon, 40000 Weight of Powder, and a confidera-

⁽a) KEHL, is an Important Fort in Germany, upon the East-side of the Rhine, over against Strasburg. It was surrender'd by the French to the Imperialists, by wertue of the Treaty of Reswick in 1697, and retook by the French this present CAMPAIGN.

ble Quantity of Military Preparations; the Prince of ANNO Baden, having laid up great part of his Ammunition 1703. there, after the Battle of Fridlinguen.

THESE Proceedings foon alarm'd the Councils of War at Vienna; so that the Emperor's Generals prefently enter'd upon Action against the Elector of Bavaria; Count SCHLICK on the Side of Saltzbourgh. with one Army, and Count STIRUM on the Side of Neumark, with another. The latter, having taken a View of the Bavarian Lines near Ditfort, and finding them unguarded, sent a Captain with 100 Dragoons. to fill up the Trenches of the Lines, that the Horse might pass over; but, the Enemy appearing with 150 Horse and Foot, and the Imperialists imagining they would be fustain'd by a greater Number, thought fit to make their Retreat. At the same time, Count Stirum drew up all his Cavairy upon a rifing Ground, which the Bavarians perceiving, their Horse retir'd. After this, the Enemy advanc'd with 5 Battalions and 7 Squadrons, who were immediately encompass'd by the Ger-count stirum man Horse, and receiv'd so warmly, that the Cavalry defeats the were not only entirely Routed, but the Foot threw down their Arms, and 487 surrender'd themselves Prifoners of War: The Loss of the Bavarians upon this Occasion, amounted to 800 Men, who having quitted Ditford, the Imperialists put 100 Men therein. Upon this Success, Count Stirum march'd on to (a) NEW-MARK, where the Bavarian Governor, with a Garrison of 1400 Men, made a shew of sustaining a Siege: But, the Citizens feeing Count Stirum's Batteries ready Takes Newto play upon them, they Mutiny'd against the Gover-mark. nor, and oblig'd him to furrender; and, the Militia were compell'd to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, and promise for the future, never to bear Arms against his Imperial Majesty. After the Surrender of Newmark, the City of (b) AMBERG, sent their De-

⁽a) NEWMARK, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of Bavaria, and Territory of Nortgow. It stands on the River Sultz, near the Confines of Franconia, Subject to the Elector of Bavaria, but taken by the Imperiodists this present Campaign. It stands 21 Miles South-East of Nurenburg, and 33 North-West of Ratisbon.

⁽b) AMBERG, is a fine City of Germany, in the Circle and Upper Palatinate of Bavaria (or Nortgow) Subject to the Elector of Bavaria, but taken by the Imperialists this Campaign. It stands on the River Wills, 32 Miles East of Aurenburg, and 28 North of Ratisbon.

ANNO puties to Count Stirum, offering whatever he could read fonably exact from them, provided he would forbear Attacking their City: But, that GENERAL (having held a Council of War) refus'd to accept the Regency's Offer, and as soon as he had order'd the Town to be summon'd in his Imperial Majesty's Name, he And Am- caus'd the Place to be Invested, which surrender'd after a very short Resistance.

Battle of Scardigen.

ON the other Hand, Count Schlick having drawn together an Army of 20000 Men in the upper Austria. broke into the Bavarian Lines by the way of Saltzbourg, defeated the Militia that guarded them, and made himself Master of Riedt, and several other small Places. To put a stop to these Proceedings, the Elector of Bavaria affembled his Army near Brenau, and (10 deceive Count Schlick) reported that he was going to befiege PASSAW. General Schlick confidering the Importance of that Place, advanc'd with the greatest part of his Infantry to cover it; leaving his Cavalry, and all his Artillery behind him. The Elector being inform'd of these Motions, pass'd over Scarding-Bridge with 12000 Men, and advanc'd towards the Village Isenbern. where the Regiments of Schlick and Hannover were posted. He Attack'd them, and drove them to their main Body, where they rang'd themselves together in Order of Battle, refolving to receive the Elector; who taking the Advantage of his Superiority, renew'd the Charge, and after a Bloody Engagement, forc'd them to quit the Field of Battle, and pursu'd them as far as the Country would permit. Immediately after this, his Electoral Highness being inform'd, that the Head Quarters of the Saxon Troops, with the Artillery, were not above two Leagues farther, he directly march'd towards them, whom he found drawn up in Battalia, 15 or 16 Squadrons in Number, with about 500 Foot to guard the Cannon, which were fir'd upon the Electors Troops at their Approach; but part of the Bavarian The Imperi Infantry advancing upon them, attack'd the Saxons fo

alists defeat- Vigorously, that they quitted their Cannon, and at

length, the Saxon Horse were entirely defeated: 500 of them being taken Prisoners, among whom were several Officers of Distinction, and Major General Pless

who Commanded them. In this Action, the Imperialifts lost 17 or 18 Standards, 4 Pieces of Heavy Cannon, 4 Mortars, and all their Ammunition and Bag-

gage.

gage. The Bavarians in a few Days after, took ANNO NEWBOURG on the Inn. by Capitulation, and 1703. the Garrison was conducted to Passaw.

NOTWITHSTANDING these disadvantages. General Schlick was refolv'd to penetrate into the Electorate of Bavaria; and having overcome some of the Enemies Troops that guarded the Woods and Paffes near Passaw, he made himself Master of WILTZHO-UEN, and Posses'd himself of the Country adjacent. Count Stirum was also in Motion, and took Vrystade, Newscassel, and several other small Places in the upper Palatinate. The Elector observing the Progress of that General, march'd with a design to make himself Master of Ratisbon; whereupon, the Count encamp'd between Newmark and Amberg, refolving to give the Elector Battle the first Opportunity. In Order thereto, he fent the young Prince of Brandenburgh Anspach with 800 Horse, to open the pass of Wiltz, which was guarded by the Bavarians. He very courageously effected the Defign, and dif-poffes'd them of a very Important Post; but, being willing to pursue them, he was attack'd by the Elector in Person near Burghenfeldt, with a Body of 4000 Men, where after making a glorious Refistance for some Hours, was at last unfortunately wounded by a Musker-shot, of which he Died The Prince of the next Day, much lamented for his great Bravery, Branden-burgh Anfand other extraordinary Qualifications: The Imperia-pach Stain, lifts hereupon thought fit to Retreat, which was perform'd in very good Order.

ALTHO' the Elector of Bavaria gave the most folemn Assurances, that he would not molest the City and Dyet of (a) RATISBONNE; contrary to all Expectation, on the 6th of April (having taken up his Quarters in the Castle of Weiks, very near that City, and posted his Army on both sides the River Danaw)

⁽a) RATISBONNE, is a very Large, Rich, and strong City of Germany, in the Circle and Dukedom of Bavaria. A Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of Saltzbourg. It is Free and Imperial, famous for the General Dyets of the Empire; altho' it was seiz'd by the Elector of Bavaria this CAMFAIGN, he lost it (as well as his own Dominions) in 1704, some after the Action of Schellenberg near Donawert. It has a very fair Stone Bridge over the Danube 1091 Foot long, and 32 Foot Broad, supported by Pillars, and adorn'd with 3 Towers. Here is also a Magnificent Old Cathedral, and a Stately Casile, where the Imperial Dyets are commonly held.

'ANNO Danam') he gave Notice by his Minister, to the Direct ctor of Mentz, that he would have the Bridge over the Danube, and the Gate which leads to it, deliver'd up to him, provided Count Stirum's Declaration, that he would conform himself to the Conclusion of the Dyet. in not attempting to pass thro' the Town, did not arrive in 24 Hours. The next Morning the Diet Affembled. be that immediately complying with his Demands, he The Elettor posted his Army near St. Emeran's Gate, where he be-

comes before

gan to raise a Battery. The Burghers upon this Occa-Ratisbonne, fion, took up Arms; Planted their Cannon upon the Ramparts; And put themselves in a Posture of Defence: But, the Bavarians advancing as far as the Moat of the Town, in order to Bomb the Place; the CARDINAL, (and the other Ministers,) thinking it not Prudent to stay till the utmost extremity, desir'd than they might treat with the Elector about the Bridge the next Morning; at the same time, the Burghers were expressly forbid to fire a Gun upon the Bavarians: So that all things were quiet that Night. At the time appointed, the Magistracy sent some of their Number to wait on the Elector; but were inform'd, that he not only demanded Poffession of the Bridge, but that two Battalions of his Men should be admitted into the City : and that he allow'd them but 3 Hours to confider of it. This caus'd an extraordinary Debate; but they imagining that the City was not in a Condition to make a long Defence, neither could they obtain any seasonable Relief, they at last agreed that the Bridge and Gate should be deliver'd up to the Bavarians, which was And takes done on April the 8th, at Night. In return, the Elector fign'd an Instrument, whereby he oblig'd himself. effectually to withdraw his Battalions, fo foon as the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Dyet for the Neutrality of the City, and his General's Declaration in that Matter should arrive: and in the mean time, to leave all things in the same Condition as he found them: And, that the Publick Ministers (with

their Families) should enjoy all possible Freedom and Security. Having thus fecur'd that Post, he decamp'd with his Army, and march'd to oppose General SCHLICK, who being inform'd thereof, quitted Wiltzhoven, and retir'd to the Woods, expecting a Reinforcement of 3000 Hungarians, who were arriv'd in

the Upper AUSTRIA.

the Place.

THE Empire being thus in a declining Condition, ANNO the French King sent positive Orders to Mareschal De Villars, to break thro' the Prince of Baden's Lines at STOLHOFFEN; and join the Elector of Bavaria, The Marefbe the Event what it would; and Count Tallard was chal De Vilalso commanded to Re-Inforce him with his flying the Imperial Camp. Prince Lewis foreseeing the Danger he was in, Lines di Stole wrote a Letter to the States-General, wherein he inform'd them, that he had neither Men nor Cannon fufficient to withstand so Numerous an Army, or to oppose so vast an Artillery, as Villars and Tallard were bringing against him. Their High Mightinesses upon this Intelligence, immediately fent him a Re-inforcement of Eight Regiments, under the Command of Major General Goor; who marching with all possible Expedition, reach'd the LINES at the same time that Mareschal Villars appear'd before them. The Day after (April 20th) the French endeavour'd to possess themselves of a rising Ground, in order to make a general Attack, next the Plain of Buel; but General Goor advancing with the Dutch Auxiliaries, render'd their Defigns impracticable. The next Morning, General Thungen arriv'd with several Troops of Dragoons foon after, General Leiningen with Five Squadrons of the Elector Palatine's Cavalry: And the fame Day. Mareschal Villars having rais'd several Batteries, began to play upon the Imperialists with their heavy Cannon, tho with little fuccess. Upon the 23d, Thirteen Battalions of the French advanc'd to the Attack, (each Soldier carrying a Fascine) but after three Discharges, they fell off in great Disorder. The next Day, the whole French Army form'd themselves in Order of Battle, but were repuls'd with great Loss: So that upon and is Rethis Disadvantage, they thought fit to Retreat, and on puls'd, the 25th drew off their Artillery at Midnight, and early the next Morning retird from the LINES, and bent their March towards Offingen.

THE Mareschal De Villars having made an unfuccessful Attempt on the side of Stolhoffen, resolv'd to the Villars forces
force his Passage by the Valley of KINTZIGER; Kintziger.
and in order thereto, he sent the Marquis De Blainville
before with 20 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons to open
the Passes, and level the Road for the rest of the Army.
The Marquis succeeded in his Expedition, and after
having forc'd the Intrenchments of the several Posts,

F which

'AN NO which the Confederates were possess'd of; Mareichal Villars arriv'd at last in the Plain of WILLINGEN with his whole Army, and summon'd the Governor of the City to furrender. But, being answer'd, that the Place flould be defended to the last Extremity, the Mareschal threw several Red Hot Bullets into the Town. and threatn'd to lay it in Ashes. However, the Garrifon and Inhabitants continuing firm in their Refolutions, and making a very front Refistance; the next Day, he thought fit to retire from before the Town. and march'd to Donerkingen; where the Count De And joyns Maffei (one of the Bavarian Generals) joyn'd them of Bavaria, with 4000 Men, and a few Days after, were met near

Dutling by the ELECTOR himself.

THE French and Bavarians being joyn'd, Count Stirum (on the 19th of September) decamp'd, and march'd with a Design to joyn Prince Lewis of Baden, on the other fide of the Danube; and having advanc'd as far as SCHWEMMINGEN, he staid there the Day following, till his Artillery arriv'd. On the 21st (at Four of the Clock in the Morning) he had Intelligence that Mareschal Villars, and the Elector of Bavaria, had pass'd the Danube at Donawert the night before. with a Defign to Attack him. Whereupon, he immediately rang'd his Army in Order of Battle (which was compos'd of 45 Squadrons, and 25 Battalions) and refolv'd to engage the Marquis D'Usson, before the Elector and Mareschal could come up. To this end, he order'd General Palfy to advance with a Detachment of Cavalry, who fell upon the Marquis with that Bravery, that most of the Men under his Command

Battle of were kill'd; Six Squadrons of his Horse perishing in a Schwemmin-Marsh. Soon after, the Elector came up with 55 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, in order to attack General Palfy; upon which, Count Stirum's Cavalry was oblig'd to give way, and retire behind the fecond Line, which fustain'd the Charge with abundance of Resolution: But, as the two Armies were very unequal, and Count Stirum perceiving himself surrounded by the Enemy, he thought fit to retire under the Cannon

of Nordlingen.

WHILST the French succeeded so well in Germamy; This YEAR afforded a better Prospect to the Confederates upon the lower Rhine, and in Flanders. RHIN-

RHINBURG, which had been block'd up by Count ANNO Lottum (General of the Prussian Troops) surrender'd: The Capitulation being fign'd the 9th of February, berween the faid Count, and the Marquis De Grammont. who was Governour. After the Reduction of that Place, Count Lottum block'd up GUELDERS; and on April the 24th, (a) BONNE was invested by the Bonne Bes Prussian and Lunenburg Cavalry, under Lieutenant fieg'd by the General Bouleau. On the 25th, General Fagel arriv'd rates. with the Foot; after him, the Duke of Marlborough, and Baron D'Obdam; and the next Day, Lieutenant-General Cochorn. The Generals having held a Council of War, order'd the Town to be attack'd in Three Places: One was against the Fort on the other side of the Rhine; and the other two, against the City, and the Out-works that secur'd it. The first of these Attacks, was commanded by General Coehorn; the second, by the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel; and the 3d, by Lieutenant-General Fagel. Twelve Regiments were order'd to each of these Attacks, who took their Posts accordingly the 27th. On the 3d of May, the Trenches were open'd in all the three Attacks, and the Besiegers continu'd their Approaches with extraordinary Diligence, and inconsiderable Loss. On the 8th, the Batteries being ready, the Cannon and Mortars play'd Vigorously against the TOWN and FORT; and. the same Day, the Chain which held the Flying Bridge (by means of which the Fort communicated with the Town) was broke by a Cannon-Shot, and the Bridge broke in Peices, and carried away; notwithstanding, the Enemy us'd their utmost Endeavours to save ir. with the Loss of several Men Kill'd and Wounded. But, in the Evening, a very unhappy Accident fell out, in Major General Dedem's Attack, where 150 Bombs, and as many Grenado's took Fire, and were Destroy'd, together with a Lieutenant, and five Workmen. However, the Batteries at that Attack, as well as those at

(a) BONNE, is an ancient, and very strong City of Germany, in the Circle of the lower Rhine, and Arch-Bishoprick of Cologn, anciently Imperial, and now subject to this Prince, and his usual Seat: Taken from the French in the Year 1689; but in the beginning of the present WAR, it stood by its Elector for the French Interest; and was reduc'd by the Confeden rate Army this CAMPAIGN, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough. It stands on the River Rhine, 14 Miles almost South of Cologn, 24 South-East of Juliers, 35 almost North-East of Triers, and 60 North-West of Mentz. Longitude 26. 36. Latitude 50. 44.

ANNO the other two, began to play on the 9th in the Morning; and the Befiegers having Intelligence that the V Garrison of the FORT was not Numerous, and the Battery which play'd upon it making a very wide Breach, they refolv'd to STORM it in the Evening, which was executed by 400 Grenadiers, supported by Four Battalions. During this Attack, the Enemy fet Fire to all the Barracks, and other Buildings, that they might retire into the City by favour of the Smoak; but most of them were so closely pursu'd into the Rayelin. that they had not time to effect their Defign. Some who were taken Prisoners upon this Occasion, reported. that 50 Men remain'd in a Redoubt within the Fort: whereupon, our Men presently scal'd the Ramparts. The Fort ta-and took that Redoubt Sword in Hand, after a short ken hystorm. Relistance; most of those who defended it were Kill'd upon the Spot, and several were made Prisoners as they were endeavouring to escape in a Boat: The Commander of the FORT and Three other Officers, were also taken Prisoners: And on our side, there were but

Three Soldiers Kill'd, and Five Wounded.

THE Confederates having thus made themselves Masters of the Fort, they soon after caus'd a new Battery to be erected against the TOWN, of 70 Peices of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which began to Play the 12th, in order to make two Breaches, with a Defign to Assault the Place. The 13th about Noon, the Besieged with about 1000 Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Sally upon General Dedem's Atrack: Our Men were at first put into Disorder; but, after some Resistance, the Enemy were repuls'd with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd, and as many Wounded, besides a Major and three Captains taken Prisoners; whereas the Loss on our side, did not amount to above half the Number. All things being now in a readiness for assaulting the first Counterscarp on the Prince of Heffe's side, in order to make a Lodgment; the Attack was begun the same Evening. And the Prince being there in Person, animated the Soldiers with so much Courage and Resolution, that in less than an Hours time, they beat the Enemy from their Works, and made their Lodgment. In this Action, Major-General Tettau (who Commanded) was Wounded, with seven or eight Inferior Officers; and 150 Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, together with the Engineer

who commanded in the Works. The next Day (May ANNO 14th) the Besiegers made such a terrible Fire from their Artillery, that at Three in the Afternoon, the Marquiss L D'Alegre (the Governour) caus'd a Parly to be bear : at Six the Hoftages were exchang'd : And, the next Day, The Town the Duke of Marlborough having agreed to the Capitu-Surrender'd, lation, it was Sign'd and Exchang'd on the 16th, and three Days after, the Garrison march'd out, and were conducted to Luxemburgh.

WHILST the greatest part of the Confederate Troops were Engag'd at Bonne, the French King Orders the Mareschals Boufflers and Villeroy to undertake the Siege of the Town and Castle of Leige; and in order thereto, all their Troops affembled between Mons and Namur, and Directions were given for 15000 Pioneers, and 3000 Waggons to be got ready. But the Marquiss D'Alegre having acquainted those Generals, that he could not defend Bonne many Days longer, they made a Motion towards Maestricht, pretending to furprize the Confederate Troops that were affembled there, and to Bombard the Town. So that on the 9th of May, they advanc'd on a sudden into the Neighbourhood of (a) TONGEREN, with an Army of 40000 Men; Boufflers coming up with part of these Forces on one fide of the Town, and Villeroy with the Tongeren rest on the other. The Confederates who were march-French. ing with a Defign to have posted themselves in that Place, were, upon this Motion, oblig'd to Retreat with. speed under the Cannon of Maestricht. In the mean time, the Enemy fell upon Tongeren, where the Battalions of Eliot and Portmore were Quarter'd; who having made a Relistance of 28 Hours, with extraordinary Brayery, were forc'd at last to surrender at Dis-After this, the Enemy advanc'd forwards, with a Defign to have forc'd the Confederate Cavalry to re-pass the Maes at Nimeguen, and the Foot to retire under

⁽a) TONGEREN, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Bishoprick of Leige, and County of Lortz, Subject to this Prince, and Posses'd by the Confederates in 1702. The French (after a sharp Engagement) took it this GAMPAIGN; but soon after abandon'd it. It was here that the Duke of Marlborough joyn'd the Army of the States, May 13th, 1706. being just 10 Days before the Glorious Vistory of Ramillies; to which the Confederates owe the Reduction of the Netherlands. It stands on the River Jecker, 8 Miles almost West of Maestricht, and 13 North-West of Leige. Longitude 24. 39. Latitude 50. 53.

ANNO under the Out-works of Maestricht, and there to have play'd upon them with their Bombs; but contrary to their Expectations, they found the Confederate Army drawn up in Order of Battle (under the Command of Monsieur Auverquerque) advantageously Posted, and ready to receive them, altho' they were much Superior in Number. The Two Mareschals being frustrated in their Defigns, and having made several Motions to no Purpose, they thought it not proper to attack the Confederates, and so march'd back, the same way they

> came, to Tongeren; leaving to Monsieur Auverquerque all the Honour of that Day.

SOON after the Siege of Bonne was at an end, the Duke of Marlborough return'd to the Confederate Army confifting of 130 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions, and set forward towards Leige, with a Design not only to secure that Place, but to force the Enemy to decamp from Tongeren, where they feem'd to be very advantageously Posted. This gave a new Face to the Affairs of the French Army, and alter'd the Plan of their Defigns: For, the Allies having then a Powerful Army, (being Re-inforc'd with the Troops that had form'd the Siege of Bonne) made several Motions, in order to oblige Mareschal Villeroy to a Battle, who constantly declin'd it. So that (on May 25th) the Duke of Marlborough, having pass'd the River Jecker, advanc'd to Hautin, where the Enemy intended to have Forag'd that Morning; but, upon Notice of the Confederates Approach, they march'd with great Precipitation to Bookworn, not thinking fit to fland the Hazzard of a Battle: Who quit it They also abandon'd TONGEREN, after they had upon the Ap- blown up the Walls and the Tower. The Duke purfu'd them with all possible Diligence, and advanc'd the Confede within half a League of their Camp; and altho' the

proach of rate Army. Jecker parted the two Armies, and the Enemy had fe-

> THE Allies by these means, finding it impracticable to bring the Enemy to a Battle, refolv'd to put some Important

retir'd before the Confederates.

cur'd all the Bridges and Passes of the River, yet they imagin'd themselves not secure enough, but retreated to Hannuye; so that the Allies march'd to Thys, and there Encamp'd: Whereupon, the French drew up in Order of Battle, and fent away their Baggage, as if they had intended to have come to an Engagement; but they thought better of the Matter, and immediately

Important Defign in Execution in Spanish-Flanders; ANNO and in Order thereto, General Coehorn (who had drawn together a very confiderable Army) towards the end of June, made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the French LINES in feveral Places at once. Baron Spaar was appointed to Command some Troops, that were to act near Steken; Monsieur Coehorn with another Detachment, pass'd over the Scheld, to make an Attack near Liefkensbock: And, General Obdam (with the rest of the Army) staid on this side the Scheld, in order to make an Attempt on the Lines before Antwerp. The French had at that time two flying Camps; one commanded by the Marquiss of Bedmar, and another about Bruges, by the Count De La Motte. Baron Spaar on the 27th of June in the Morning, perceiving that the Count observ'd him Diligently; to deceive him, feign'd a March towards Bruges; but returning, advanc'd directly to the LINES, and attack'd them in the The Allies Country of Waes, near Steken: Where, after a very force the Bloody and Obstinate Dispute, he forc'd them Sword in Flanders. in Hand. Upon this Occasion, 1200 Men of Baron Spaar's Detachment were Kill'd and Wounded, among whom, were feveral Officers of Distinction; particularly, two Brigadier - Generals Wounded, and Monfieur De Vassy (Governor of Sas-Van-Ghent) Kill'd. Baron Spaar had also one slight Wound, and his Purse (which had only one Pistol in it) sav'd his Thigh. About the same time, Monsieur Coehorn attack'd the Enemy's LINES at the Point of Callo, which were (after a short Resistance) forc'd; the Redoubt on the Point of St. Anthony was also attack'd, which the Enemy feem'd at first resolv'd to defend; but at last, they furrender'd at Discretion.

THE forcing of the French Lines, occasion'd no small Joy at the Hague, and in the Confederate Army, who imagin'd hereupon, that Antwerp would foon fall into their Hands: For, on June 28th, at Two in the Morning, the Troops commanded by General Obdam broke up, and march'd towards (a) ECKEREN,

⁽a) ECKEREN, is a Village in the Netherlands, in Spanish Brabant, in the County of Ryem, at which there was a Sharp and Bloody Battle between the French and the Confederate Troops under General Obdam in 1703. It lies 6 Miles and a half almost East of Liste, 4 Miles North of Antwerp, 23 Miles S. South-West of Breda, and 16 S. South-East of Berger, Op-Zoom. Longitude 24.8. Latitude 21.51.

ANNO (which was intended for their Head-Quarters) with a Design to shew themselves that Day before the Lines of Antwerp, to alarm the Enemy on that fide, and hinder Battle of them from fending any Detachments over the Bridge of Antwerp into Flanders. But, as nothing is more Preca-Eckoren, rious than the Fortune of War, their Expectations were foon at an End, by a furprizing Account fent by General Obdam from Breda, wherein he acquainted the STATES, that the French had furrounded the Body of the Forces under his Command, and having march'd from Lillo to Eckeren, had put them to a total Rout : That, he had made his Escape to Breda with only 30 Horse, and could give no farther Account of their Ar-This put the Dutch into a very great Consternation, till they had receiv'd feveral more fatisfactory Relations of this Battle; particularly one from Monsieur Hop, and another from Lieutenant-General Slandenbourg, But to give a just Idea of this Action (which was the most considerable, that this CAMPAIGN afforded in the Low-Countries) I shall recite General Slanden-

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

General Slangenbourgh's Letter to the

A FTER that, by Order of your High and Migh-" A tinesses, your Army under the Command of the "Baron D'Obdam, was diminish'd to 13 Battalions and States about 26 Squadrons; and that twas likewise thought prothe Battle of " per, that this little Army should march from the Camp " at Strabrock, towards Eckeren: Count Tilly and my " felf. represented the ill Scituation of a Camp there. "with fo small a Number of Troops, being but three " quarters of a League from the Enemies Line, who, " according to the Report of General Coehorn, were " able to Affemble 50 Battalions, that they had Posted " from Lier to Oftend; besides that, they might be " reinforc'd from their Grand Army, whereas we had " no fuccours to expect upon an Exigency, even not " from the Troops that General Coeborn Commanded.

bourgh's Letter to the States, which will plainly shew to

"COUNT Tilly and my felf further Represented, " That the Enemy being superiour to us there, they might "at any time cut off our Retreat; and having repeated "Advice that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines, "than we in our Army; and that our Grand Army had

"had march'd on the other fide of the Jecker, as also, ANNO "that of the Enemy, which was advanc'd as far as " Tirlemont, and that we had besides, Advice, that the "Enemy expected Reinforcements in their Lines: We " have not been able to obtain any thing more, from all "these Remonstrances, than that our heavy Baggage "might be fent to Bergen op Zoom; which was fent "away the same Morning, about the time, that " Mareschal Boufflers arriv'd in his Lines, with a consi-"derable Body of Cavalry and Dragoons, and, ac-"cording to the Report of Prisoners, 70 Companies " of Grenadiers; who, without loss of Time, drawing "all the Troops together out of their Lines, with the " Marquiss de Bedmar, Prince Serclas, Mareschal Villeroy's Son, and several other General Officers. " march'd with incredible Diligence; and, having posted an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our Left Wing, "advanc'd with the Gross of their Army to Capelle, "which is on the back part of our Camp, before we "had the least Advice of their March, or of their "Defign. We should not have had any Intelligence of em, before we had been surrounded, if Count " Tilly, my Self, and fome of our Major Generals, go-"ing a little out of our Camp, had not met the Am-"buscade of Dragoons about one a Clock, very near "our great Guard of Cavalry. We all discovering "the faid Ambuscade, believ'd the Enemy defign'd to " attack us; we put our Troops under Arms, and in-"form'd Monsieur Obdam of what we had done. A "Guard, that was upon the Tower of Eckeren Church "at the same time, advis'd us, that the Enemy appear'd "with a great Force about Capelle, and that they con-"tinu'd to Advance. Monsieur Obdam resolv'd there-"upon to retire under Lillo, and order'd two Squa-"drons of Dragoons to possess themselves of the Post " of Howen, to cover the March of the Army. Whilst "Monsieur D'Obdam was busy in disposing the Troops " for their March, we had Advise that the Enemy "were advanc'd to Howen, and had push'd back the "two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which our Retreat " to Lillo was cut off. Brigadier Schulemburgh was " detach'd, in the beginning, with two Regiments of " Saxe Gotha, to take Post at Munbrock, and Gekug, on "this fide Howen, to cover our Retreat. But, being "arriv'd there, he found that Post well guarded by "the Dragoons and Grenadiers; and their Forces be-"ing

ANNO "

"ing much superior, he thought sit to Retreat, and attempt to seize the Post at Houteren; but he sound the Enemies also possest of that, which oblig'd him to go to Weteringh, between Houteren and Muisbrock. It was resolv'd thereupon, to Attack the Enemy, and oblige 'em to retire, if it were possible; but, they were already so strongly Posted, that 'twas impossible to do it. But the Enemy, on the contrary, advanc'd to us, and vigorously attack'd Monsieur D'Elbersield, (Major General of the Troops of Munster) and began a furious Combat with the Infantry, about three a Clock in the Asternoon.

"SEEING the great Superiority of the Enemy." we were oblig'd to alter our Defign, and expose our " felves to a terrible Fire of their Muskets. Monsieur "Obdam and Count Tilly, who were upon the Road " with the Cavalry, upon the Dike that leads to Wil-" lemerdonck, were willing to continue their March "opposite to Houteren, along the Dikes of the Scheld, " to retire to Lillo; but, when they arriv'd at Houte-" ren, they found the Enemy advanc'd, and possest of "that Post, but were forc'd from it by our Regiments. "The Infantry, neverthelefs, continu'd the Charge be-"tween Howen and Eckeren, which lasted with a con-"tinual Fire, on both fides, till eight a Clock in the "Evening; especially along the Dike, which is be-"tween Eckeren and Willemerdonck, where Lieute-" nant General Fagel, and the Major Generals Freisheim " and Elberfield, have given Marks of their Valour "and Conduct, which cannot be too much Admir'd. "Lieutenant General Fagel, being wounded in the "Head and Foot; and those Regiments not being " fupported, the Enemy feeing that we wanted Infan-"try, took this Occasion to oblige those Troops to re-" tire, that were Posted at Houteren, and became again " Mafters of that Post, and some Sluices that are near "it, between that Village and Fort La Croix. By "these means, we found our selves surrounded on all "fides; having behind us, the Town of Antwerp, and "the Enemies LINES; and on the Left, Fort Phi-"to Monsieur Obdam, and Count Tilly, to Consult to-"gether, how we might best force a Passage out of "this Labyrinth. I was answer'd, that Monsieur Obdam had been absent some time; and Count Tilly "coming

" coming to me, told me he thought he was Dead or ANNO made Prisoner. 1703.

"UPON this, we refolv'd to make the most Vigorous Attempts we could: Count Tilly detach'd some
"Cavalry, under Major General Hompesch, to support
"the Infantry along the Dike, which had been a long
"time engag'd in a most Bloody manner; and the
"French Cavalry had done the same thing, to support
"their Infantry. Major General Hompesch, upon this
"Occasion, Conducted the Cavalry with so much Pru"dence, and Bravery, that several French Squadrons
"were forc'd, from whom we took some Standards,
"and Kettle Drums; several Battalions were put to
"the Rout, and the Enemy push'd back above a quar"ter of a League."

"BRIGADIER Wyke, and all the other Brigadiers and Colonels, having spent their Powder and
Ball, caus'd their Bayonets to be fix'd to the Mouths
of their Muskets, to pursue the Enemy. As the
BATTLE was Obstinate and Bloody, all the Way
along the Dike, and thereabouts, was cover'd with
Dead and Wounded Men.

"I THEN took Post upon the Key of a Canal," joining to the Dike, where I put two Battalions, and the Cavalry behind, to maintain it to the last Extremity, in case the first Troops should happen to be broken; and for the Security of the rest of the Regiments, which were expected in the Night.

"BUT, the Enemy was so much Disorder'd, that they had no desire to renew the Fight there: They tried, during the Heat of the Attack, (which I have just now spoke of) to force us behind; having caus'd four Battalions of Antwerp, and of Fort la Croix, to Attack us on the side of the Village, and along another Dike of Willemerdonck. But, as they found that Post well Desended, they retir'd, being oblig'd there-to by the terrible Fire of our Troops: So that Design was not of much Use to them; but the Night coming on, and we finding our selves invested on all sides, we were oblig'd to force our Passage Sword in Hand. The Enemies possest the Post of Houteren, and several others about the Sluices, which cut off our

ANNO "our Communication with Lillo; and as Monsieur Hop "was near me, and also Count Tilly, we resolv'd to "attack that Post with the utmost Vigour, altho' the "Infantry wanted Powder and Ball; fo that they "were oblig'd to attack the Enemy with their Bayo-" nets in the Muzzels of their Muskers.

> "MAJOR General Freisheim, and C. De Dona. (a " Brigadier,) were detach'd with four Battalions, and " march'd over Ground Travers'd with Ditches, where "they were forc'd to wade up to their Middle in Wa-"ter to attack the Enemy in the Flank, and behind "that Post. We caus'd also some Regiments to Ad-"vance along that Dike, and Count Tilly march'd "with some Squadrons of Dragoons, after having fired "feveral Cannon Shots upon that Post, fo that the "Enemy was Attack'd with the utmost Vigour, in "Flank, Front, and Behind; and oblig'd, not only to "abandon that Post, from whence we drove them, "but we also push'd them from the Sluices, where "they were Intrench'd: We Pursu'd them as far as "Fort la Croix, which open'd us a Passage along the "Dikes to Lillo; where we Retir'd in good Order, "and Arriv'd there Yesterday Morning, and are there " still Encamp'd.

> "I CAN affure your High and Mightinesses, that all "the Troops, Cavalry, Infantry, and Dragoons, have "fought with exceeding Bravery; and that Lieutenant General Fagel, as well as all the other Generals, "have behav'd themselves in this Sharp Engagement "with a wonderful Conduct; and have no other Cha-" grin, than the Loss of so many Brave People. There are some Prisoners, and many Wounded; of whom "I shall send you a List by the next Courier. We " have taken some Standards, Drums, and Colours, "and my Regiment has taken one Peice of Cannon, " and one Colour. I hope your High and Mightinesses "will confider the little Number of Troops that our " Army confifted of, and also, that the Enemy was "double our Strength, and that their Loss is much " greater than Ours, being almost all retir'd in Confu-"fion, having left the Field of Battle: And, that on " the contrary, we are retir'd here in good Order. My "Advice, Count Tilly's, and all the other Generals that were present, never was to Expose our selves in

"fo Disadvantageous a Camp, which ought also to give ANNO
"your High and Mightinesses the greater Satisfaction 1703.
"upon this Occasion, and will further Augment the
"Reputation of your High and Mightinesses Troops.

"I HAVE forgot to tell you, that Major General "Count d'Oost Frise, and the Count Vander Nat have "very much Distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion; and that Colonel Ivos has always affisted me, and serv'd with abundance of Care, Bravery, and Good Advice; not doubting, but that your High and Mightinesses will be mindful of their Merits. Monsieur Fagel is embark'd this Day, to have his Wounds the better taken care of. General Coehorn came to Lillo the same Night after the Battle, with some Regiments of Foot, but he fent them back immediately, under the Command of Major General Dedem.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

I AM, &c.

AFTER the Perusal of this Letter, the States came The States to a Resolution, that Thanks should be given to Lieu-Resolution tenant-General Slangenbourgh, for the great Conduct, Zeal, and Courage, which he exerted in the said Battle of Eckeren; and, that he should be made acquainted. that their High-Mightinesses were likewise very well fatisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the other General Officers, as also, with the extraordinary Courage and Bravery, discover'd as well by the Superior and Sub-altern Officers, as by the Private Soldiers, for having maintain'd the Honour of the Troops of that State, and perform'd their Duty in the Service of their Country: And, that Monsieur Slangenbourgh should (on the Part of their High-Mightinesses) signify to every one of them, in the best and properest Form. the Satisfaction they had given upon that Occasion. Whereupon, General Slangenbourgh drew up his Troops. and gave them Thanks in behalf of the States, in these Terms. "Their High-Mightinesses the States-General, " and their Mightinesses, the Nobles of the Council of "State, have order'd Me (in their Names) to Thank "the Officers High and Low, and the Soldiers, for the "Bravery, Courage, and Zeal, which you have de-"monstrated in the Battle so particularly known to you

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO " all: I have Orders to tell You, that they will upon "all Occasions, testify their Acknowledgments to You " for the fame.

Numbers of

ACCORDING to the best Computation, the and Wound Dutch lost in this Engagement 1717 Men Kill'd. 1002 Wounded, 694 Prisoners or Deserted, and 376 Horses: whereas the French had near 1600 Men Kill'd and Wounded, besides 150 Officers: And notwithstanding, Monfieur Obdam (whose Conduct was severely censur'd) went off in the midst of the Action, yet the other Dutch Generals, maintain'd the Fight with fuch admirable Presence of Mind, that the Enemy were oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle, and march off by Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, towards their Lines. Mareschal Boufflers Army was at least 30000 Men: The greatest Part of their chosen Troops. a great many General Officers, and Young French Lords accompanied him: The first to affist him, and the latter to acquire Glory, and fignalize themselves: Whereas the Confederate Army did not exceed above 10000 Men. But, the French Court, to make that Action appear with all the Lustre of a complear Victory on their fide, made no Scruple to Acknowledge, that the Allies were Superiour in Infantry, Advantageously Posted, Oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle; as also, their Wounded, Tents, Baggage, 6 Peices of Cannon, 44 Mortars, their Ammunition, Provisions, 150 Artillery Waggons, several Colours and Drums, with the Loss of 4000 Men upon the Spor, and 500 made Prisoners. But the Relation Monsieur Slangenbourg has given of the Battle, seems to be more Faithful and Authentick, than any that have been given in France, where generally a greater Regard is had to the Glory of the KING. than to the Truth of the FACT.

> THE Allies, being willing to repair the Difadvantages they fustain'd in the Action at Eckeren, join'd all their Forces together, with a Design to come to an Engagement with Mareschal Villeroy, who encamping near St. 30b, rang'd all his Forces in Order of Battle; and gave out, that he resolv'd to stay there for the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke, and General Auverquerque, hoping he would be as good as his Word, march'd with their Army under their Command, in feveral Columns to Hoogstraat (which was but half a League from the Enemies

Enemies Camp) who, to all outward Appearance, made ANNO great Preparation for a Vigorous Action. General Slangenbourg, decamping from Lillo, march'd all Night, and arriv'd early in the Morning, between Eckeren and Capelle, to attack them on that fide: And, the Duke of Marlborough, with his Army, advanc'd in a great Plain over against the Enemy, and caus'd four Peices of Cannon to be discharg'd for a Signal to General Slangenbourg, in order for him to begin the Attack. But as he advanc'd, the Mareschal Villeroy declin'd the Engagement; and, having fer Fire to his Camp, order'd his Army to retire within their LINES. The Duke of Marlborough, thus finding it impossible to bring the French to an Engagement, (July 27th, N.S.) march'd with The Confea confiderable Guard to View the Enemies LINES. the French In which Motion, a Detachment of the English Royal LINES. Regiment of Dragoons, happen'd to fall in with one of the Enemies Out-Guards of Forty Horse; who, after one Discharge retir'd, and were chas'd by the English, to the very Barrier of their Intrenchments; which afforded a very seasonable Opportunity to the Confederate-Generals, to have a perfect View of the Enemies Lines.

ON the 16th of August, a great Detachment of the HUY Invest-Confederate Army under the Duke of Marlborough, came before (a) HUY; upon whose Approach, the Governour of the Place broke down the Bridge, and retir'd with his Garrison into the Castle and Forts. The Trenches were Open'd on the 17th in the Night; the Prince of Anhalt, commanded the Attack against Fort St. Joseph, and Colonel Frederick Hamilton, that against Fort Picard. The Approaches were carried on with all possible Diligence, and some of the Besiegers Batteries being ready the 21st, began to throw several Bombs into the Enemies Works, and the next Morning, to Fire with Cannon and Mortars; whereupon, the

⁽a) HUY, is a considerable Town, in the Low-Countries, with 4 Churches, and a Castle. It was Garrison'd by the French in 1702, and taken by the Consederate Army under the Duke of Marlborough this CAMPAIGN. It was re-taken by the French in 1705, and again Re-posses'd by the Consederates that same Year, in whose Hands it now continues. It stands on the River Maes, 14 Miles almost South of Liege, and 17 almost North-East of Namur. Longitude 24. 25. Latitude 50. 56.

furrender

ANNO Garrison quitted the Forts, of which the Besiegers took Possession: As also, of Fort Rouge, which is in a manner commanded by the other Two. On the 23d, the Besiegers began to Play upon the Castle; and on the 25th, all things being ready for a General Storm, the Batteries Fir'd without Intermission the whole Afternoon: And, feveral Ladders being fix'd to the Foot of the Castle, the Besieg'd thought fit to beat a Parly, and offer'd to Surrender, provided that the Garrison should be allow'd to March to Namur, with the usual Marks of Honour. This Proposition was rejected by the Duke of Marlborough; who fent word to the Governor, That (notwithstanding the Advantages he had over him) if the Garrison would lay down their Arms, all that belong'd to the Officers and Soldiers should be allow'd them. and they should be exchang'd for a like Number of the Confederates Men, whenever Mareschal Villeroy should require it. These Conditions not being at first allow'd of, Orders were given for renewing the Affault: But, the Soldiers refufing to defend the Place any longer. The Garrison Monsieur Millon (the Governor) was forc'd to accept the Terms offer'd him by the Duke of Marlborough : Prisoners of and, the Garrison (amounting to 900 Men) were made Prisoners of WAR, and to remain till the two Regiments taken some time before in Tongeren by the French. were releas'd. There was found in the Castle, a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions; And during the whole Siege, the Confederates had not above 20 Men Kill'd, and 35 Wounded: Whereas the Loss of the Enemy was above double the Number. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garrison march'd out of the Citadel the 27th in the Morning. and were all disarm'd except the Officers, who had the

> THE Duke of Marlborough (as I have intimated before) having with great Care and Diligence, inform'd himself of the Condition of the Enemies LINES, and taken the best Advice where they might be Forc'd with greatest Probability of Success; occasion'd a Grand Council of WAR, which was held in the Confederate Camp, at Val-Notre-Dame, a few Days before Huy was furrender'd. The Duke of Marlborough, the Deputies of the States-General, Monsieur D'Auverquerque, Monfieur Slangenbourgh, and several Lieutenant and Major-Generals were present, where the Question in Debate

Favour granted them of keeping their Swords.

was.

was, What would be most proper to be put in Execu- ANNO tion, after Huy should be in their Possession. And, the Siege of Limbourg being Propos'd, the Duke of Marlborough, and some other Generals, were of Opinion, that Attacking the Enemies LINES between the Mehaigne and the Leuwe, might be an Enterprise, that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Confederate Arms. But, this Propofal (tho' back'd with very cogent Arguments) was Oppos'd by the Deputies of the States, and the Dutch Generals, who would not consent to hazard their Troops in an Action fo very Precarious; and in which, if the French should gain the Victory, the United-Provinces would remain expos'd to their Incursions. So that, the Project of attacking their Lines was laid aside, and a Resolution taken to Besiege (a) LIMBOURG, which was accor- Limbourg dingly Invested (on September 19th) by Lieutenant-Ge-Invested b neral Brulau, with 24 Squadrons of Horse and Dra-rates. goons. The next Day the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to Liege, the Duke of Marlborough came the Morning following, with the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and a farther Detachment of 15 Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. The Besiegers, having march'd to their feveral Posts, and all the Artillery and other Necessaries being come up; a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 Men, was order'd to Attack the Lower Town, from whence the Enemy retir'd upon the first Assault, and the Besiegers took Possession of it. the 25th, and 26th, the Confederates play'd upon the Upper Town with their Cannon Night and Day, with fuch Success, that having made a very wide Breach, they were preparing for a General Storm the next Day; which the Enemy perceiving, beat a Parly, and Surrender'd to the Allies: The Garrison, to the Number of 1400 Men, being made Prisoners of War. The Duke of Marlborough appointed the Baron of Rechteren to be Governor of the Place.

(a) LIMBOURG, is a strong, but no very large City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Dukedom and Territory of Limbourg, Subject to the King of Spain, but taken by the Confederates this CAM-PAIGN, on the behalf of King Charles III. It is scituated upon a Rock, among shady Woods on the River Wesdret, 16 Miles South-West of Aix-La-Chapelle, 19 almost East of Liege, 43 almost South-West of Cologne, 54 North of Luxembourg, and 70 almost East of Brussels. Longitude 25, 30. Lutitude 50. 38.

THERE

ANNO 1703.

Guelders furrender'd to the Confederates.

THERE is nothing more, very remarkeable this Campaign, in the Netherlands, but that the City of GUELDERS (which had several Months been block'd up by the Prussian Forces) surrender'd on the 17th of December, to Count De Lottum upon Articles; and on the 21st, march'd out with two Peices of Cannon, to be conducted to Mechlin, leaving behind them a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions: By the Taking of which Place, the Allies became entire Masters of the Spanish Guelderland. The Loss of so many important Places, was no small Disadvantage to the French, and the Duke of Marlborough held daily Consultations, and us'd all possible Stratagems to bring them to a decisive Battle; but, they were contented to stand upon the Desensive.

HAVING already mention'd the Junction of the Proceedings in Germany. French Army under the Mareschal De Villars, with that of the Elector of Bavaria, which had so far elevated. his Highness, that his Minister at Ratisbonne, triumph'd over the Dyet there, as if they had been his Master's Captives; and the Elector not being fatisfied with that, Publish'd a MANIFESTO, wherein he Villisted and Calumniated both the Emperor, and his Allies. "Accusing them of Exorbitant Plundering, Extorring "Contributions, Burning his Country, Murther and "Outrages committed even in the Churches: And "thence Infinuating, that he took up Lawful Arms in "his own Defence. So having concerted Measures to Elettor of Invade the Country of TIROL on one Side, while Bavaria in- the Duke of Vendofme, with part of the French Army vades Tirol. in Italy, was to force his Way thro' the Trentine, and to make an Irruption into GERMANY on the Other; his Highness (on June 15th) advanc'd with the main Body of his Forces from Refenhaimb rowards KUFF-STEYN (a strong Town, and a very Important Post, on the Borders of Tirol) that fell into his Hands by an Accidental Fire, which feizing on two Towers full of Gun-Powder, and these blowing up part of a Bastion along with them, gave the Elector a favourable Opportunity of Storming the Place: So that (on the 19th) the Governor, and part of the Garrison, betook themfelves to a speedy Retreat, and the rest were made Prifoners. On the 22d, he march'd to ROTENBURG (a very strong Fort on the River Ibn) the Trenches being.

being Open'd the same Evening, the Garrison surren- ANNO der'd the next Day. On the 25th, his Highness proceeded to HALL; and afterwards, made a Triumphant Entry into INSPRUCK (the Capital City of Tirol) where the Chancellors of the Regency, made their Submission to him, and, at his Desire, order'd the Inhabitants of that Place, to lay down their Arms. During his continuance there, he took upon him to Regulate the Government of that part of Tirol, from which, he demanded Homage, and a Monthly Contribution of 120000 Florins, besides a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. He also sent our several Detachments, in order to make himself Master of the remaining Posts upon those Frontiers; One of which, took Possession of EBERENBURG (a Place well Fortified both by Nature and Art) where they found confiderable Stores of all forts of Provision, design'd for the Imperial Army in Italy.

HIS Electoral Highness, flush'd with these Advan- And after tages, thought his Conquests would never be at an feveral Conquests is De-End; but, the Tide rurn'd, and his Fortune changing feated. on a sudden, put a Stop to his Career. For, a very formidable Number of Hunts-men and Boors in a Valley upon the Ihn (leading towards the Vale of Ennadina) having put themselves in a Posture of Defence, defeated a Bavarian Detachment at Brutz: About 1000 of them were Kill'd upon the Spot, and the Commanding Officer was taken, with 50 Soldiers, 60 Horses, and a confiderable Quantity of Baggage. This unexpected Action of the Boors, fet an Example to several Hundreds of the Inhabitants of those Parts, who got together under the Command of the Baron of Heindel (Major of General Geschwind's Regiment) who had with him a few Hunts-men, and about 400 Regular Troops. With this Body, he march'd along the Ihn, and Con July 21st) surrounded a Party of 140 Bavarian Foot and Dragoons near Inspruck; who were all cut off, except the Officers, and 24 Private Men, who had Quarter given them. After this Victory, the Major advanc'd towards Scharnitz (the most Important Pass between Tirol and Bavaria) of which he took Possession the same Day, with inconsiderable Loss; and found there 22 Peices of Cannon, of which 4 were Adorn'd with the Elector's Coat of Arms. On the 22d, another Party of Soldiers and Peasants, Re-rook the Town and

Castle

ANNO Castle of Rotenburg, where the Governor was made Prisoner; and soon after, they Posses'd themselves of the strong Castles of Ebenburg and Clausen: The first of which Places, was provided with Ammunition and Provisions for a whole Year, and the Loss of it was so great a Mortification to the Elector, that it cost the Governor (Major Heydam) his Head, for delivering it up so soon to the Imperialists.

DURING these Transactions, his Electoral Highness mov'd another Way, having March'd from Inspruck (on July 20th) with the best part of his Troops. intending to force his Way to Brixen, and so proceed to Italy, thro' the Lugg Pass, or over Mount Brenner. On the 23d, he began to Intrench himself near the Top of that Mountain, upon Notice that two Imperial Generals (the Counts of Guttenstein and Solari) were in Motion towards Stertzing, with about 6000 Regular Troops, deligning to give him Battle. The next Day, they Advanc'd near to his Camp, and having Examin'd the Sciruation of it, they made all the proper Dispositions for an Attack the next Morning: But, the Elector not thinking fit to run the Hazard of an Engagement, He abandons retir'd in great Disorder, leaving behind him most of his Tents, with his Plate, and several other Things to a confiderable Value, which were distributed among the Imperial Troops, and the Peasants who accompanied them. Upon this, his Electoral Highness was pursu'd as far as Matray, by Count Guttenstein, and after that,

his Tents, with his Plate, and levelar other Things to a confiderable Value, which were diffributed among the Imperial Troops, and the Peafants who accompanied them. Upon this, his Electoral Highness was pursu'd as far as Matray, by Count Guttenstein, and after that, he fell back to Inspruck: But, not thinking himself secure there, he decamp'd the 27th, in the Morning, which gave an Opportunity to General Guttenstein to Possess himself of that Capital City. The Bavarian Troops in their Retreat from Inspruck, were closely follow'd by the Imperial Forces and Country People, who skirmish'd frequently with their Rear-Guard, and (on the 29th) posted themselves on a Hill near Seasseld. This gave an Opportunity for a good turn of Fortune to the Elector, who finding himself so hardly press'd upon by his Adversaries, sent out Major-General Lutzelbourg (with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons) to Attack them; which he perform'd so successfully, that he Kill'd near 400 of the Disciplin'd Troops, took 200 Prisoners, and pursu'd the rest to Czierl, near which

Place, they got over the Ilm, and broke down the Bridge behind them: General Wetchel also, with ano-

ther Body of Bavarian Troops, near Kuffstein, fell upon ANNO the Peasants, who were drawing together, to besiege 1703. that Fortress, and oblig'd them to Retire, with the Lois of about 500 Men Kill'd, or taken Prisoners. But, these small Advantages, did not make the Elector amends for the Losses he had sustain'd before; for, having been forc'd to quit all his Acquisitions in Tirol (except Kuffstein) he retir'd into his own Country, upon Information, that Major-General Raventlau had enter'd it by the Way of Passaw. These Disgraces so far irritated his Electoral Highness, that (on August 28th) he fent Orders to General Santini, to make himself absolute Mafter of Ratisbonne, which Place, was in a great Measure in his Possession before. After this, the Elector (hoping to make some Reparation for his ill Success in Tirol) resolv'd to seize and take the Episcopal and Imperial City of (a) AUSBOURG: But, Prince And fails in Lewis of Baden, having seasonable Information of the bis Design on Elector's Defigns, (who had already demanded one of Ausbourg. the Gates to be put into his Hands) march'd with the greatest Expedition, and having sent some Officers before to encourage the Inhabitants, on the 5th of September, he came in fight of the Place, and that Evening, encamp'd close by it: Upon which, the Magistrates admitted two Battalions of the Imperialists into the Town to strengthen the Garrison, and, at the Prince's Request, fir'd their Cannon upon the Enemy. Whereupon, the Bavarians (who stood upon a Rising-Ground between Wellemberg and Hailhofen) divided themselves in two Bodies, the Elector, and the Mareschal De Villars, marching towards Donawert; and, Count D'Arco (General of the Elector's Forces) retreating over the Lech to Friedburg: Which Place, was foon after furrender'd to the Imperialifts.

WHILE

(a) AUSBOURG, is a Large, and one of the most Celebrated Cities of Germany, adorn'd with Magnificent Churches, Palaces, Magazines admirably well Provided, and Several excellent Hospitals. 'Tis Famous for several Imperial DIETS that are usually held in it; and it was here, that the present King of the Romans was Chosen and Crown'd, Anno 1689. The Elector of Bavaria in vain attempted the taking of it in August 1703. But made himself Master of it the latter end of the same Year. Tho' he was forc'd to abandon it, after the Glorious Battle of Hockstet in August 1704. It flands on the River Lech, by the Borders of Bavaria.

 G_3

ANNO

WHILE these things were in Agitation, the Prince 1703. J of Baden order'd Count Stirum to pais the Danube, and endeavour to Oblige the Elector to quit an Advanta-

D'Uflon.

count sti-geous Post which he Posses'd upon the Lech. Wheretum defeats upon, the Elector and the Mareschal, having Intelligence of Count Stirum's Motion, refolv'd to Attack him; and, in Order thereto, sent to the Marquiss D'Usson (who was left in the Camp at Lavingen) to come forth on a certain Signal, and fall upon the Imperialifts in the Rear, whilft THEY charg'd them both in Front and Flank. The Preliminaries to the Action being thus Adjusted, the Elector and the Mareschal pass'd the Danube at Donawert, and discharging Six Guns, were answer'd with Two from the Marquis. Thereupon Count Stirum (who knew the Meaning of the Signal) March'd and Attack'd the Marquiss (having with him 15 Battalions, and as many Squadrons) before the Elector and Mareschal could come up: And Observing, that General D'Usson's Horse were separated from his Foot, he Advanc'd with some Select Squadrons, and charg'd the Enemy fo well, that they were entirely Broken and Routed, having loft 20 Standards, and several Hundreds Slain. Monsieur D'Usson, finding his Cavalry totally defeated, march'd with his Foot. with great Precipitation to his Camp at Lavingen, fo that all his Men were in Danger of being either Kill'd or taken Prisoners, had not the Elector and Mareschal come up seasonably, and charg'd the Imperialists at the fame time. General Schuylemburg (Commander of the Saxons) stood the first Shock, with admirable Bravery and Resolution; but, a Regiment of Bareith giving Ground, and the Enemy being much Superiour in Number, Count Stirum retreated in good Order to Nordlingen. The Fight continued from Six in the Morning, 'till Four in the Afternoon, when the French and Bavarians, being no less weary of an Obstinate

But at last, Refistance, gave over the Combat, and let the Impeis obliged to rialists march off without much Molestation, having lost in the Bartle (besides their Cannon and Baggage) above 12000 Men.

> THE Imperialists being all employ'd in driving the Elector of Bavaria out of his Dominions, and Watching the Motions of the Mareschal De Villars; Count Tallard, and the Duke of Burgundy, projected 111.1.

the Siege of (a) Old BRISAC, wherein Monsieur De ANNO Vauban (the famous French Engineer) assisted. Upon 1703. the 22d at Night, the Line of Circumvallation being finish'd, the Trenches were Open'd, and the Besieg'd BRISAC made a very Vigorous Desence, tho' with the Loss of a the French considerable Number of Men. But, the Besiegers being provided with a Train of 100 Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Mortars, with plenty of all other Materials, and, the Consederates not having a sufficient Number of Men to attempt the Relief of the Place, the Governor thought sit to surrender it, after a Siege of 14 or And Surrent 15 Days. For which slender Desence, the Governor, der'd, was condemn'd by a Council of War, to be Beheaded, and all the other Officers that sign'd the Capitulation, were Punish'd.

THE Duke of Burgundy, having left a numerous Garrison to secure this Conquest, return'd Triumphantly to Versailes; and the Emperor's Affairs being in a declining Condition, fince Count Stirum's Defeat, Mareschal Tallard was order'd to Besiege (b) LANDAU, LANDAU which he Invested on the 7th of October (N. S.) The Besteg'd by Confederates, knowing of what Importance the Preservation of that Place would be to the common Cause. order'd the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel to attempt the raising of the SIEGE. He set forwards from the Netherlands, with 12 Battalions, and 29 Squadrons, and having on the 13th, joyn'd the Count of Nassau Weilburg (General of the Palatine Forces, near SPIRES, within 4 Leagues of Landau) they concerted Measures for Relieving the Place. The French having Intelligence of their Proceedings, Order'd Monsieur Pracontal (with a Body of 10000 Men) to follow the Prince with all possible Expedition, who was so diligent in his March, that he joyn'd Mareschal Tallard, before the Confederates had any Notice of it. On the 14th, all things were prepar'd to Attack the Enemy in their

(b) LANDAU. Vide Page 35 of this HISTORY.

⁽a) BRISAC, is a very confiderable City and Casile of Germany, and esseem'd one of the Strongest Places in Europe; whether its Scituation upon a high Hill be consider'd, or what Art has contributed to render it Regular. The Fortisication is a French League in Compass, the Bastions are fill'd with Earth, sac'd with Brick, and seem'd by a large broad Ditch full of Water: And, it will require (in time of WAR) 8 or 10000 Men to defend it. It stands on the River Rhine, 26 Miles North of Basil, and 30 South of Strasburg.

ANNO their Lines on the 16th ensuing; but on the 15th, when

his Highness thought to have been Re-inforc'd by some other Battalions, Count Nassau came Riding to the Princes Quarters, and told him that the Enemy was at Hand, marching directly to Attack him, and defir'd him to Command the Right Wing to their Arms. This was very furprizing News to the Prince, because the Count had conftantly affur'd him, that Mareschal Tallard was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines. However, he mounted immediately, and observing, that the Palatine Quarter-Master-General had rang'd the Army in a very disadvantageous Place (where they lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy) he dispatch'd his Aidde-Camp to the Count, to defire him to March flowly. that he might joyn him with his Right-Wing. But, before the Messenger could return, Count Nassau had engag'd the Enemy, and at first, had the Advantage: But, the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with for much Fury upon the Foot, that they were forc'd to Retire in great Disorder, before the Right-Wing (Commanded by the Prince of Heffe) could come up to their Relief. By this means, the Left-Wing being in great Confusion, the Enemy pour'd all their Force upon the

Right-Wing, which was defended for some rime, with a great deal of Bravery: But, the Defeat of the Left, having open'd a Way for the Enemy to Attack the Hessian Foot in Front and Flank, they were forc'd to Retreat, after an Obstinate and Bloody Resistance, which continu'd from One in the Afternoon till Night. The Prince of Helle (during the whole Action) perform'd all that could be expected from a Brave and Experienc'd Commander, having 3 Horses Kill'd under him, and slew a French Officer with his own Hand. In this Action feveral Persons of Distinction fell on both sides (particularly, Monsieur Pracontal who commanded the French) besides some Thousands of Private Men.

Battle of Spirebach.

> But that, which was the greatest Consequence of this Victory, was the Enemy returning to the Camp before LANDAU, where the Count De Frize (Governor of LANDAU the Place) despairing of any farther Relief, surrender'd Sperender'd. that Important Fortress, upon the same Conditions that were granted the Year before to Monsieur De Melac, the French Governor. The Enemy Valu'd themselves very much upon the Success both of the Battle and the Siege; and Count Tallard could not have concluded the CAMPAIGN with more Glory on the French

> > Side.

of the Present W A R.

Side, and with greater Difgrace to the Allies, whose ANNO Officers were many of them Drinking, and Celebrating 1703. the Feast of St. Leopold, in Honour to the Emperor, when the Enemy unexpectedly surprized them, which unfortunately Occasion'd the Loss of the BATTLE, and Surrender of the TOWN.

THERE was nothing more very remarkeable this Ausburg Year in Germany, but the taking of Ausburg by the before of Elector of Bavaria, which was Invested the 6th of De-Bavaria. cember, and the Trenches being Open'd, and the Batteries finish'd, he began to Fire upon the Place with 120 Peices of Cannon and 40 Mortars, and continu'd to Batter it till the 13th, when a Letter directed to General Bribra (the Governor) was Intercepted. His Electoral Highness, finding by the Contents of it, that the Governor was advis'd to take fuch Measures as he should think most Expedient for the Preservation of the Garrison, and the City from being destroy'd, but that there was no Probability of his being Reliev'd: That Prince fent in the Letter by the same Messenger that he had taken it from, and order'd him to let the Governor know, that if he did not immediately deliver up the Place, he would lay it in Ashes, and put all the Garrison to the Sword. Whereupon, a Capitulation was And Surrenagreed on the 14th, and they were allow'd to March der'd. out, with Four Peices of Cannon, and other Marks of Honour, to be Conducted to Nordlingen.

THE French Army in ITALY, being this Year Proceedings far superior in Number to the Germans, the Duke of in ITALY. Vendosme, with a considerable Number of Troops (on May 14th) pass'd over the Mincio, and, having advanc'd near PONTE MOLINO, Order'd a Detachment to Attack that Post: But, the Imperialifis receiv'd them with so much Bravery, that they were glad to give over the Enterprise. After this (on June 5th) the Duke pass'd the Tartaro, in order to Besiege OSTIGLIA, but the Confederates advancing along the Po, with a Powerful Number of Troops, the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation towards Ponte Molino, and the River Secchia. At this time, Monsieur Albergotti with another Body of French Troops, confifting of 8000 Men) was Attack'd by Count Guido Staremberg; who with 11 Battalions of Foot, 10 Companies of Grenadiers, 1200 Horfe, and 12 Peices of Cannon, arriv'd

ANNO in the Neighbourhood of Mirandola, where they fell upon the Enemy with fuch Vigour, that they entirely Routed them, and oblig'd them to march off in great Confusion, with the Loss of above 1000 Men Kill'd. and 100 taken Prisoners, besides the Abandoning Final De Modena, of which the Imperialists took Possession. But the French made themselves Reparation for this Disadvantage, by the Surrender of the Strong and Im-The French portant Fortress of BERSELLO, which after a long

take Bersello Resistance, was (on July 27th) Oblig'd to Capitulate.

IN the Interim, the Duke of Vendosme was preparing to Invade the Trentine, and thereby, endeavour to Open a Communication with the Elector of Bavaria. In Order hereto, he broke up with his Army (on July 20th) from Due Castelli, and March'd to San Cetro (near Villa Franca) and from thence to Rivoli. On the 26th. the Germans quitted Monte Baldo; and, on the 30th. General Medavi (with a Body of 6000 Men) forc'd the The Duke of German Lines in the Vale of Leder: After which, he march'd to Riva, which the Germans abandon'd at his Invades the Approach. From August the 21st, to the 26th. Torbole. the Villages of Nago and Mori, Castlebarco, the Town of Arco, and the Castles of Brena, Madruzzo, and Toblino, all submitted to the Enemy. The latter end of August, having pass'd the River Sarca, the Duke of Vendosme march'd towards TRENT, and sent a Trumpeter to summon the Town to pay Contributions; but. the Inhabitants not complying with his Demands, he Bombarded the Place, which doing but little Damage, he drew off from before it, and march'd back towards Riva, having fail'd in his Design of Opening a Communication with the Elector of Bavaria.

THE French King, having discover'd the Duke of Savoy's Inclinations to the Confederacy, by an Intercepted Letter, sent Orders to the Duke of Vendosme, to Difarm his Troops, which he perform'd the 29th of the Troops of September, being in all 2200 Men, and the Marquis Palavicini who Commanded them; He also sent 20000 Men to Piemont, to seize such Towns and Fortresses, as were in subjection to the Duke. This occasion'd a great Consternation at Turin, and so much Insens'd his Royal Highness, that as soon as he had made the best Preparations he could to Oppose the French Army, he refolv'd to strengthen himself by proper Alliances, that

He difarms Savoy.

Vendolme

Treatine.

he might render himself Capable to Oppose the Enemy. ANNO To this End, he sent Letters to the Emperor, England, 1703. and Holland, to inform them of the French King's unwarrantable Proceedings, and of his hearty Inclinations to Join with the Allies, in Order to reduce the exorbitant Power of France.

COUNT Staremberg, being sensible of the Disad-General Visvantages the Duke of Savoy must necessarily be under conti defeatat that time, sent him a Detachment of 1500 Horse (Commanded by Major-General Hannibal Visconti) who, notwithstanding all the Diligence and Secrecy he could Use in his March, was Attack'd by a Body of 4000 French (under the Duke of Vendosme) in the Mountains of St. Sebastian: And, after a Sharp Engagement, escap'd with the Loss of his Baggage, about 150 Men, and several Horses. Soon after. General Staremberg himself (according to the Positive Orders he had receiv'd from the Imperial Court, to Attempt a Junction with the Duke of Savoy) began his March for Piedmont on December the 23d, with an Army of 15000 Men, from the Secchia, thro' the Enemy's Countrey. And after abundance of Fatigue and Trouble, they at last advanc'd to Canelli, where he join'd the Duke of Savoy, and encamp'd within a Mile of each Other. Matters thus dispos'd, and the French King perceiving that the Breach between Him and the Duke of Savoy was Irreconcileable, Resolv'd to Declare WAR against Him, which was accordingly Publish'd on the 4th of December.

THE Campaign of 1703 being ended, the Duke of The CAM-MARLBOROUGH, having given necessary Directions PAIGNenfor the Disposition of the Troops, proceeded (with se-ded, in 1703. veral other Generals) to the Hague, in order to Embark for ENGLAND, being Salured in the Places thro' which he pass'd, with all possible Demonstrations of Joy and Respect. The chief Generals of the FRENCH Army, likewise, return'd to Court, where it was thought fit not only to Honour the Count of Marsin with M. Villars's Post, but they advanc'd him to the Dignity of a Mareschal of France, to give more Respect and · Lustre to his Command. Several other Generals also receiv'd great Marks of Esteem: The Elector of Bavaria was Congratulated upon the Victory he Obtain'd over Count Stirum at Schemingen. Count Tallard was particularly

A Compleat HISTORY.

92 1703.

ANNO ticularly Respected for his Acquisitions in the Battle of Spirebach, and taking of Landau. Mareschal Villeroy, was highly Applauded for having fo well Conducted the Army, as to Preserve the Lines, and avoid coming to a General Battle with the Duke of Marlborough, (who endeavour'd all he could to engage him to it:) And. Mareichal Boufflers was look'd upon as a Heroe of the Campaign in Flanders; and (according to the Talk at Court) had done Wonders at the Battle of Eckeren. But, all these Advantages were Eclips'd by the King of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy, having declar'd themselves in Favour of the Allies; and did not make the French King amends, for the Loss of so many Towns, that the Confederates had made themselves Masters of the Preceeding CAMPAIGN.





A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OFTHE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1704.



were in a very declining Condition, the Preceding Year, yet the Operations of the Present CAMPAIGN were to the Present CAMPAIGN were exceeding Glorious to the Confederates. Memorial to And, in Order to make those Preparations which were absolutely Necessary

to Repair the Disadvantages that the Emperor had sustain'd, Count Wratislaw, the Imperial Envoy (on the 2d of April) Presented a Memorial to the QUEEN; Importing, "That he had several Times, Verbally Re-"presented to Her Majesty's Ministers, the extraordina-"ry Calamity, and imminent Danger, the EMPIRE "was expos'd to, since the Elector of Bavaria had re-"ceiv'd a Numerous Army of FRENCH into his "Countrey; which (together with the Insurrections in "Hungary) had Reduc'd the Imperial Hereditary Countries.

1704.

ANNO "tries, into the utmost Confusion and Uneasiness: So "that, there was great Reason to believe, that there "would be a General Revolution, and Defolation in " Germany, unless a seasonable Provision was made, Pro-" portionable to the Greatness of the Impending Danger. HE Intimated, that he was entirely Satisfied " with the Zeal that Her Majesty's Ministers had Ex-" press'd for the Common Cause, and with the Regard "they had to the Representation he had made to them. "But, nothing being as yet refolv'd on, tho' the Season "was far Advanc'd, and the final Resolutions on the " feveral Schemes that had been presented, being de-" ferr'd 'till the Arrival of the Duke of Marlborough at " the Hague, He thereupon thought himself Oblig'd " before his Grace's Departure, to do his utmost Endea-"vour, by Declaring in Writing, the Danger wherein "the EMPEROR, and the EMPIRE, were at " present Involv'd. That Her Majesty, our of the " fame Zeal for Preserving the Liberties of EUROPE " (for which she was so much Celebrated among the "Potentates in Alliance with her) would be pleas'd to " Order the Duke of Marlborough (Her Captain-Gene-"ral) feriously to consult with the States-General, " about the most Expeditious Method for Assisting the "EMPIRE; Or, at least, to conduct part of the "Troops in Her Majesty's Pay beyond - Sea, to pre-" ferve Germany from a total Subversion: It not being " just in it felf, nor any ways Advantageous to the "Common Cause, that Her Majesty's Troops should " continue on the Frontiers of Holland, which were not " in the least threatn'd by the Enemy, and were defen-"ded by Great Rivers, and Strong Places; whilst the " EMPIRE was Destroy'd by the French Troops with " Fire and Sword. In the Conclusion, Count Wratiflaw declar'd, " That the Representations he had made, " were Grounded on the Alliance, concluded, between "the EMPEROR, ENGLAND, and HOL-"LAND: Pursuant to which, he hop'd, Her Majesty "would give fuch Orders as were necessary for the " Assistance of Germany; by the want of which, he " foresaw the Mischiess that would ensue to the Com-" mon Cause: Especially, if the Orders of the States-"General to Re-call their Troops from the Empire" "fhould take Place, at a Time, when France endea-" vour'd to fend a Powerful Affistance to their Army in "Baveria .--- Herenpon, Her MAJESTY was pleas d

pleas'd to return an Answer, Importing, " That she ANNO. had given Directions to the Duke of Marlborough, to " take the most effectual Methods with the States-Ge-" neral of the United Provinces (Her Good Allies and "Confederates) to fend a speedy Relief to his Imperial " Majesty, and the Empire: And to press the States, to "take the necessary Measures to rescue Germany, from " the Imminent Danger it was Expos'd to.

AFTER this Memorial was Presented, About the The Duke Middle of April, the Duke of Marlborough (with Gene- of Marlborough emral Churchil His Brother, Lieutenant General Lumley, barks for the Earl of Orkney, and other General Officers) Em-Holland. bark'd for HOLLAND; and, on the 21st, Arriv'd at the Hague, where he was Complimented by the Forreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction. And, having had feveral Conferences with the States-General (or their Deputies) about the Operations of the enfuing CAMPAIGN; His Grace propos'd to March directly into Germany, as being most conducive to the Advantage of the Confederacy, and the Disturbance of the Common Enemy. He made a lively Representation of the Imminent Danger that threatned the whole Empire, and indeed all Europe, if an immediate Check was not given to the Progress that the French and Bavarians had made; Moreover, as the Confederates were entire Masters of the Maese, and all the Spanish Guelderland, he was of Opinion, that a leffer Number of Troops would be fufficient, to fecure their Frontiers: So, he hop'd, that the States-General would readily concur with him, and join their Forces, with Her Majesty's of Great-Britain, in so Glorious a Cause. Their High-Mightinesses after mature Deliberation, at last consented to the Duke of Marlborough's Proposals, and all things were happily Determin'd and Adjusted. About the same rime, they Regulated the Posts of their General-Officers: Monsieur D'Auverquerque (their Field-Mareschal) was appointed to Command their Forces on the Maese (having under him, the Counts De Tilly, and Noyelles, as Generals:) General Slangenbourg those on the Moselle: Lieutenant-General Salisch in Brabant: Lieutenant-General Spaar, and Lieutenant-General Fagel in Flanders; and, Major-General Belcastle in Savoy. The Duke of Marlborough, on the And Proceeds 5th of May, fer out from Holland, and having received in bis Jour-

the Complements of the Magistrates of those Places many.

ANNO thro' which he pass'd, he Arriv'd at Maestricht on the

10th, where part of the Army were encamp'd. On the 16th, he Proceeded in his Journey towards Germany. and was join'd on the 18th at Bedburgh by the English Forces. He march'd from thence to Kalfechen, where he arriv'd the 21st, and there took the Resolution of Advancing with the Horse, for the greater Expedition (leaving the Foot, with the Cannon and Baggage, to march under the Command of his Brother, Lieutenant-General Churchil) and on June 3d, pass'd the Neckar. near Ladenbourg, where he Rested till the 6th, and then continued his March to Mondelsbeim, and there encamp'd. Upon this, the Mareschal Villeroy, march'd with all possible Speed towards the Upper Rhine: And. at the same time, a Detachment of 7 Battalions, and 21 Squadrons from the Confederate Army in Flanders (under the Duke of Wirtemburg) follow'd the Duke of Marlborough. The 10th in the Morning, his Grace had Information, that Prince EUGENE of Savoy. and Count WRATISLAU were upon the Road. intending to pay him a Visit; and accordingly, at 3 of Prince Eu. the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd at the Duke's gene Arrives Quarters. Prince Eugene was extreamly pleas'd to fee in the Army, the Duke of Marlborough (for whom he had entertain'd a very particular Esteem) and, my Lord Duke on his. fide, receiv'd him with all the Marks of Honour and Civility due to his Rank and Quality: These two Generals, contracted in this Interview, fuch a mutual Friendship, as very much contributed to the Glorious Success of the Allies in Bavaria. Their Consultations lasted several Hours, and it was agreed upon, that the two Armies should join, and that the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Lewis of Baden, should Command each Day alternately; and that Prince Eugene should go upon the Rhine, to Command a separate Army. The 12th, in the Morning, the Troops being drawn up in Order of Battle, his Grace accompanied Prince Eugene to a Review of them, and his Highness seem'd wonderfully pleas'd, to find them in fuch excellent Order.

> after so hard a March. On the 13th, Prince Lewis of Baden Arriv'd in the Camp, at great Heppach, where a Conference was held in the Evening. The Day following, the Troops march'd from Great Heppach, and Prince Lewis, went to his Army on the Danube, Prince Eugene went Post for Philipsbourg, (to Command the Army on the Rhine,) and his Grace joyn'd his Troops

in the Evening at Ebenbach. On the 22d, the latter ANNO ioin'd Prince Lewis of Baden at Westerstet. The 24th, the Army march'd from thence to Elchingen, and the 25th to Gingen. The 27th, the English Foot and Artillery, (under the Command of General Churchill,) who had been join'd in their March, by a Battalion of the King of Prussia's Forces, arriv'd in the Camp at Gingen; fo that all the Forces the Duke of Marlborough expected had join'd him, except the Danish Horse, which were detach'd after him from the Netherlands. The 30th, the Army march'd from Gingen to Landthaussen on the Right, and Balmertshoffen on the Left. They pass'd so near the Enemies Camp, that Lieute-nant-General Bulau, was sent out the Night before, with a Detachment of 2000 Horse and Dragoons, to fecure the Avenues, by which they might have disturb'd the March of the Allies, who by these means proceeded without any Opposition. On the 1st of July, they continued their March in fight of the Enemy's Entrenchments at Dillingen, and Encamp'd the Right at Amerdighen, and the Left at Onderingen.

WHILE they lay in this Camp, the Duke of Marlborough receiv'd Advice, that the Elector of Bavas ria had fent the best of his Infantry to Re-inforce Count D'Arco, who was Posted at (a) SCHELLENBERG near Donawert; where, for several Days, he had caus'd fome Thousands of Men to work upon Intrenchments, as being a Post of great Importance. Hereupon, his Grace resolv'd to March and Attack the Enemy; and, the necessary Directions being given to the Army, on July 2d, early in the Morning, he advanc'd with a Detachment of 30 Squadrons of English and Dutch, a confiderable Number of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Goor, Three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers, under Prince Lewis of Baden, and the rest of the Army follow'd with all possible Diligence: But, the March being long, and the Ways very bad, they could not reach the River Wermitz (which runs by Donawert) till about Noon, and it was 3 Hours before the Bridges were finish'd for the Troops and Cannon to pass over. About

⁽a) SCHELLENBERG, is an Eminence on the North-side of Donawert, upon the Danube, with a Fort and firing Intrenchments; in forcing which, the Duke of Marlborough oltain'd a Glorious Victory over the French and Bayarians.

ANNO About Five of the Clock at Night, they came before 1704. SCHELLENBERG, and the Duke of Marlborough ~ with the Horse, as near the Enemy's Intrench.

Battle of ments, as was necessary, to take a View of them. In the Schellenberg mean time, the Artillery began to Fire upon the Enemy, who answer'd briskly from their Batteries, and caus'd us to judge by their Dispositions, that the Dispute would be very Sharp. After the Cannon on both fides had Play'd above an Hour, the English and Dutch Foor. supported by the Horse and Dragoons, began the Attack with wonderful Bravery and Resolution, before the Imperialifts could arrive; but, having the greatest part of the Enemy's Forces to deal with, they were at first oblig'd to give Ground. Soon after, the Imperia-

lists came up very seasonably, and being led on in good Order by the Prince of Baden, advanc'd to the Enemy's Works, without once firing, threw their Fascines into the Ditch, and pass'd over with inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy's Horse charg'd them Vigorously, but were Repuls'd; and then the Imperial Cavalry entring their Intrenchments, and the English and Dutch breaking in about the same time, the Confederates made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy. Lieutenant General Goor. (who commanded the first Detachment of Foot) and

loft their Lives, very much lamented. The Horse and Dragoons shar'd the Glory of the Day with the Infantry; and all the Confederate Troops, behav'd themfelves with incredible Bravery and Resolution: But, as the Attack was begun by a Battalion of the English Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of Orkney and In-

Major-General Beinheim (both in the Dutch Service)

confifted of 32000 Men, (all choice Troops) commanded in chief by Count D'Arco, and under him, by two Bavarian, and two French Lieutenant-Generals. foon as the Confederates had possess'd the Intrenchments, the Enemy ran away in great Confusion to Do-

goldsby, they fuffer'd very much. The Enemy's Forces

nawert, and the Danube; but, being closely pursued by the Horse and Dragoons, a great many follow'd the Example of their Generals, who fav'd themselves by swimming over that River. The Loss of the Enemy was computed to be about 6000 Men. The Confederates

made themselves Masters of 16 Pieces of Cannon, 13 Colours, with all their Tents and Baggage. The Duke of Marlborough acquir'd great Honour in this Action;

giving Directions with extraordinary Prefence of Mind,

and exposing his Person to the greatest Danger. Prince ANNO Lewis of Baden was Wounded, who perform'd the Part of a brave Experienc'd General, as was also the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, who, thro'out the whole Action, gave fignal Proofs of an undaunted Courage. The Heroick Count Stirum was mortally Wounded. General Thungen, Count Horn, Lieutenant - General Wood, Major-General Paland, and several other Officers of Distinction, were likewise Wounded. The next Day the Bavarian Garrison quitted (a) DO NAWERT, Donawert upon the Approach of the Confederates, and broke by the Bavadown the Bridges; but, had not time to destroy their rians. Ammunition and Provisions, as they had intended. The Elector of Bavaria, hearing of the Defeat of his Troops, repass'd the Danube with the utmost Precipitation, and march'd towards the Lech.

THE aforesaid Relation may be depended upon as Authentick, but to give a more Circumstantial Account of this Bloody Action (which was the Prelude of the Misfortunes which attended the Elector of Bavaria's Arms) it will not be improper to insert the Duke of Marlborough's, and General Hompesch's Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"The Duly
"I PON our Arrival at Onderingen on Tuesday, I of Marlbo"understood that the Elector of Bavaria had deter to the
"tach'd the best of his Foot to guard the Post of States-Ge"SCHELLENBERG, where he had been casting
"up Intrenchments for some Days, because it was a
"Post of great Importance. Therefore, I resolv'd to
"Attack him there; and march'd Yesterday Morning,
"by 3 o'th' Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of
"6000 Foot, 30 Squadrons of YOUR Troops, and
"3 Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers. Whereupon, the
"Army began their March to follow us; but, the Way
H 2 "being

⁽a) DONAWERT, is a City of Germany, in the Confines of Suabia, Neubourg, and Bavaria. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, after the memorable Vistory above-mention'd. It flands on the River Danube, 25 Miles North of Ausbourg, 17 West of Neubourg, and 44 North-East of Ulm. Longitude, 30. 48. Institude 48. 48.

ANNO "being very long and bad, we could not get to the " Wermitz till Noon, and it was 3 o'th' Clock, before "we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon to " pass over; so that all things being ready, We attack'd "them about 6 in the Evening. The Attack lasted " above an Hour: The Enemy defended themselves "very Vigorously, and were strongly Intrench'd: But, "at last, were Oblig'd to give Way to the Valour of "our Men, and GOD has given Us a Compleat Vi-"ctory.

> "WE have taken 15 Pieces of Cannon, with all "their Tents and Baggage. The Count D'Arco, and "the other Generals that Commanded them, were "Oblig'd to fave themselves, by swimming over the " Danube. I heartily wish your High - Mighrinesses " good Success from this Happy Beginning; which " is fo Glorious for the Arms of the ALLIES, and " from which, I hope (by the Affistance of Heaven) we " may reap many Advantages.

"WE have loft many Brave OFFICERS; and "we cannot enough bewail the Lois of the Sieurs Goor " and Beinheim, who were Kill'd in this Action. The " Prince of Baden, and General Thungen, are flightly "Wounded. Count Stirum has receiv d a Wound cross " his Body; but 'ris hop'd he will Recover. The He-" reditary Prince of Heffe-Caffel, the Count De Horn, "Lieutenant-General Wood, and M. Pallant, are also "Wounded. I cannot yet give your High-Mighti-"nesses a more Ample Account, but I will not fail to " fend it you the first Opportunity.

"A LITTLE before the Attack began, the Baron " De Moltenberg (Prince Eugene's Adjutant - General) "came to inform Us from his Highnels, that the Ma-"reschals Villeroy and Tallard were march'd to Stras-"burg, having Promis'd a great Re-inforcement to the "Elector, by the BLACK-FORREST; and, I " have Advise from other Hands, that they defign him a Body of 50 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, of their "best Troops. Since I was Witness, how much the "Sieur Mortagne, distinguish'd himself in the whole " Action, I cannot omit doing him the Justice, to re-"commend him to your High-Mightinesses, to make "up to him the Loss of his General: Wherefore, I " have

"have pitch'd upon him to bring this to your High-"Mightinesses, and to inform you of the Particulars."

From the Camp at Ubermargen, July 3^d. The DUKE of

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I CANNOT Omit giving you an Account of the Gineral "Advantage we have gain'd, by the Blessing of Hompesch's "GOD, over our Enemies at Donawert; and sending States-Ge"the Aid de Camp, who was with me upon this Occa-neral."
fion, to give Your High-Mightinesses a more Satis"factory Relation of the Particulars.

"OUR Army march'd Yesterday from Hemerdin-" gen (which lies Six Miles from Donawert) and, altho "we had march'd Two or Three Days fuccessively, and "had not time before, to clear the Roads, nevertheless, "by the Diligence and Care of the Duke of Marlbo-"rough, the Army made the same Day the intended "March, and pass'd it Yesterday at Ubermargen, by the River Wermitz. The Cavalry and Dragoons "pass'd upon a Bridge, and by a Ford, and we made "Use of Pantons, which we brought with Us, to make "another Bridge, upon which the Infantry pass'd with "all possible Expedition. The Avant Guard (where "my Lord Duke was in Person, with the Hereditary "Prince of Hesse Cassel, Lieutenant-General Lumley, "my Self, Generals Bonafan and Wood, the Prince of " Hombourg, the Count D'Arbach and Schulemberg) was "compos'd of 32 Squadrons.

"THE Infantry confifting of 5850 Men, were led "(according to my Lord Duke's Order) by Lieutenant- General Goor, and 30 Battalions under the Command of Lieutenant-General Horn, who had with him the "Major-Generals Withers, Luyck, Palland, and Bein- heim, with Orders to Support them.

"THE Cavalry having pass'd the River, the Duke
of Marlborough took them with him, to View, as near
as possible, the Enemies Camp and Intrenchments.
The Infantry being arriv'd on the other Side of the
H 3 "River,

ANNO "River, and ready for the Attack, march'd before the "Cavalry; and was led to the Attack by Lieutenant-1704. "General Goor, supported by the rest of the Foot, "which the Duke of Marlborough had Order'd to Re-"inforce him, under the Command of Lieutenant-

"General Horn. The whole was follow'd and suppor-

" red by the aforesaid 32 Squadrons.

"THE Attack being thus dispos'd, the English and " Dutch Troops drew nearer the Intrenchments, having "on one side, the Town, and on the other, a Wood. "They, and the Enemy, Cannonaded each other about " an Hour, whilst they waited the coming up of the " Imperialists. As soon as they Arriv'd, the English and " Dutch began the Attack with great Vigour, and the "Enemy defended themselves with abundance of Bra-"very. The Imperialifts advanc'd as Expeditiously as "they could in good Order; and the Prince of Baden " having also attack'd them, the Intrenchments were "forc'd, after a very Stubborn Fight, of about an " Hour and an Half. The Dragoons were at the Head " to sustain the Infantry, under the Command of the "Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and he continued expos'd " to their Fire, 'till he was Wounded in the Side. "Lieutenant-General Lumley, and my Self, with Ge-"neral Wood, the Prince of Hombourg, Gount Erbach, " and M. Schulemberg, commanded the Cavalry. Lieu-"tenant-General Goor (who commanded the Infantry) " was Kill'd, and also Major-General Beinheim.

"THOSE that are Wounded among the Infantry, " are, Lieutenant - General Horn in the Leg, Major-"General Palland in the Groin (without Danger) and "Brigadier Tobias in the Belly .---- Those that are "Wounded amongst the Cavalry, are, the Hereditary " Prince of Heffe Caffel, and General Wood: The "Count D'Erbach had one Horse Kill'd, and another "Wounded: The Prince of Saxony is Wounded in the " Arm (without Danger) and Brigadier Bodmar. Of "the Imperialists, the Prince of Baden is Wounded in "the Foot; he had also a Horse Kill'd. Count Sti-" rum, has had a Shot cross his Body. Velt-Mareschal "Thunger is Wounded in the Hand; Prince Alexan-" der of Wertemberg is Wounded in the Leg: And, the " Prince of Beveren (a Major-General) is Kill'd.

"AS foon as we have a List of the Officers and ANNO Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, I shall not fail to give your High-Mightinesses an Account thereof. I con-L ecture we have about 6 or 700 Men Kill'd, and 1000 dangerously Wounded. The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders thro'out the whole Action, with the greatest Prudence and Presence of Mind. The Prince of Baden every Body must own, has done all that could be expected from a Great and Brave General; fo far, that we owe him, upon this Occasion, all possible Praise and Honour.

I am with Profound Respect. &c.

R. V. Baron VAN HOMPESCH.

"HE Duke of Marlborough, on the Fifth of July," pass'd the Danube near Donawert; and, on the Seventh, the Count De Frise, with a Detachment of 4000 Men, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, march'd over the River Lech, and took Post in the Country of Bavaria. The whole Army march'd at the same time, and Encamp'd with the Right at Hamler, and the Left at Ginderkingen. Upon the first Notice of the Allies having begun to pass the Lech, the Garrison of NEW-BOURG march'd out, and retir'd to Ingoldstadt; The Confe-Whereupon, a Detachment of Dragoons was immedi-Post Sion of ately fent out by the Duke of Marlborough to take Pof-Newbourg. session of that Place: And Prince Lewis of Baden order'd General Herberville (who commanded a separate Body of between 3 or 4000 Men on the other fide of the Danube) to remain there, for the Security of that Important Place; and for the drawing of Provisions out of Franconia, for the Subfistance of the Confederate Troops, while they continued in Bavaria. The roth, the whole Army pass'd the Lech: And, on the 13th, Count Vecklen (General of the Palatine Horse) arriv'd from Prince Eugene of Savoy, with an Account that the Mareschals Villeroy and Tallard, had pass'd the Rhine, above Fort Kebl, in Order to Succour the Elector of Bavaria; for which Reason, he desir'd a Re-inforcement of Horse, to enable him the better to Observe the Enemy's Motions. Whereupon, Prince Maximilian of Hannover, was detach'd with 30 Squadrons of Impe-H 4 rial

THE Enemy having left a Garrison at (a) RAIN.

I 04

ANNO rial Horse, with Orders to join Prince Eugene with all possible Diligence. 1704.

Rain furren. der'd to the filles.

the Confederate Generals refolv'd to Attack it; and in Order thereto, the Army decamp'd from Ginderkingen. pass'd the Lech, and came with the Right to Standa. and the Left to Bercheim. On the 14th at Night, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place. The Garrison at first scem'd resolv'd to defend it to the last Extremity; but, the Besiegers playing upon the Town with 27 Pieces of Cannon, and their Approaches were carried on fo fuccessfully, that, on the 16th, in the Morning, the Governor defir'd to Capitulate: And, the Articles being agreed on, the Garrison march'd out the next Day, to the Number of about 400 Foot, commanded by the Count De Mercy (Brigadier General) and. were conducted by a Party of Horse, to the Elector of Bavaria's Camp, near Ausburg. There was found in the Place, 24 Brass Cannon, a considerable Quantity of Provisions, and some Ammunition. The Allies (encourag'd by the Prosperity of their Arms) were willing to pulli forward their Conquests; and, on the 18th. And Aicha. march'd to Attack the Post of AICHA, which had a Garrison of 8 or 900 Bavarians; who, refusing to submit, were part of them put to the Sword, the rest made Prisoners of War, and the Town permitted to

THE Confederate Army having refresh'd themfelves two Days at Aicha, march'd from thence on the 21st, and the next Day, possess'd themselves of FRI-BURG. The Elector of Bavaria (notwithstanding the great Extremities he was reduc'd to, by the Loss of so many Important Places, whereby, he had Reason to deteft the fatal Day, whereon he had enter'd into an Engagement with the two Crowns) refus'd to come to an Accommodation with the Confederates; altho' they took no other Advantage of their late Successes, and great Superiority, than to make fuch Proposals to him, as (confidering his present Circumstances) he could not have expected. This Refusal of the Elector. was highly

be plunder'd by the Soldiers.

⁽a) RAIN, is a little Town in Germany, in the Circle of Bavaria, near the Danube, and Lech, 6 Miles East of Donawert, and 9 West of Newbourg.

highly refented by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince ANNO Lewis of Baden; who presently sent out the Count De la Tour (General of the Imperial Horse) and, the Count D'Oost Frise (Lieutenant-General in the Dutch Service) with 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to Plunder and Burn the Country of Bavaria, as far as Munich, the Capital City: Hoping, that either a Generous Compassion for his Desolate Subjects, or the want of Subfiftance, would conquer the Elector's Obstinacy. In the mean time, the Inhabitants of those Parts were in the greatest Consternation, and sent Deputies to the Duke of Marlborough, offering to pay large Contributions, to prevent Military Execution: But, his Grace reply'd, "That the Forces of the QUEEN OF " ENGLAND, were not come into Bavaria to get "Money, but to bring their PRINCE to Reason. So that the aforesaid Generals put their Commission in Execution, with the utmost Severity, while the Elector of Bavaria, and the Mareschal De Marsin (having evacuated RATISBONNE,) were forc'd to keep close the Confewithin their strong Camp and Intrenchments at Aus-derates take bourg, in Expectation of another Army from France, Ratisbonne. under Mareschal Tallard, which (notwithstanding all the Vigilance and Precaution of Prince Eugene) arriv'd before the End of July at Biberach near Ulm. to the Number of about 22000 Men: Whereupon his Electoral Highness march'd with his Army from Ausbourg, and took that Opportunity to join the French.

THE Confederate Army, under the Duke of Marlborough, having Intelligence of these Proceedings, decamp'd (on August the 4th) from Fribourg, and march'd that Night to Kippach. The next Morning they decamp'd from thence, and march'd to Hokenwert, where they continued the 6th and 7th. During that time, the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and Prince Lewis of Baden, held a Council of WAR; wherein it was agreed, that the latter should besiege Ingoldstadt, whilst the other two were to observe the Elector of Bavaria. On the 8th, the Army under the Duke of Marlborough, march'd from Hokenwert, to St. Sanditzel: and, on the 9th, from thence to Axheim: And, at the fame time, Prince Lewi went another Way, and bent his March directly to Newbourg, in order to Invest INGOLDSTADT. The same Day, the Duke of MariANNO Marlborough receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had pass'd 1704. part of their Army over the Danube at Lawingen: whereupon, his Grace Order'd General Churchill, to march with a strong Detachment over that River at

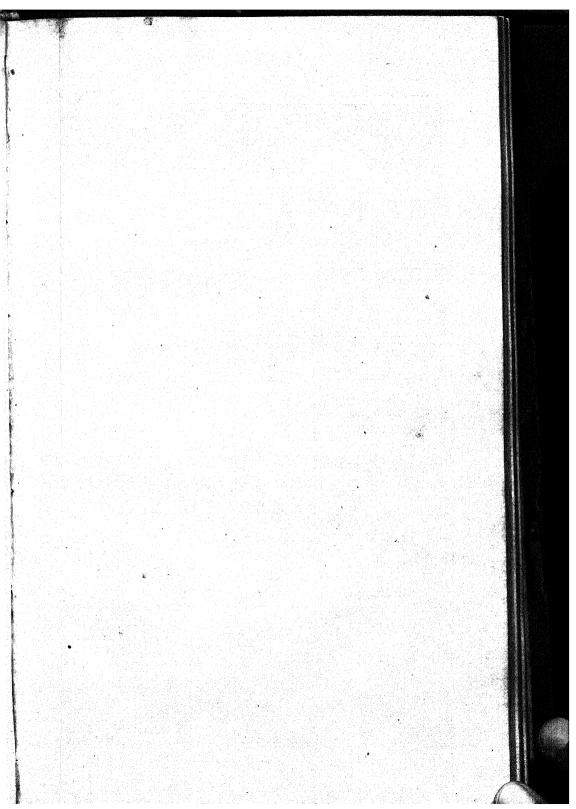
Schonevelt, to Re-inforce Prince Eugene, who lay Encamp'd near Donawert. The 10th, they march'd to Schonevelt; And, on the 11th, Intelligence was brought. that the Enemy's Troops had all got over the Danube:

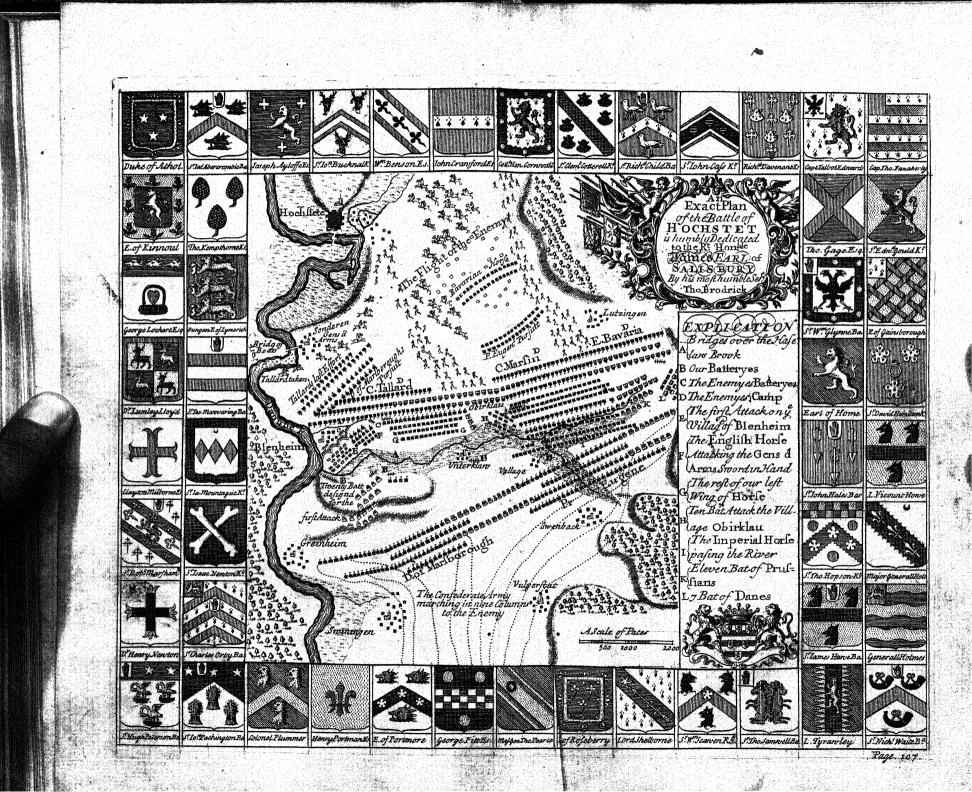
The Bara- So that the Duke of Marlborough immediately order'd rian and his Army to March by break of Day, and pass that Armies pass River likewise, which was perform'd accordingly, and the Danube at Night, the whole Army being Rejoin'd, encamp'd at Munster. On the 12th, very early in the Morning, our Generals went to View the Enemy's Army, taking with them all the Piquet-Guard, which confifted of 28 Squadrons. The Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene went up to the Top of a Tower call'd Thiffingen. that they might better Observe the Posture of the Enemy; and, they took Notice, that their Advanc'd Squadrons (which were in Motion towards us) stopp'd short, after they had perceiv'd Ours. They were posfess'd of a very Advantageous Post on a Hill near (a) HOCHSTET; their Right Flank being cover'd. by the Danube, and the Village of (b) BLEINHEIM. and the Left by the Village of Lutzengen: And, they had a Rivulet before them, whose Banks were very high, and the Bottom Marshy. However, after some Consultation, it was thought proper to fall upon the Enemy, before they had time to fortifie themselves in that Post; and, in order thereto, that very Night, all the Necessary Dispositions were made for the Attack.

(b) BLEINHEIM (alias PLENTHEYM) a Village in Germany, in the Circle of Bavaria, upon the Confines of Suabia. "It flands on the North-side of the Danube, and has on the North-east side of it, a" very small Rivules call'd the Meul-Weyer. It is 3 Miles almost East from HOCHSTET, o West South-West from Donawert, 30 North-East from Ulm, and 31 North-West from Ausburg. Longitude 32. 30. Latitude

48.44.

⁽a) HOCHSTET, is a pretty large Town in Germany, in the Circle of Suabia: A Place render'd Famous to all Posterity, by the Glorious VICTORY (mention'd in the proceeding Page) obtain'd in its Neighbourhood, over the Joynt Forces of France and Bavaria, by the English, Dutch and Imperial Arms, under the Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy. It lies upon the Danube on the North-side, 29 Miles South-West of Ulm, and 10 Miles West-by-South of Donawert. Longitude 32.39. Latitude 48.







and the Baggage was forthwith fent to Rietlingen, a ANNO Village between Munster and Donawert. 1704.

ON the 13th of August (a DAY, which decided Battle of the Elector's Destiny, by the Loss of all his Country) HOCHSTET early in the Morning, the whole Confederate Army march'd from Munster, leaving their Tents standing : and, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, having Posted themselves on a Rising Ground, summon'd all the General Officers, to give them the necessary Directions, in order to Attack the Enemy; upon which, the Army advanc'd to the Plain, and were drawn up in Order of Battle. About 9 o'th' Clock, the Enemy fir'd fome Cannon upon our Troops, as they were marching to form the Line, who were answer'd from our Batteries with good Success; and, both Armies continued Cannonading each other, till near One: During which time, the Duke of Marlborough order'd a little Rivulet and Morass in the Front of the Enemy to be founded; and, where it was found Impassible. Orders were given to the Horse of our second Line, to Provide themselves, each Squadron with 20 Fascines, to facilitate our getting over.

THESE Preparations being made, the Duke of Marlborough gave Orders for a General Attack, which was begun about One o'th' Clock. Prince Eugene, and the Imperial General Officers, were on the Right: General Churchill, the Lord Cutts, Lieutenant-General Lumley, the Lord Orkney, and Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, with the rest of the English and Dutch Generals, were on the Left: And, the Duke of Marlborough (in the Centre) Commanded the Whole. The Dispute was wonderfully Sharp and Obstinate, and continued near 4 Hours; at which time, the Troops under Prince Eugene, being hard Press'd by the Bavarians, began to give Way; Whereupon the Duke of Marlborough went in Person thither, and Order'd the Corps De Reserve to Advance, who having pass'd the Rivuler, stopp'd the Enemy from any farther Progress. In the mean rime, the English and Dutch Troops gain'd Ground upon the French; and foon after, oblig'd their Horse to retire in great Confusion, leaving their Foot behind them, which were for the most part cut in Pieces. The Battle was exceeding Bloody and Obstinate, and lasted till Sunfett; when it pleas'd GOD to give the Allies a Compleat A Compleat HISTORY

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the Victory.

'ANNO pleat and Glorious Victory: Great Numbers of the Enemy having been cut off in the Action, as well as in the Retreat, besides, above 30 Squadrons of the French Horse, which the Duke push'd into the Danube, where The Contederates gain he faw the greatest part Perish; Mareschal TALLARD (with several of his General-Officers) being at the fame time taken Prisoners. Those who fled towards HOCHSTET rallied once, making a shew of defending the rest; but the Regiment of Bothmar fac'd them. and kept them in awe for some time, and being soon join'd by other Regiments, the Enemy Gallop'd full speed towards Hochstet. The French Horse being entirely defeated, and our Troops Masters of all the Ground, which was between the Enemy's Left, and the Village of Bleinheim; 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, finding themselves cut off from the rest of their Army, and despairing of making their Escape, laid down their Arms, deliver'd their Colours and Standards, and furrender'd themselves Prisoners at Discretion.

> IT must be acknowledg'd, that this Memorable Battle, was one of the most Stupendious that has been Recorded in History; and at the same time, it must be allow'd, that the two Confederate Generals, (the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene) deserve the Highest Encomium: BOTH giving their Commands with all imaginable Sedateness and Presence of Mind; and exposing their Persons (where-ever their Presence was necessary) with unparalell'd Courage and Resolution. The Duke very narrowly escap'd being shot by a Cannon-Ball, which graz'd under his Horse's Belly. and cover'd him all over with Dirt; insomuch, that he was thought to have been dash'd in Peices: The Prince was also in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire. but, had the good Fortune to escape unhurt. The other Generals of the Confederate Army, discharg'd their respective Commands with great Conduct and Valour: And, among the rest, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, and the Prince of Hannover (Generals) Lumley, Hompefeb, and Bulow (Lieutenants-General) Wood and Villers (Major-Generals of Horse) the Lord Cutts, the Lord Orkney, and Ingoldsby (Lieutenants-General) The Prince of Holftein-Beck, Wilkins, and St. Paul (Majors-General) and Row, Ferguson, and Beronsdorf, deferve particularly to be Recorded. THE

THE Enemy's Loss (according to their own Confession in several Intercepted Letters) amounted to near 40000 Men; in which Number they include 4 or 5000 Loss of the they loft in their Precipitate Retreat to the Black-For-French and rest, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of Hussars Bavarians. and Penfants, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. This Computation does not feem improbable, confidering the Number of Prisoners we made exceeded 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers: That we cut in Peices to French Battalions on their Right, and overthrew into the Danube above 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were Drowned: That their Left-Wing did also suffer very much, (especially the Foot) That besides 95 Officers that were found at Hochstet, Dillingen and Lawingen; the Number of the Wounded that they brought off from Ulm, were above 7000 Men. Besides, in the great Loss which they sustain'd, there were included feveral OFFICERS of confiderable Distinction. The Count De Verue (General of the Horse) was Kill'd: Monsieur De Busen, and the Count De Clerambaut (Lieutenants-General) were drown'd in the Danube: Messieurs De Blainville, and Surlaube (Lieutenants-General) Died of their Wounds: Monsieur De Marilac (Brigadier, only Son to the Councellor of State of that Name) the Duke De Humiers (Brother of the Duke D'AUMONT) the Marquisses De Arpajou, De Hauteford, and De Beringhen, were either Kill'd or Drown'd: The Marquiss De La Baulme (only Son to Mareschal TALLARD) was Mortally Wounded, and Died a few Days after the Action. The PRISO-NERS of Nore (besides Mareschal Tallard) WERE. the Marquis De Monperous (General of the Horse) The Marquis De Hauteseville (General of the Dragoons) The Marquis De Marivaux, and the Count De Blanzac (Lieutenants-General) The Marquis De Valseme, the Marquis De Seppeville, the Marquis De Silly, the Marquis De La Valiere, the Chevalier De Croiss (Maxeschaux De Camp) Monsieur De La Messiliere (Brigadier-General of the Gens D'Arms) Monsieur De St. Second, Monsieur Desnonville, Monsieur D'Amigni, Monfieur Signey, and Monsieur De Montfort (Brigadiers of Foot) Monsieur De Jolly, (Brigadier of Dragoons) The Marquis De Saffenage (Aid-de-Camp, and Son in Law to Mareschal Tallard) The Chevalier De Ligondan, the

ANNO

Marquiss

ANNO Marquis De St. Pouange, the Baron De Heyder (Colonels of Horse) The Marquis De Vassey, the Marquis D'Aurival, Monfieur De Prie (Colonels of Dragoons) Monsieur De Nonan, Monsieur De St. Maurice, the Count De Lionne, the Marquis De Lessey, the Baron D'Elst, Monsieur De Balincourt, Monsieur De Saulveboeuf, Monsieur De Montenay, the Count De Gallard, Monsieur De Cressey, the Count De Tavennes, and the Count De Schaeq (Colonels of Foot) The Prince Maubecq of Lorrain (Captain of Horse) The Marquiss D'Auvet (Captain of the Gens D'Arms) The Marquiss De Carman (under Lieutenant of the Gens D'Arms) and the Sicurs Du Brevil, and La Morcelaire (Comissaries of Artillery) Besides the KILL'D and WOUNDED, The Confederates got above 100 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 Pair of Kertle-Drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 2 Bridges of Boats, 15 Pontons, 24 Barrels, and 8 Casks of Silver. This Success cost the ALLIES. 4485 Men Kill'd, 7525 Wounded, and 273 made Prifoners. We lost also some Persons of Distinction; particularly, the Prince of Holstein Beck, and Brigadier Row (who both Died of their Wounds) And Licutenant-Colonel Philip Dormer of the English Guards, Major-General Cornwallis, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallyel, Lieutenant-Colonel Fetherstonehaugh, Major Creed, Colonel John White, Lord Forbes, and Major Chenevix, who were Kill'd in the Action .-- The Principal Perfons among our WOUNDED, were, the Lord North and Grey (who loft his Right-Hand) The Lord Mordaunt (who had his Left-Arm Shatter'd) Colonel

Loss of the Confede.

Major Hetley.

THIS is the best Account, I could procure, and I hope may prove tolerably Perfect : But, to give the most Satisfactory Relation of the Principal Events, of this Glorious and Memorable BATTLE; I thought it would be very acceptable to incert here 3 Letters: The First, from the Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secre-- tary Harley (now Earl of Oxford) The Second, from his Grace to the States-General: And the Third, from Baron Hompesch to the States: All which may be depended on as Authentick,

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Levingston, Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, Major Granville, Major George Morgan, Lieutenant - Colonel Britton, Major Armstrong, and

ANNO

1704.

SIR.

"T GAVE you an Account, on Sunday, of the The Duke of "I Scituation we were then in, and that we expect-maribo-rough's Lee-"ed to hear the Enemy would pass the Danube at La-terte Mr. Se-" wingen, in order to Attack Prince Eugene. At Ele-cretary Hare "ven that Night, we had an Express from Him, that ley. "the Enemy were come over, and defiring that he "might be Re-inforc'd as foon as possible; Where-"upon. I order'd my Brother Churchill to Advance at "One o'th' Clock in the Morning, with his 20 Batta-"lions, and by Three, the whole Army was in Mo-"tion. For the greater Expedition, I order'd part of " the Troops to pais over the Danube, and follow the "March of the 20 Battalions, and, with most of the "Horse, and the Foot of the First Line, I pass'd the " Lech at Rain, and came over the Danube at Donawert, " fo that we all join'd the Prince that Night, intending " to Advance, and take the Camp of HOCHSTET. "In Order wherero, we went out on Tuesday early in "the Morning, with 40 Squadrons, to View the "Ground, but, found the Enemy had already Poffes'd themselves of it. Whereupon, we resolv'd to Attack "them, and accordingly, we March'd between 3 and 4 Yesterday Morning, from the Camp at Munster, "leaving all our Tents standing; and, about Six, we "came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did "not expect fo early a Visit. The Cannon began to "Play, about half an Hour after Eight, and form'd "themselves in two Bodies; the Elector, with Mon-"fieur Marsin, and their Troops on our Right, and "Mareschal Tallard, with all his own, on his Left, which last fell to my Share. They had two little Ri-"vulets, besides a Morass before them, which we were "Obliged to pass over in their View; and, Prince Eugene was forc'd to take a great Compass to come to the Enemy: So that it was One o'th' Clock, before "the Battle began. It lasted with great Vigour 'till' "Sun-fett; when the Enemy were oblig'd to Retire, and by the Bleffing of GOD, we obtain'd a Com-"pleat Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of "them, as well in the Action, as in the Retreat; be-"fides above 30 Squadrons of the French, which I " push'd into the Danube, where we saw the greatest "part of them Perill; Mareschal Tallard (with seve-"ral

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"ral of his General Officers) being taken Prisoners ar "the same time. And, in the Village of BLEIN-"HEIM (which the Enemy had Intrench'd and For-"tified, and where they made the greatest Opposition) "I Oblig'd 26 entire Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of "Dragoons, to surrender themselves Prisoners at Dis-" cretion. We took likewise, all their Tents standing, "with their Cannon and Ammunition, as also, a great "Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours, " in the Action: So that, I reckon, the greatest part " of Monsieur Tallard's Army is Taken or Destroy'd. "The Bravery of all our Troops upon this Occasion, "cannot be express'd; the Generals, as well as the "Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the "greatest Courage and Resolution: The Horse and "Dragoons, having been Oblig'd to charge 4 or 5 " feveral times. The Elector, and Monfieur De Marsin, "were fo Advantageously Posted, that Prince Eugene "could make no Impression on them till the Third Attack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great "Slaughter of them: But being near a Wood fide, a good Body of Bavarians retir'd into it, and the rest of that Army retreated towards Lawingen, it being "too late, and the Troops too much tird, to pursue "them far. I cannot fay enough in the Praise of the Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his "Troops, upon this Occasion. You will please to lay this before her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to whom I fend the Lord Tunbridge with the good News. I pray you will likewise inform your self. and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well re-" lating to Mareschal Tallard as the other General-Offi-" cers: as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers; and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who be-"ing all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops, are " entirely at her Disposal: But, as the Charge of Sub-" fifting these Officers and Men must be very great, "I prefume Her Majesty will be enclin'd that they be " Exchang'd for any other Prisoners that offer.

"I SHOULD likewise be glad to receive Her "Majesty's Directions, for the Disposal of the Stan-"dards and Colours, whereof, I have not yet the "Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100, "which is more than has been taken in any Battle "these many Years." YOU

"You will easily believe, that in so Long and Vigo- ANNO rous an Action, the English (who had so great a 1704. "Share in it) must have suffered as well in Officers as Private Men; but, I have not yet the Particulars.

I am, SIR,

Your most Obedient Servant,

MARLBOROUGH

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

I HAD the Honour to write to your High-Migh-The Duke of tinesses on Sunday last, to inform you of our Re-Marlbo"folution to Besiege INGOLDSTADT, and of rough's Letter to the Scituation of the Enemy. The same Day in the STATES.

"Evening, we understood that they had pass'd the Da"nube at Lawingen; upon which, at Midnight, I or"der'd General Churchill with 20 Battalions, which had
"pass'd the Danube that Day, to Re-insorce Prince Eu"gene; and, at Three in the Morning, I began to March
"with the rest of the Army: Part of which, (that we
"might make as much haste as possible) took the same
"Way with General Churchill; and, the Horse, with
"the first Line of the Foot, pass'd the Lech at Rain,
"and the Danube at Donawert.

"WE join'd Prince Eugene the same Night, and "encamp'd with our Right at Appershoven, and the "Left at Munster, with a Delign next Morning, to take " Possession of the Camp at HOCHSTET: But, "when Prince Eugene, and I, came to view the "Ground with 40 Squadrons, we found the Enemy "had already possess'd it: Upon which, we resolv'd "to march towards them, which we did Yesterday, "the Army being in Motion by Two in the Morning, " which the Enemy did not expect. We came in fight " of them by Six; and between Eight and Nine, we "Cannonaded each other: But, the Enemy having "two Rivulets (or Brooks) before them, and a fort of "a Morals, the Horse were obliged to file off, and "Prince Eugene having a great Turn to take, it was "One o'th' Clock, before we could come to EN-"GAGE. The Enemy form'd themselves in two Bo-"dies; The Elector and Mareschal Marsin, commanA Compleat HISTORY

ANNO "ded on the Left, and Mareschal Tallard on the Right: "And, it fell to my Lot to engage the Latter. The " Action was indeed very Hot, and continu'd till Sun-" fet; when it pleas'd GOD to give the High AL-"LIES, one of the Greatest, and most Complear "Victories that has been known.

> "IT is impossible to express the Bravery of our "Troops (as well General-Officers, as Soldiers) who "deserve the highest Praise. Our Cavalry charg'd "Four or Five Times, and the Enemy's whole Army " was put to the Rout. We have made a great Slaugh-" ter of them, and taken their Camp, with their Can-"non and Ammunition. On my side, we push'd a-" bove 30 Squadrons into the Danube, where most of "Them were Drown'd; and, we have taken Maref-"chal Tallard, with many of their General-Officers. "In the Village of BLENHEIM (which the Ene-" my had Fortified) I have made 26 Battalions, and 12 "Squadrons Prisoners at Discretion: Besides which, "we have taken a great Number of Standards and " Colours.

> "I KNOW not yet all Circumstances that pass'd " on the Right; but, Prince Eugene's good Conduct, "and the Bravery of his Troops, have very remark-"ably fignaliz'd themselves in this Glorious Action: "For which, I will delay no longer, to congratulate " your High-Mightinesses, referring you for the Parti-"culars, to Colonel Panton (one of my Adjutant-Gene-"rals) Who having been in the Action, will tell you "the Particulars by Word of Mouth.

> > I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

ter to the

Baron Hom." WE MARCH'D this Morning, by break of Day from our Camp at Munster, to Attack the STATES. "Enemy, and came within a League and a half, of "HOCHSTET; and, because we had the Danube " on one fide, and an impracticable Wood on the "other, we had no Way to march, but thro a Plain,

"that had a River running thro' the midst of it, over

"which, the Duke of Marlborough had caus'd Bridges ANNO "to be made the Day before. Notwithstanding this "Precaution, we could not march but in Eight Co-"lumns; and during two Thirds of the Way, it was "impossible for us to draw up in Order of Battle; and "we were oblig'd to Attack the Enemy, under all thefe "Disadvantages. They had before them a Rivuler, "which was in most Places unpassable for the Cavalry, "the Ground being Marshy: So that our Wing, and "the Imperialists under Prince Eugene, were a long "time before we could form our Lines, and Attack the Enemy. The Fight began at One o'th' Clock, and "continu'd till Five. The Troops of our Wing, ha-"ving pass'd the Rivuler and Morass aforesaid, At-"tack'd the Enemy, who having on their Right the "Castle of HOCHSTET on the Danube, had Post-"ed near it their Infantry, which made a great Refistance against the English and Dutch Foot. Our "Cavalry charg'd the Enemy feveral times, and we mingled one amongst the other: They repuls'd us. and we in our turn, beat them back again; fo that the Success for some time was sharply disputed: But, at last, we put their whole Cavalry to flight, and cut off feveral of their Battalions. While the Cavalry was thus Engag'd, the Infantry in the Centre maintain'd a sharp Dispute with the Enemy; and the Victory was doubtful for some time. Several of our Battalions (and among Others, THOSE of Goor and Beinheim) suffer'd very much. Prince Eugene. with the Imperial Troops, the Prussians and Danish Foot, attack'd on his fide, the Elector of Bavaria, and found so great Resistance, that the French were "Routed, and the Elector retir'd with better Order, "but not without great Lofs. That Prince, and the French being thus defeated, 20 Battalions of the "French retir'd into HOCHSTET; where, being cover'd by a Castle, they could not be forc'd without "Cannon: They defended themselves till towards "Night, against the English and Dutch, but were then Oblig'd to furrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion, with all their Generals. Mareschal Tallard was driven to the Banks of the Danube with feveral Squadrons, and being press'd on by our Cavalry, surrender'd himself Prisoner to the Sieur De Beynenbourgh (Adjutant-General to the Hereditary Prince of Heffe-Caffel) having not thought fit to run the Hazard of being "Drown'd,

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ANNO "Drown'd, as were most of his Cavalry and Infantry, " which our Horse drove into the Danube. The Mar-" quiss De Momperon (General of the French Cavalry) "The Marquis of Marguen, Monsieur De Pruange "Lieutenant-General of the Cavalry) Monfieur Clarem-" beau, and Monsieur De Blansac (Lieutenant-Generals) " Brigadier Jollie (Mareschal De Camp) The Chevalier " De Legorde (Colonel of Horse) The Marquis De La Va-" liere (Brigadier) have been made Prisoners. We have "taken a great deal of Cannon, but, I cannot yet "learn the Number of Pieces, and other Particulars, "The Prince of Holftein-Beck (Major-General) who " arriv'd in our Camp but the Day before, was dange-" roufly Wounded, taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and " put upon a Waggon to be carried away; but, the "Cavalry being defeated, we found him on the said "Waggon, having 3 or 4 dangerous Wounds: Major-" general Natimar (in the Prussian Troops) was also "dangerously Wounded. We have likewise lost a-" mongst our Cavalry some Officers; and, of the Re-" giment of the Count De Erpach, we had his Brother " (a Man of Merit) Kill'd, with Captain Witfenrode, " and another: But, I shall send a List of the Officers "Kill'd and Wounded with all possible Speed. The " Fight was very Bloody and Obstinate in the Begin-"ning, because we Attack'd the Enemy with great "Disadvantage, and besides, they were considerably " stronger than Us.

> "THE Enemy (according to the Report of Deser-"ters) earnestly wish'd that we would Attack them in "their Advantageous Posts; but, thro' GOD's Blef-"fing, the very Disadvantage that we lay under, has "been the Occasion of such a compleat Victory, that "none can fufficiently return Thanks for the fame. "The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders with great "Prudence and Conduct, and expos'd himself in the " most dangerous Places during the whole Action, gi-"ving Directions with a great Presence of Mind, a-"midst the hottest Fire. Prince Eugene, on his part, " has done as much as possible: And, the Hereditary " Prince of Heffe-Caffel, was in the midst of the Action, "and has very much diftinguish'd himself.

I am. Ec.

R. V. Baron De HOMPESCH.

I SHALL

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ANNO I SHALL add to the Relations which these General-Officers have given of the Battle of HOCHSTET. a Letter from a French General, to Monsieur De Chamillard (Minister of State in France) which seems to give a very particular Account of this Memorable Action.

SIR,

"THE Army march'd the 12th from Dillingen and A Letter Lawingen, to go and Encamp at BLEINHELM from a " along a Rivulet, which edg'd the Front of our Camp, French Ge-" and was faid to be Moorish, but was not so; our Monsseur De "Right reaching to the Danube, and our Left to a Hill Chamillard. cover'd by a thin Wood. The Elector having press'd "to march forward, upon a Belief that the Enemy "were not join'd, Monsseur De Tallard consented to it, " and rely'd upon People who had ferv'd a Year and "half in that Country, to post himself as I told you. "The Camp was hardly marking, when Information was brought to the Mareschal, that the Enemy appear'd on the other fide of the Rivulet, that border'd the Front of our Camp. He went that way imme-"diately, and, having caus'd fome Troops to go over, the Enemy retir'd to their Camp. Several People " press'd the Elector to march up to them, affuring "him that they were not join'd. The Mareschals dis-" fuaded him from it; representing to him, that, be-"fore they advanc'd, they ought to be throughly In-"form'd. In order to that, a great Detachment was made to approach them nearer; and we made some "Prisoners, who affur'd us, that they were join'd: "Whereupon we return'd back, and had no other "Thoughts than to Encamp. About Five of the Clock " in the Morning, the Enemy march'd in their turn, to " view us, with the great Piquet, with whom they ad-"vanc'd as far as Sweiningen, and then retir'd. The "next Day, at two of the Clock in the Morning, the "Enemy bear the General, and march'd in order to Attack us. We were still ignorant of their Design at "Six of the Clock in the Morning; but seeing them " advance towards us in Four great Columns, we began " to believe that they had a mind to fight us. We beat "the General in our Camp, and foon after, founded to "Horse: And in that Interval, the Resolution was "taken, how we should Post our selves. To make you " com-

ANNO "comprehend it without a Plan, and at this Distance." I must resume the Sciruation of our Camp. Our Right reach'd to the Danube, having the Village of Bleinheim in our Front, where was Monsieur De Tallard's Quarters; and the Village of Lutzingen to the Left of our Camp, where was the Elector's Quarters. All the first Line of Foot of Monsieur De Tallard had its Right to the Danube, that it might be at Hand, to be Posted in the Village of Bleinheim. which was before it. That first Line was of Nineteen Battalions, on the Left of which we had Posted all our first Line of Horse; so that they join'd the Horse of Monsieur Marcin. Next to this was the rest of his Army, which reach'd as far as the Hill. and of which I shall not give you the Particulars. because I was not there, having been sufficiently employ'd in our Right. The Second Line was drawn up as usual; that is to say, the Infantry in the Centre: The two Armies having Communication one with another, and making together 80 Battalions, and 140 Squadrons. In the Centre of both our Armies there was a Hill, which Commanded all the "Plain, and whose gentle declivity reach'd as far as the Rivulet that ran along the Front of our Camp: and over against that Hill, was a Village call'd Onderklame, which we caus'd to be fet on Fire, as well as two Mills, that were on the Rivulet, in the Wav down to Bleinheim; fo that it was refolv'd to defend only the Paffage of the Rivulet, and the Morals. the Generals being order'd to Charge the Enemy as "they pass'd, and to take heed not to let too many of them pass. This Resolution being taken, we Posted in the Village of Bleinheim, the 19 Battalions of our First Line, and Seven of the Second. We plac'd "there also, our Four Regiments of Dragoons, on " Foot, to the Right, along the Danube; and, from "the Village of Bleinbeim to that of Overklawe, we "Posted on Two Lines, 48 Squadrons of Monsieur "De Tallard's Army, and 32 of that of Monsieur De " Marsin, and 9 Battalions in the Centre; and the " Brigades of Champagne and Bourbonnow, to the Right " of Monsieur De Marsin's Village, that might be at "Hand, to fustain either his Village, or the Right of "his Cavalry. We placed Batteries in all the Front, " and both Armies Cannonaded one another, till 10 or It a Clock in the Morning, when the first Attack began.

During this Cannonading. Advice was ANNO brought to Monsieur De Tallard, that the Enemy "march'd a great Number of Infantry to the Right, "but that their Design was to Attack the Left of Monfieur De Marsin, as the weakest Side, by reason of the thin Wood, to which it reach'd. He went with speed to the Right, which the Enemy did really defign to Attack, being advanc'd to pass the Rivuler, in the whole Front of the Hill I have mention'd before. where all their Horse were posted, over against the "Right of Monsieur De Marsin. Monsieur De Silly, and one + of his Friends, were upon that Hill, and + He who feeing that our Men were drawing off our Battery, writes this they went thither and stopp'd them; and seeing the " English preparing themselves to Attack the Village of Bleinheim, they refolv'd to cause the first and second "Line of Horse to March, as if the Mareschal (De "Tallard) had been there present. He rode up to them "full Gallop, and made them, indeed, Advance: "But unfortunately the Brigades of the two Rights did only March, nor did the Gendarmerie move. "which gave the Enemy Time to form, without Di-" sturbance, several Lines of Horse, in all the Space of "Ground, whither the Troops did not March, till a-"bove Three Quarters of an Hour after that first " Charge. All the Men the Enemy had in the Bottom " of the Valley were repuls'd, as well as those who " happen'd to be in the Way of the Gendarmarie, who " march'd at last intoxicated with Conceit, upon that "little Advantage. We prepar'd our felves to receive "the Enemy a Second time, and neglected the great "double Lines, which were forming at the foot of that " fatal Hill. Monsieur De Silly had his Horse kill'd un-"der him, and was thinking how to get another, when "his Friend, feeing the Mareschal De Tallard, join'd " him, and gave him an Account of the Attack of the "Village. Monsieur De Tallard resolv'd to go thither, " and so the Hill was neglected, not being able to per-"ceive what pass'd at the Foot of it. Thus they en-" tred the Village, and Monsieur De Tallard redoubled " his Care to fecure that Post. At last he went out of "that Village, and return'd to the Cavalry. As he " came to the Right, the Enemy began a fresh Attack: "They advanced to the Village of Bleinheim, to the "very Muzzels of our Muskets, but were repuls'd. "The Gendarmerie, who, with Sword in Hand, thought

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"to have repuls'd the Enemy that were before them." were expos'd to the Fire of some Infantry well posted. and were charg'd by some English Squadrons, which made them give Way, and drove them beyond a Rivuler they had behind them. In this Charge. Messieurs De Surlaube, and D'Imecourt, had their Horses kill'd under them, and, the first receiv'd Six or Seven Wounds. The Brigade of Silly (thro' the Intervals of which the Gendarmerie pass'd to rally themselves, charg'd the English, and made them repass the Rivulet with Precipitation. During this brisk Attack, the Generals of our Left, and of Monfieur Marsin's Right, awak'd out of their Fatal Droufiness; and caus'd some Brigades to march to the Enemy, whom they faw almost advanc'd to the Top of the Hill. All our Brigades charg'd briskly, and made all the Squadrons they Attack'd, give Way; but these Squadrons being sustain'd by several Lines of Horse and Foot, our Men were forc'd to shrink back, and throw themselves on our Second Line, which being at some Distance, gave the Enemy time to gain Ground, which they maintain'd by their Numbers, and their flow and close March. We ral-"lied the Squadrons of our First Line, and they Charg'd again with the same Success, but were still over-power'd, as were also the said Brigades, and at last, the Second Line. Monsieur De Tallard interlac'd our Battalions with our Cavalry, with Defign to make a last Effort, to break the Double Lines of the Enemy. Our Men March'd up to them Gallantly, and the Enemy's First Line threw themselves on their Second. We gain'd fome Ground, and advanc'd to Charge the Second Line; but this being fustain'd by a Third and Fourth, our Troopers fled, and our poor Battalions were cut in Pieces. rallied still, the third time, that broken Cavalry, "which diminish'd by the Charges, and form'd now "but one Line. Things being in this Condition, "Monsieur De Tallard confider'd that it was high time "to draw off the Dragoons and Infantry out of the Village of Bleinheim, and refolv'd upon it, exorting " his Cavalry to fland their Ground. He fent a trufty "Man to Monsieur De Marcin, to desire him to Face "the Enemy with some Troops on the Right of his "Village, to keep them in Play, to favour the Retreat " of our Infantry: But Monsieur De Marcin represent-

"ed to that trusty Man, that he had too much Bufiness ANNO "in the Front of his Village, and the rest of the Line, 1704. "to spare any Troops, he not being Victorious, but "only maintaining his Ground. During this Discourse "our Horse had faced the Enemy, but on a sudden, "they were order'd to wheel about, which was done "with all the Disorder you may imagine. In short, "this was so precipitate a Flight, that many cast them-"felves into the Danube, and the Enemy let loofe "Three Regiments of Dragoons after them. Monsieur " De Tallard was invelop'd with the Run-aways, and " taken in that Rout. Messieurs De Mauperoux, De la "Valliere, Silly, Seppeville, Messeliere, St. Pounge Li-" gonde, and feveral others, were also made Prisoners. "The Taking of Monsieur De Tallard is a great Mis-" fortune for the King: For 'tis certain, that with his "Infantry he might have made a very Honourable Re-"treat; whereas, that Infantry is now the Laughing-" stock of Nations, and useless to the King for a long "time, in a War so violent as this is. In short, to " give you an Account of all that happen'd, on that "fatal Day, Part of our Cavalry, and all the Gender-" merie, having thrown themselves towards the Danube, "into a narrow Nook, which form'd a Demi-Island, "they found themselves cut off from the rest of the " Army, which forc'd many brave Men to throw them-"felves into the Danube to fave themselves. The "News of this being brought to Grignan's Brigade, " which were retir'd more to the Left, to pass the Mo-" rass at Hochstet, they Rally'd and march'd to the Ene-"my, and made them abandon the Defile in which "they were; and so disengag'd all those who were not "either kill'd or taken: And then forming themselves "on the Height of Hochstet, march'd on, facing the "Enemy, which gave us time to draw off the Woun-ded from that Place. This was the fad Fate of a " brisk and good Cavalry, which might have been used "to better Purpose; but which we give over lament-" ing, as foon as we confider the wretched Deftiny of " our Regiments of Foot. 'Twas Messieurs De Cleram-"baut and Blanzac, who commanded the Dragoons "and Infantry in the Village of Bleinheim, and all "that we learn from some Officers, who were made " Prisoners, and are come to our Camp, is, that Mon-" sieur De Clarembaut, without taking a Resolution "worthy of his Name, with a Powerful Body, which

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" was vet intire, as foon as he faw the Rout of our Ca-"valry, caus'd his Postillion to sound the Danube, and "throwing himself into it, was drown'd. The Enemy having furrounded the Village of Bleinheim by " feveral Lines, advanc'd to streighten it, close on the Left Flank, where our Right of Horse was before "Posted. Our Men were soon alarm'd, and the Colonel of the Royal Regiment bethought himself of saving his Life, and that of his Soldiers; whom he caus'd to lay down their Arms, and furrender'd him-" felf the Colours. The Soldiers of Surlaub, who "were also in the Left Flank, put themselves into diforder, and enter'd the Centre of the Village in Confusion. Monsieur De Siviere being inform'd of this "Disorder, call'd the Regiments of Provence and Arton, and all that were Resolute, to him, and with Sword " in Hand. drove the Enemy to the very Head of their "Cavalry, and return'd to the Village leifurely. Mon-" fieur De Siviere had his Wrist broken. My Lord "Marlborough judging rightly, that there were Old "Troops in that Place, the overcoming of which "would cost him dear, made use of Monsieur Defnon-"ville his Prisoner, to exhort them to accept of their "Lives. Monsieur De Blanzac consented to it, and did his best to get the Consent of Navarre, who buried "their Colours. All yielded. Monsieur De Blanzac Sign'd the Articles: But Siviere and Journy refused to fet their Hands to it. They were all Difarm'd, and " had their Colours taken from them: Grief will not " fuffer me to carry this Recital any further. You may well imagine what a fad Spectacle it is to fee 26 Battalions, and Four Regiments of Dragoons, Prisoners. "I leave that Black Idea, and return to the Village of "Overklaume, the Quarters of Monsieur De Marcin. "When he faw the Horse of his Right, and ours, routed, he bethought himself of Retreating with his Left; who, thro' the Care of Count De Bourg, had always Repuls'd the Enemy, having charg'd them as they were half pass'd. He drew off all his Infantry, and march'd leisurely as far as the Morals of HOCH-STET, which he repais'd in good Order, and came to Dillingen, where the Resolution was taken to send the Horse to Ulm, by Goldenfingen, and to cause all the Baggage to pass the Danube that Night. In the Morning, we drew off all the Infantry, and came to Encamp at Lipent, leaving 1000 Men at Lawingen, " with

" with orders to Retreat as foon as the Enemy should ANNO "approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done. " And, marching fince with Precipitation, we bring to U "the King the poor Remains of an Army grieved to " Death; and which is no otherwise Guilty, than thro' "the Non-performance of the Politive Order which "had been given, not to let the Enemy pass the Rivu-"let; and to Charge them as they pass'd, altogether, "and not in Brigades; as we did against a Body " Form'd, and Formidable, which at last penetrated " into our Centre, and furrounded the Infantry, &c.

THE Success of this Battle, having entirely chang'd the Face of Affairs in the Empire, and sav'd the House of Austria from Ruin; the Duke of Marlborough (being willing to loofe no Time, and judging it more Advantageous for the Common Cause, to join all the Confederate Forces together, to streighten the Enemy as much as possible, and Oblige them to quit GER-MANY, and re-pass the Rhine) sent an Express to Prince Lewis of Baden, to give over the Siege of I N-GOLDSTADT, and re-join the Army with the Forces under his Command; confidering, that not only THAT Place, but the whole Country of Bavaria, must fall of Course into the Emperor's Hands. The Duke's, and Prince Eugene's Opinion was confirm'd by the Example of the City of AUSBURG, which the French quitted the 16th of August, carrying with them rians quit Four Hostages, as a Security for 2000 Sick and Wounded Men they left in that Place. The Magistrates being affembled immediately after, fent Four Deputies to the Duke of Marlborough, to defire his Protection. His Grace inform'd them, that they had nothing to Fear from the Troops of Her Britanick Majesty, and the States-General, who were only fent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies; and thereupon, his Grace Order'd a Detachment to March, and take Possession of that Important Place. Soon after, Mareschal Tallard, with the Prisoners of Distinction, were fent towards Hanau and Frankfort, under a Guard of Dragoons; and, the other Prisoners were sent into the Adjacent Places.

ON August 21st, the Duke of Marlborough encamp'd at Sefellingen (within half a League of Ulm) The 22d, the Governor of Ulm (who apprehended a Siege) sent Juo

Invested.

render'd.

ANNO out of the Town 430 Prisoners, which the Enemy had 1704. taken at Hochstet, Dillingen, and other Places, with a Compliment to his Grace, that he would be pleas'd to take a proper Opportunity to return an equal Number. and those Prisoners being Germans, the Duke sent them to Prince Eugene. On the 25th, the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and Prince Lewis of Baden, had a long Conference, wherein they concerted the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN; and it was Refolv'd. That seeing the Enemy were returning towards the Rhine, all the Confederate Forces should likewise march that Way, except 23 Battalions, and some Squadrons, which should be left under the Command of General Thungen, to carry on the Siege of ULM. In pursuance whereof, the Confederate Troops, began their March from the Neighbourhood of Ulm, on August the 26th, by different Roads, to the general Rendesvouz of the Army, which was appointed to be at Bruchsal near Philipsburg. From that Day, the Confederate Army was in Motion, till September the 9th; when a Party of Imperial Horse, having met some Squadrons of the Enemy, Commanded by the Duke De Montfort (a Major-General) who had been conducting 4 Battalions, and a Sum of Money into Landau, fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the Rout: Killing above 100 upon the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and Mortally Wounding their Comman-On the 12th, Prince Lewis march'd rowards LANDAULANDAU, with the Troops appointed to befiege that Place; and, the Duke of Marlborough, with Prince Eugene, came to the Camp of Croon Weyssenbourgh, in

> Order to cover the Seige. The same Night, the Former receiv'd an Express from General Thungen, Importing, That having form'd the Siege of Ulm. and receiv'd his great Artillery the 8th of September, the Garrison beat a Parly the 10th, and on the 11th, surrender'd that Place upon Honourable Terms; which he was willing to Grant, that no Time might be loft for the further Execution of the Projects of this CAM-PAIGN. The Imperialists found in Ulm, 222 Brass Pieces of Cannon, 25 Brass Mortars, 1200 Barrels of Powder, with a confiderable Quantity of Provisions; which was feafonably apply'd to the carrying on the

Siege of Landau.

ANNO

IT will be very necessary to incert here, General 1704. HOMPESCH's Second Letter to the States-General, dated August 17th, which not only finishes the Account of the Battle of HOCHSTET, but gives a further Light into the Designs of the Consederates.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"HE Enemies Loss, and particularly that of Ma-General reschal Tallard's Army, does rather Increase than Second Let-"Diminish. Instead of 26 Battalions, I mention'd to ter to the "your High-Mightinesses to be made Prisoners, there STATES. " are 27, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons; and, I can " Affure your Lordships, that the Six Battalions, which "were in the Lines, and overthrown by our Cavalry, "were almost all Kill'd, and the few that were left, " are taken Prisoners. I am also inform'd, that 3 Bat-"talions of French on their Right Wing, were entirely "Ruin'd. Of their Cavalry, there were a great ma-"ny Squadrons drown'd in the Danube, Kill'd, or ta-"ken Prisoners. Abundance of their other Horse, "were also Kill'd in the Battle and Pursuit; so that "we may reckon all Mareschal Tallard's Army quite "Ruin'd. On our Wing, We took 35 Pieces of Can-" non, and, I am inform'd, we took 10 on our Right. "The French had 50 Cannon planted against our "Wing, of which they could hardly withdraw any: "But, we have not yet found the rest, which makes "Us think they have thrown them into the Danube, "when they faw the Battle loft. The Number of " Prisoners, according to the last Enquiry, amounts to **"10500.**

"YESTERDAY four Deputies arriv'd here from "Ausburg, to defire the Duke of Marlborough's Protection. His Grace answer'd, that they had nothing
to fear from the Troops of the Queen, or the States,
fince they were sent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies. In the mean time, some
Troops were Order'd to take Possession of the Citadel of Ausburg. This plainly discovers the Enemy's
Weekness and Consternation, to abandon a Place of
that Importance, scituated upon a considerable River
covering Bavaria; and, which the Elector was in a
"Con-

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1704.

'ANNO " Condition to maintain, without Marcschal Tallard's " Re-inforcement.

> "THE Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, " are of Opinion (which is certainly the bost for bring-"ing the Matter to an Issue) to Abandon the Siege of "Ingoldstadt; upon which, an Express is sent to the " Prince of Baden, and we shall march streight to Ulm. "The Enemy have retreated from Lawingen, fince their "Defeat; so that we have the Danube free as far as "that Place: And, if Ulm falls into our Hands, we "may reckon the WAR finish'd on this Side.

> "IF the Enemy Post themselves before that Place, " we shall endeavour to Atrack them, or Surround "them; fo that their Cavalry shall not be able to Sub-"fift for Want of Forrage. If they march from that " Place, they cannot Subfift, and we hope to be able to "Oblige them to return towards the Rhine: And, if "they leave a strong Garrison in Ulm, those Troops " will be soon lost to them. GOD has given Us such " an Evident Testimony of his Blessing and Assistance "against our Enemies (tho' they were Advantageously "Posted, and, had several Battalions more than We) "that we have Ground to hope for a Happy Issue of "this War. This Day, we return'd Thanks for the "Great and Signal Victory, which the Almighty has "been pleas'd to give Us over our Enemies, in Hopes "that they will be accepted by him, and that he will " continue to bless the Designs of our Principals: And, "this Evening, we shall discharge our Cannon, and "make other Rejoicings. According to what I have " feen and heard, both General-Officers and Soldiers, " have done all that could be expected from Men of "Conduct and Bravery. Altho' I have already com-" mended the Valour and Prudence of the Duke of " Marlborough ; I must again repeat, that none can suf-"ficiently Praise him, for the Zeal and Vigilance he " shew'd in this Action. The same may be said of "Prince Eugene; and after the Example of these two "Generals (who are Perfons of fingular Goodness and "Conduct) our whole Army is in a perfect Harmony, " fo that we have a Prospect of very Glorious Conse-" quences. I have order'd Monsieur Meurs (the Bearer "hereof) to acquaint your High-Mightineffes with the "Impor

of the Present W A R.

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"Important Conquest of Ausburg, and to make a Ver- ANNO "bal Report to You of what has occurr'd here. 1704.

I am.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

Your High-Mightinesses most Humble and Obedient Servant.

R. V. Baron DE HOMPESCH.

THE Siege of LANDAU (which I mention'd before) was carried on with all possible Application: Bur. notwithstanding the great Conduct and Vigilance of the King of the Romans, and Prince Lewis of Baden, the Place was bravely defended for above two Months. by Monsieur De Laubinie the Governor. However, on November the 23d, the Besiegers having lodg'd themfelves on the Counterguards both on the Right and Left, and fufficient Breaches being made; the next Morning, the necessary Dispositions were made for a General Affault, and 5000 Men were commanded to go upon that Service. So that, the Besseg'd being drove to the last Extremity, were oblig'd to beat a Par-ley between 10 and 11 o'th' Clock: Whereupon, Ho-Landau furstages were Exchang'd, and the Capitulation was fign'd renders to the same Day, which consisted of 28 Articles, which rates. were in Effect, much the same as those granted by the Imperialists to Monsieur De Melac two Years ago, and by the French to the Count De Frize the Preceding CAMPAIGN. On the 26th, the Befieg'd march'd out of Landau, to the Number of 3400, which furviv'd out of 7000 Men, of which the Garrison consifled at the beginning of the Siege. The King of the Romans having enter'd the Place, found it reduc'd to a Heap of Rubbish, and having given the Command of it to the Count De Frize (who had before maintain'd that Post with great Courage and Ability) his Majesty fet out for Vienna, having Order'd Prince Eugene to settle the Affairs of Bavaria, and left to Prince Lewis of Baden, the Disposition of the Forces on the Rhine.

THE Confederates omitting nothing that might advance the Glory they had already acquir'd in Bawa-

TIA.

ANNO ria, resolv'd to prosecute the Siege of TRAERBACH. Traerbach Befreg'd.

To which end, the Duke of Marlborough march'd towards the Moselle with a considerable Army, which he left under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, as also the Direction of the Attacks of that Place. The Castle was Invested the Beginning of November, and the Approaches were carried on with fo much Success, that on the 21st, the Besiegers attempted to Storm it: But, as they were climbing up the Eminencies (the Rock on which that Fortress is built. proving very steep, and the Weather being exceeding Stormy) the Garrison made so vigorous a Defence. that the Affailants were Olig'd to retire with confiderable Loss. Notwithstanding these Disencouragements. the Prince of Heffe was refolv'd to carry on the Seige with the utmost Vigour, and, on December 20th, oblig'd And Surren- the Garrison to Surrender on Honourable Conditions. der'd to the The Confederates met with a great deal of Difficulty and Opposition in all the Attacks; and the Baron De Trogne (the States chief Ingineer) was shot by the Prince of Heffe's Side, as he was giving the necessary Directions. Moreover, we had above 1000 Men Kill'd

Confederates.

or Wounded.

The Duke of DURING the Siege of Traerbach, the Duke of Marlbo-Marlborough (whom the Emperor, for his fignal Services rough makes done to the House of Austria, had made a Prince a Tour to Berlin, Han- of the Empire) went to the Court of Pruffia, to negonover, &c.

tiate that 8000 of the Prussian Troops might be sent to Italy the next CAMPAIGN, to serve there for the Relief of the Duke of Savoy, under the Command of Prince Eugene. He was receiv'd at Berlin, and all other Places thro' which he pass'd, with the highest Testimonials of Respect; Persons of the greatest Distinction, endeavouring in a particular Manner, to express their Sense of his Personal Merit, and of the Signal Advantages the Empire had receiv'd by his Conduct and Courage. His Pruffian Majesty presented him with a Hat, having a Button, Loop, and Hatband all of Diamonds, valu'd at 30000 Crowns, befides two fine Saddle-Horses, with very Rich Furniture. His Highness, having setled all Matters entirely to his Satisfaction, proceeded to the Court of Hannover, where he arriv'd the first of December, and was receiv'd by the Elector, the Princess Sophia, and all the Electoral Family, with particular Marks of Esteem.

of the Present WAR.

From thence he continu'd his Journey by the Way of ANNO Amsterdam, to the Hague, where he was congratulated upon his Victories at Schellenberg and Hochstet, and re- L ceiv'd as the Heroe of all the Prosperities which attended the Confederate Arms this Campaign, Having staid a few Days in Holland, he embark'd for England on the 11th, and arriv'd in London on the 14th, where And Arrives he was graciously receiv'd by the Queen, and receiv'd in England. the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, for the eminent Services he had perform'd to Her Majesty, and the Kingdom, as well in the Glorious Victories he had Obtain'd, by the Arms of Her Majesty and her Allies under his Command, as for his Prudent Negotiations with feveral Princes and States.

THE Occurrences in BRABANT and FLAN- Proceedings DERS this Campaign, were of no confiderable Im- in the Netherlands. portance: As the great Bodies were in fuch Violent Motion in Bavaria (which was the Bloodiest Theatre of WAR) little besides the Protection of each others Country was intended here. However, on the first of June, Monsieur D'Auverquerque decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of Maestricht, and march'd directly towards the Enemy; who being furpris'd at this Motion, and unwilling to hazard a Battle, after they were prevented in their Defign upon Tongeren, they march'd about, and got into their LINES. General Dopff perceiving them to be in some Disorder, advanc'd with 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and forc'd the French Lines with little Opposition. But, a Council of War being call'd, it was thought not adviseable for him to continue in that Post, lest the Enemy should fall upon his Detachment with a Superior Force, before the rest of the Army could come up: So that he had not continued there above 3 Hours, but he Quitted the Lines. and Re-join'd the Army. On the 1st of July, the Baron De Trogne was detach'd with a confiderable Body of Men, who march'd towards Leige, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque follow'd him. On the 5th, the Baron being Re-inforc'd from Liege and Huy, he Advanc'd to the Enemies LINES, which he enter'd at 8 in the Morning, and took Post at Meerdorp, Monsieur D'Auverquerque endeavour'd to sustain him, but this Enterprise had no better Success than the former, for the Rivers Herk and Demer overflowing, and retarding the March of the Army, it was judg'd impossible to come

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ANNO up foon enough to support him, so he retird out of the 1704. LINES the fame Evening.

Bruges Bombarded by Baron Spaar.

UPON the Second of July, a Body of 9000 Dutch Troops (commanded by General Spaar) appear'd before BRUGES, and were warmly received by the Cannon of the Town. In the Evening, they rais'd Batteries, and the next Morning began to throw Bombs. Carcasses, and Red-hot Bullets into the Place, which did great Execution; feveral Houses being entirely demolish'd, and others very much shatter'd. Whereupon. the Inhabitants to prevent further Mischief, offer'd to pay 600000 Guilders in Six Months time, which the Baron accepted, and so retir'd to Maldeghem. On the 22d, the Army (under the Mareschal D'Auverquerque) Namur Bom. pass'd the Maese, and advanc'd to NAMUR, which they Bombarded from the 26th to the 29th, fetting on Fire their Magazines, and doing very great Damage to the Inhabitants: The Loss the Dutch sustain'd was very inconfiderable, tho' the Garrison Fir'd furiously all the Time from their Cannon and Mortars. During these Hostilities, a Detachment of Horse and Foot was sent up to Dinant, where they took Post, and part of them pass'd over from thence into the Country, between the Sambre and the Maese, which struck such a Terror into the Neighbouring Country, that they exacted from thence great Contributions. About the same time, the Fort Isabella Durch Forces made themselves Masters of Fort ISA-Demolish'd. BELLA, and Demolish'd it.

barded by Mareschal D'Auverquerque.

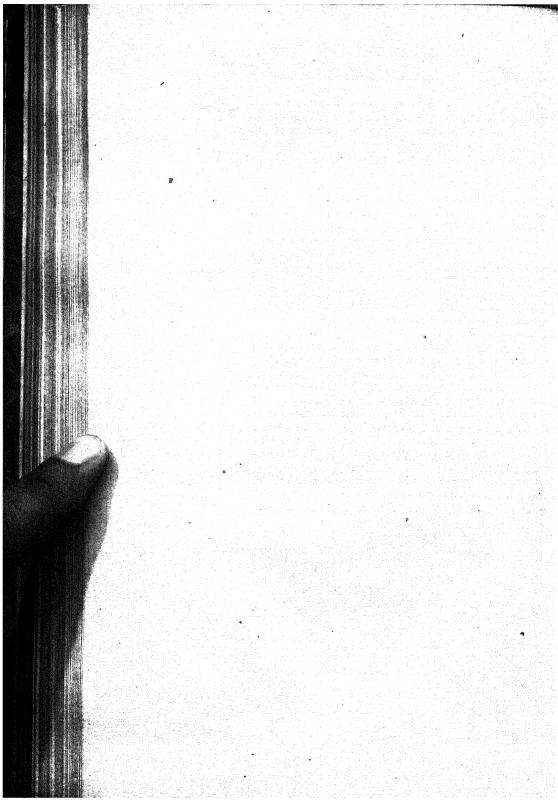
> THE Elector of Bavaria (who retir'd to Bruffels after his Misfortunes) form'd at the End of the Campaign a Project of Surprising General D'Auverquerque, hoping thereby, in some measure, to repair the Disadvantages he had fustain'd in Bavaria: And to this End. he order'd all his Forces, with a great Number of Waggons, to join at Tirlemont. The French Court being apprehensive of the Elector's Designs, sent Mareschal Villeroy, to watch his Motions, and to prevent an Engagement, unless he had a very fair Prospect of a return of better Fortune. At his Arrival in the Army, he was furpris'd to see Monsseur D'Auverquerque, waiting in his Camp at Borch-loen, ready to receive-them. This Oblig'd him to represent to his Electoral Highness the Difficulties of Atracking the Confederates; the Advantage of their Camp, the Bravery of their Troops. encourag'd

of the Present W A R.

encourag'd by the Success of their Affairs in Germany, ANNO and the ill Consequences, the Loss of a Battle would be attended with, The Elector (who was over-burthen'd with Disgraces) was bent upon nothing but Revenge, and instited upon an Engagement. The Mareformal, after a very warm Debate with him upon that Subscript of Bavaria frustrated in his Disgrated in his Desponse Electoral Highness, being thus frustrated in his Descriptions, and finding no Remedy sufficient to call Fortune querques on his Side, return'd to Brussels, his former Seat of Pleasure and Gallantry.

TO conclude my Relations of this CAMPAIGN, I shall only add, that the French King was so much Exasperated at the Loss of the Battle of Hochstet, that he did not only highly blame his General Officers, but to give further Marks of his Resentment, He broke 2 Mareschals De Camp, 14 Brigadiers, and good part of the Squadrons and Battalions, which were surpris'd at the Village of Bleinbeim. The Prisoners taken in that Famous Action, were divided between the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene: Some remain'd in Germany; several were sent into Holland; and others were brought over into England. The Standards and Colours taken in the faid Battle, were brought over at the same time, and landed at the Tower; from whence they were (by Her Majesty's Order) carried in Procession, thro' London to Westminster-Hall, by a Detachment of the Horse-Guards and Horse Grenadiers, and a Battalion of Foot Guards, and there put up, to the Number of 162, on each fide of the Hall, to remain as Trophies of that Memorable and Glorious Victory.

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A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1705.



HE Duke of Marlborough having communicated to the Cabinet-Council, his 1705. feveral Projects of Improving the Successes of the last CAMPAIGN, on the Duke of the 26th of March, took leave of Her Marlborn Majesty, and Embark'd on the 30th barks for for Holland, where he safely arriv'd the Holland.

2d of April. Upon his coming to the Hague, his Grace had several Conferences with the Pensionary, and other Members of the States-General; wherein he laid before them, the great Advantages that would accrue to the whole Confederacy, by Attacking France on the side of the Moselle: Which would deprive Her of the Means, either of enlarging her Conquests in Piedmont, or of protecting Spain, by putting her upon a Necessity of defending herself at Home. The States approved of the Duke of Marlborough's Design, and all K 3

ANNO other Matters having been concerted for opening the 1705. Campaign; he set out from the Hague, on the 4th of May, and on the 11th, his Grace and Monsieur D'Auverquerque review'd the Dutch Troops at Harcourt, near Maestricht. The English Troops being all arriv'd in the Neighbourhood, encamp'd near Vifet, pass'd the Marches to Maefe, and continu'd their March towards the Mofelle, the Moselle under the Command of General Churchill; his Grace leaving Maestricht at the same time, and proceeding directly to Coblentz, to give the necessary Orders for the March of the Artilery to Treves. On the 19th. the Duke proceeded to Rastat, to confer with Prince Lewis of Baden, about the Operations of the Campaign: And, having concerted with his Highness, that Part of the Imperial Troops should march from Lauterbourg, and join the Army on the Moselle, by a certain time propos'd; his Grace went from Rastat the 22d, to view the Lines of Biehl and Stolhoffen, from whence he proceeded to Manheim, and then to Tryers, where he arriv'd the 26th: The Duke having affembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the English and Dutch Forces which were encamp'd near Igel. on the other side of the Moselle, pass'd that River on the 3d of June, over several Bridges, and from thence march'd to those prepar'd for them over the Saar, which River they also pass'd at Consaarbruck: The Hessians, Danes, and Lunenburghers, pass'd the Saar at the same time; and so all the Forces join'd. After a Difficult March of near Eight Hours, they at last advanc'd within a Quarter of a League of Sirk; near which Place, M. Villars was encamp'd with a numerous Army. This unexpected Motion, made that General think, that my Lord Duke was refolv'd to Attack him: He therefore left his Camp, and Posted himself in another that was more Advantageous, where the Front of his Army was cover'd by Impracticable Defiles; his Right by a Wood; his Left by the Moselle; and his Rear by a Rivuler. Hereupon, his Grace took And encamps Possession of their Camp, and made 300 Men (which the Mareschal had lest behind) Prisoners of WAR.

in fight of the French Army.

THE Design of the Duke of Marlborough in advancing to this Place, was not fo much to Attack the Enemy, as to cover the Siege of Saar Lovis, which was to be carried on by a Detachment of Imperial Troops, which Prince Lewn of Baden had promis'd to bring

from Lauterhourg, and by fome Forces in the English ANNO and Dutch Pay. But, that General not being so good as his Word, and Forage being so very scarce, that the Army could not long subsist between the Moselle and the Saar; the Duke of Marlborough was very Impatient, and sent frequent Expresses to quicken the March of the Imperialists, and to exhort the Princes who had Promis'd to furnish Artillery, Horses, and Waggons, to fend them with the utmost Expedition. In the mean time (May 28th) The Enemy Invested HUT, with a The French Detachment under the Command of the Count De fion of Huy. Gasse: and on the 10th of June, the Castle Surrender'd the Garrison being made Prisoners of WAR. After this, the Elector and Mareschal Villeroy, being willing to make the best Use of the Duke of Marlborough's Absence, march'd with their Army towards LIEGE, and resolv'd to form the Siege of that Place. This And Besiege Melancholy News had no fooner reach'd the Duke of Liege. Marlborough's Army, but his Grace receiv'd a Letter from the States, "wherein they represented to him the "Loss of Huy; the Siege of Liege, which was begun; " the Threats which the Elector and Villeroy made, that "they would recover the former Conquests of the Allies; the Necessity that there was to make a " Powerful Diversion to Oppose their Enterprises: And, " if that could not be done on the Moselle, the States "defir'd his Grace to return with his Army towards. "the Maese. The Duke perceiving the Delay of the German Troops, would render the Siege of Saar Lewis The Duke Abortive; the Difficulty of Subfifting a Numerous of Mariborough fails Army in a ruin'd Country; and, the Impracticable-in bis Defign ness of Attacking Mareschal Villars (who besides his on Saar Lew-Superiority of Troops, was Posted in an inaccessible Camp) resolv'd at last to march to the Relief of Liege. In order thereto, he decamp'd the 17th, and mov'd towards Tryers, where it was Resolv'd in a Council of War, that the Forces under his Command, should march back to the Maese, except 7000 Palatines in the And marches Pay of England and Holland, who were left for the Se-back to the curity of Tryers, and other Posts on that side; under Netherlands. the Command of Lieutenant-General Aubach.

IN pursuance of these Resolutions, the Duke march'd for the NETHERLANDS, by the shortest Way: And, the Imperial Troops, the Prussians, &c. march'd for the Upper Rhine. Whereupon, Mareschal Villars K 4

ANNO made a Detachment to Re-inforce the Elector of Bava-1705. ria; another to Re-inforce the Mareschal De Marsin in Alface; and, advanc'd with the rest towards the Saar. Upon the first Notice of it, the Palatine-General, sent Orders to the Governor of Saarbruck, to quit the Caftle and blow up the Fortifications, which he accordingly perform'd: After this (even before the Enemy appear'd in fight) he imprudently destroy'd all the Magazines, blew up the Fortifications, burnt the Boats defign'd to make Bridges, and cowardly quitted that Important Post which had cost the Allies Prodigious Sums of Money. The Enemy presently took Possession of The French the Place, and Mareschal Villars march'd to join the takes Possess Mareschal De Marsin; and in Conjunction, beat the Imperialists from the Lines of Croon-Weyffenburgh; and General Thungen found it a great Difficulty to maintain himself in the Lines of Laughterbourg. These unpardonable Mismangements, oblig'd the Duke of Marlborough to fend Colonel Durel (one of his Aids De Camp) to represent the whole Matter to the Emperor.

THE Duke in his March from Tryers, having receiv'd Intelligence from M. D'Auverquerque, that the Enemy had not yet begun the Siege of the Citadel of Liege, he immediately detach'd all the Grenadiers of his Army, and 100 Men out of each Battalion, under the Command of the Earl of Orkney, with Orders to march with all possible Speed, and to be at Maestricht by the 28th, where he would join them with the Cavalry, and either Recover Liege, or Engage the Enemy. This Expedition prov'd very Successful; for, the Elector and Mareschal Villeroy, being inform'd of my Lord Duke's Intentions, fent back their Artillery to Namur; abandon'd the Siege of The Allies re-LIEGE; recall'd the Marquis D'Alegre, with his Gener Liege. Detachment, which he had led to the Moselle; retir'd within their Lines, and form'd a new Scheme for the rest of the Campaign. .

THE Enemy having secur'd themselves by their Precipitate Retreat within their Lines, the Duke of Marlborough, and Velt - Mareschal D'Auverquerque, thought fit to undertake the Siege of HUT, before they proceeded in any other Enterprise. To which purpose, they gave the Command of it to General Sculez, who Invested the Place on the 6th of July, and

made himself Master of it on the 11th, upon the same ANNO Conditions that the Elector and M. Villeroy had taken it before: The Governor and Garrison being made Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of 500 Men, And Retake Commanded by Monsieur De St. Pierre (a Brigadier-Huy. General in the French Service) besides whom, there was a Governor appointed by the Elector of Cologn. They march'd out of the Place on the 12th, to the Number of 450 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded. and were conducted to Maestricht. Huy being thus retaken by the Confederates, the Duke of Marlborough was refolv'd (after having the Opinion of the States-General) to go upon a very remarkeable Enterprise, which was, to Attack the Enemy's LINES. The Particulars of this Memorable Action is contain'd in the following Letter, written from the Camp at Ulierbeck, near Louvain, July 20th.

TENERAL Hompesch being return'd from the The Confe-"GENERAL rampeter Commake fome Propo-derates force Hague (where he had been to make fome Propo-derates force the Enemy's the French "fals to the States about Attacking the Enemy's the French Lines in "LINES) The Duke of Marlborough held two Coun-Flanders. " cils of War, wherein the General Officers of his Army, " and those of Mareschal D'Auverquerque's were present. "The Forcing of the Enemy's Lines was the Subject "Matter in Debate; but nothing being refolv'd upon "the first Time, a Second Council was call'd. Some "Generals in the Service of the States, oppos'd the Pro-" ject of Attacking the Lines, and gave several strong "Arguments against it: But, his Excellency Monsieur " D'Auverquerque, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, "Count Noyelles, and several other Persons of Distin-"ction, declar'd, that it was their Opinion, that the "Attacking of the faid Lines was neither Dangerous, "nor the Success of it Improbable, if the Judicious "Measures propos'd by the Duke of Marlborough were "put in Execution; and therefore, it was refolv'd to "Attack them. The Enemy being posted along the "Lines, with 100 Battalions, and 146 Squadrons, " which made the two Armies near equal, according to "that Computation; the Allies being 95 Battalions, " and 159 Squadrons; it was refolv'd to make a Feint "" to divide their Forces: And accordingly, the Army " under Mareschal D'Auverquerque, decamp'd from Vig-"namont the 17th, at 3 a Clock in the Morning, and "march'd towards Burdine on the other fide of the " Mehaigne,

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A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO " Mehaigne, and the Duke of Marlborough made a Mo-"tion at the same Time, as if he intended to support Monsieur D'Auverquerque in the Attack of the Lines about Meffelen, where they were not so strong as in other Parts. This Feint succeeded even beyond Expectation, for the French mov'd that Way; but the fame Night, after the Signal was given to the Soldiers to repair to their Tents, the Army under his Grace " was order'd to March; and also that under Mareschal D'Auverquerque, which repass'd the Mehaigne, both advancing with all possible Exedition, to support the " Detachment which was order'd to Attack the Enemy's "Lines about HEYLISHEM. The Execution of "the Design was kept so secret, that the Enemy knew nothing of it, and this being the strongest part of "their Lines. was least suspected; so that the Troops " pass'd without any Opposition. However, 24 Squadrons of Bavarian Horse, and 20 Battalions, ad-"vanc'd to repulse our Troops, which occasion'd a very " sharp Dispute: But, the Horse and Dragoons of the Right Wing Defeated them, and the Enemy fled in great Confusion, leaving their Standards, Colours, and 18 Pieces of Cannon behind them. All the "Troops behav'd themselves to Admiration; and a-" mongst the Horse, Brigadier Cadogan's Regiment par-"ticularly distinguish'd themselves, having had the "Honour to Charge first. They defeated 4 Squadrons " of Bavarian Guards, and drove them thro' 2 Batta-"lions of their own Foot, and took 4 Standards. In "this Action, the Marquis D'Alegre, and Count Horn "(Lieutenants-General) 3 Bavarian Colonels, and 74 "other Officers were made Prisoners. The Confede-" rate Army march'd the fame Day to Tirlemont; the " French decamping in our Sight, and pass'd the Geete, " breaking down their Bridges with so much Precipita-"tion, that they left 14 or 1500 Men on this fide the. "River, who were taken Prisoners, together with the "Battalion of Monluc in Tirlemont: We would have " follow'd them, but found it impracticable, by reason " of a Defile. Yesterday we came to this Camp, and "the Enemy seem resolv'd to defend Louvain. The Regiments of La Mark and Alface, were almost all "cut in Pieces near Heileshem. The Attack of the "Lines, was commanded by Count Noyelles; the Foot " under him, by the Lieutenants-General Ingoldsby and "Scholten; and the Horse, by the Lieutenants-General " Ingoldsby

"Involdsby and Hompesch. This ill Success has caus'd ANNO great Divisions among the French and Bavarians, who accuse each other of Misbehaving themselves: But, L "they endeavour to palliate their Loss as well as they "can, and to prevent a greater, they have posted them-" felves very advantageously at Park near Louvain, on "the other fide of the Dyle, to oppose the Passage of "the Confederates, who are encamp'd over-against "them. Notwithstanding this Precaution of the Enemy, the Confederates, on the 29th of July, attempted " to pass that River in two Places, toward the Village. " of Neer-Ische and Corbeck, with a Detachment of " 18 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, with some Artillery, "follow'd by the whole Army, who join'd them the " next Morning by break of Day; and the Pontons "being immediately laid upon the River, some Batta-"lions pass'd over, and drove back those of the Ene-"my which offer'd to Oppose them: But, the Head of "their Army appearing at the same time, it was not "thought fit to push that Attempt too far; and so "the Allies who were got over, re-pass'd the River, "with the Loss of a very few Men: And, the Duke " of Marlborough (with his Army) march'd, and en-"camp'd at Meldert, and Mareschal D'Auverquerque " (with the Army of the States) at Boffu.

I remain, &c.

SOON after the Forcing the Enemy's Lines, the Duke of Marlborough fent Lieutenant-General Hompefch to the States-General, with an Account of this great Success: And, Mareschal D'Auverquerque likewise wrote a Letter to Monsieur Fagel, to be communicated to their High-Mightinesses. Which Letters I incert here, as giving a more Circumstantial and Satisfactory Account of this Memorable Action.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I CONGRATULATE your High-Mighti- The Duke neffes upon our happy Entry into the Enemy's rough's Let.
"Lines, and upon the Defeat of a great Body of the ter to the Enemy's Army which oppos'd Us there. We began States." our March Yesterday about 10 a Clock at Night;

"and Count Noyelles who commanded a Detachment

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'ANNO" of 38 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, whom I caus'd " to advance, in order to surprise the Posts of Neerhef-" pen and Hillesheim, has perfectly succeeded, and very "much diftinguish'd himself; as also the Prince of " Hesse, and all the other Generals that were in that "Action: The Troops also have shewn a Bravery be-"yond Expectation. After the Enemy was Repuls'd, "I caus'd the Army to advance towards this Place, "where I Oblig'd the Battalion of Monlue which we "found there, to surrender themselves Prisoners at "Discretion. I thought this good News requir'd me to " fend a Person of Distinction to your High-Mighti-" nesses, to give you an Account thereof. I have there-" fore chosen Lieutenant-General Hompesch (who had a " confiderable Part in this Action) Personally to inform "you of the Particulars. I forbear in this my first "Letter, to give your High - Mightinesses an exact " Number of all the Prisoners, Cannon, Colours, and "Standards, which we have taken from the Enemy: "Time not permitting to make an exact Enquiry. I " design to morrow to march towards Louvain. " with Inviolable Respect and Obligation,

Your High-Mightineffes, &c.

From the Camp at TIRLEMONT the 18th of July, 1705.

MARLBOROUGH.

SIR,

Marefchal D'Auverquerque's Letter to Monfieur Fagel.

"WE having resolv'd to Attack the Enemy's Lines near Hillespeim this Morning, and force them if it was found Practicable, we made this Disposition, viz. That in the Morning I should march from Vignamont with the Army of the States, and Post my self before their Lines on the other side the Mehaigne, near Meffelen, to Alarm them, and try to draw them that Way. That the Duke of Marlborough should march in the Evening, after their Retreat, towards Hillespeim, to execute our true Design; and, that I on my side, after their Retreat, should repass the Mehaigne to support the Duke. The Enemy really thought that our Armies would undertake something against them on the other side the Mehaigne; they caus'd, therefore, all their Posts thereabouts to be Re-inforc'd, without taking the same Precaution in

"the Places where we defign'd to Attack them. Where- ANNO "upon, we became Masters of, and pass'd their Lines "with all our Army. The Bavarian Cavalry, who t "oppos'd Us in the beginning, confifted of 24 Squa-"drons, and is almost entirely ruin'd; as also, the two "Regiments of Alface and La Mark. Besides those "which are Kill'd (whose Number I cannot now ex-"actly inform You) We have taken Prisoners, the Mar-" quis D'Allegre, and the Count De Horn, Lieutenants. "General: The Baron De Thaufkerken, Commander of "the Elector of Bavaria's Carabineers; the Colonel of "the Regiment of Cuiraffiers of Wolfranstorf, and se-"veral other Officers. We have also taken from the "Enemy, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 3 Trumpets, be-" fides 8 other Pieces of Cannon, among which are 3 "Twenty four Pounders. I do my felf the Honour "to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this " Occasion.

I am,

From the Camp at TIRLEMONT. the 18th of July, 1705.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

N the 3d of August, Baron Spaar (who comman- Baron ded a small Body of Dutch Troops in Flanders) Spaar's Exmarch'd from Riemen, with all his Grenadiers, and a fufficient Number of Fufiliers to Support them, being follow'd by the rest of the Forces under his Command; and in his March, defeated a Party of French Troops. He came in the Night to Reboth, on the Canal that goes from Bruges to Ghent, where his Men made a Bridge, and pass'd over it, altho, the Enemy had a Guard there, who pretended to make some Opposition. After this, he Attack'd their LINES (which were defended by several Forts) forc'd them Sword in Hand at Lovendegen; and in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour, took Possession of 4 of those Forts, and made several Officers, with 300 Private Men, Prisoners at Discretion. Then they march'd towards Bruges, but having Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing towards them with a Superior Force, which they had drawn out of several Garrisons in the French and Spanish Flanders, they thought fit to retire; carrying away with them several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment

pos'd by the

Dutch.

ANNO of Contributions; and having burnt the Pallisadoes. Houses, and Corps De Guard along the French Lines. thrown the Cannon they found there into the Canal. and deftroy'd all the Ammunition.

THE Duke of Marlborough (who wish'd for an Opportunity of trying the Vigour of his Troops in a decifive Battle) made feveral Marches, and at last, advanc'd to Corbais, from thence to Genap, and fo to Fichermont; and having pass'd several Defiles, he arriv'd in a spacious Plain, and found the Enemy between Over-Ifche and Neer-Ifche, with the small River Ifche before them. Hereupon, the whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle; whom the Duke of Marlborough and Mareschal D'Auverquerque having View'd. they were both of Opinion, that the Opportunity of Attacking the Enemy was too fair to let flip. But. The Duke General Slangenbourgh, and the Deputies of the States Oppos'd their Defigns, and absolutely refus'd to consent rough's Deto it. His Grace at last submitted (tho' with a great tacking the deal of Reluctancy) as appears by the Letter he sent to the States-General upon that Occasion: Wherein he inform'd them, "That his Heart was fo full, he could "not forbear to represent to their High-Mightinesses. "that he found he had much less Authority here, than

"when he had the Honour of Commanding their " Troops the last Year in Germany. THE Duke of Marlborough's Project thus proving Abortive, the Confederate Army march'd the 19th of August to Lower-Wavre; where having rested one Day,

they return'd to Corban, and Mareschal D' Auverquerque's Army came at the fame time to Mount St. Hubert. Four Days after, both Armies march'd and encamp'd together, with the Right near La Ramee, and the Left at Perwiz. A few Days after, a Detachment was made Sout-Lenwe (under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dedem) to befieg'dbythe Besiege (a) SOUT-LEUWE. The Train of Artillery from Maestricht, arriv'd before the Place on the 3d of

(a) SOUT-LEUWE, is a little flooring Town and Cassle of the Low-Countries, in the Dukedom of Brabant. It stands in a Morass almost Inaccessible, and was taken the present CAMPAIGN by the Confederates, after the Glorious Action of forcing the French LINES. It stands on the River Gheet, by the Borders of Liege, 16 Miles almost East of Lovain, 21 West of Macfiricht, and 24 of Namur and Liege.

ad of September, and the same Night, the Besiegers at- ANNO tack'd a Redoubt, of which they foon possess'd themfelves with little Opposition. After which, two Batta- L lions began to break Ground, and carried the Trenches within 100 Yards of the Town; and at the same time, the Batteries were carried on with great Expedition. But, on the 4th, the Governor defir'd to Capitulate, and fent out a Major to General Dedem, with Proposals upon which he was willing to furrender the Place. That General would admit of no other Terms, than the Garrison's being Prisoners of War, which was consented to, provided, that the Officers might march out with their Swords, and fave their Baggage; which being communicated to the Duke of Marlborough, Monsieur D'Auverquerque, and the Deputies of the States, it was allow'd: And, on the 5th, 200 of our Men took Possession of the Town and Citadel, without having fir'd one Gun. On the 7th, they March'd And furrenout, in order to be conducted to Maestricht, together der'd. with Brigadier-General Du Mont (their Governor) and Monsieur De Mers (the Lieutenant Du Roy) There was found in the Place, 10 Pieces of Brass, and 8 of Iron Cannon, and 2 Brass Mortars; with a great Number of Bombs, 10000 Grenadoes, 200 Barrels of Powder, 6000 Tools of several Kinds, 2000 Muskets, 100 Barrels of Musker-Shor, 18000 Sacks of Meal, besides other Provisions and Necessaries.

THE Confederate Army having taken Sout-Leuwe. the Duke of Marlborough order'd the LINES of the Enemy to be Levell'd, and TIRELEMONT to be difmantled, and having pass'd the Demer, encamp'd at Arschot, where his Grace continued some Days, to give Directions for the beginning and carrying on the Fortifications of Diest, Haffelt, Tongeren, and some other Places. The Army march'd afterwards towards Herentals and Turnhout, where Monsieur Boys (Pensionary of Amsterdam) waited upon his Grace on the Part of Holland and West-Frieseland, and had a long Conference with him. His Grace fet out a few Days after for the Hague, and left the Army under the Command of Mareschal D'Auverquerque. They continu'd at He-. rentals till the 20th of October, when the Duke of Marlborough being return'd from the Hague (where he had spent some Days to confer with the States upon the Orders he had receiv'd from England to go to Vienna) they

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ANNO they broke up, and remov'd to Ostmael, whence they continued their March the next Day to Brecht. During the March, 50 Squadrons of the Enemy came within Musket-shot of the Rear-Guard of Monsieur D'Auverquerque's Army; and they put Grenadiers into the Villages of Herentals, Brumel and Nyle, to support those Squadrons; but they did not think fit to Attack Us. They fell into Herentals, and plunder'd the Waggons of about 30 Sutlers, who staid behind contrary to Order; and when Mareschal D'Auverquerque's Troops were employ'd in Breaking down fix Bridges, over which they had pass'd the Neere, they fir'd briskly upon them from the Ramparts, and either Kill'd or Wounded above 20 Men. On the 24th, the Count De Noyelles Invested (a) SANTVLIET with 15 Battalions and 8 Squadrons detach'd from the Duke of Marlbo: rough's Army, and 6 Battalions drawn out of Bergen-Op-Zoom, and other Garrisons. The 26th in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place, and carried on fo successfully, that on the 29th, two large Breaches being made, Mareschal D'Auverquerque gave Orders that all the Grenadiers of the Army, Supported by 3 Battalions of the Garrison of Bergen-Op-Zoom, should be ready to Attack the Fort the next Morning: But, that Evening, the Befieg'd beat a Parly, and the Count De Nogelles having sent Word to the Governor. that He with his Garrison must expect no other Terms than to be made Prisoners of War; after some Deliberation, he furrender'd upon those Conditions. Whereupon, Count Noyelles wrote the following Letter to Monsieur Fagel.

to the Allies.

SIR,

"I DO my self the Honour to acquaint their High-Mightinesses, that I was detach'd the 24th Instant Count Noyelle's Letter to M. " from the Grand Army to Besiege SANTVLIET. Fagel. "The Trenches were open'd in the Night, between "the 26th and 27th, and carried on the next Day into

⁽a) SANTVLIET, is a strong Fort in Brabant, in the Marquisate of Bergen, a Place of great Importance for its Scituation and Strength, and was taken and dismantled by the Confederates this CAMPAIGN. It stands about 2 Miles to the East off the Scheld, 10 Miles N. North-East from Antwerp, 4 Miles direct North from Lillo, and 10 Miles direct South from Bergen-Op-Zoom.

of the Present W A R.

"the very Counterscarp, which the Enemy abandon'd. ANNO "The same Day, our Artillery began to Fire against "the Place to make a Breach, and this Day at 5 a "Clock in the Evening they beat a Parley. Hostages "being exchang'd, they demanded to march our with "the usual Marks of Honour; but, upon my refu-" fing the same, they surrender'd at 11 at Night, Priso-" ners of WAR. The Baggage of the Officers is to "be conducted to Antwerp, and they are allow'd to "wear their Swords. The Sick and Wounded, who " are not in a Condition to be Transported, are to con-" tinue in the Place till they are cur'd, and then to re-"join the Prisoners. The Garrison consisted of the "Regiment of Mally, and 400 Grenadiers, without in-" cluding the Men belonging to the Artillery; and was " commanded by the Count D'Entragues.

I am, &c.

From the Camp before SANTVLIET, October 29th, 1705.

Le Comte De NOYELLE.

TATHILE the Allies were taken up with the Siege of Santvliet, the Elector of Bavaria made a Detachment the 24th of October to surprise DIEST, under the Command of Don Marcello De Grimaldi, and at the same time, sent Word to the Count D'Artagnan (Governor of Louvain) to join them on the March with his Garrison. Whereupon they unexpectedly appear'd before the Place; immediately secur'd all the Avenues on each side the Demer, and sent a Trumpeter to summons the Governor to furrender; which he refusing, about 11 a Clock the Spanish Troops attack'd a small Fort on an Eminence, and carried it with the Loss of 30 Men Kill'd or Wounded. About two, all the Spanish, French Dielitaken by and Bavarian Troops of the said Detachment, advanc'd the French. Sword in Hand, to make a general Storm; but the Garrison not thinking fit to stand it, beat a Parley, and furrender'd Prisoners of WAR, and about 5, the Troops of the Two Crowns took Possession of the Town. The Garrison consisted of 4 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, and was commanded by Brigadier Gaudecker, who being carried Prisoner to Brussels, sent a Relation of this Misfortune to the States, concluding, "That he was extreamly concern'd, that after 34 Years Service

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ANNO "Service, perform'd without the least Disgrace or Stain " to his Reputation, that he should be put into a Place, "where a Man of Honour was not capable of defen-

"ding himself. Thus ended the CAMPAIGN in

" the Netberlands.

Proceedings k hine.

HAVING observ'd what pass'd most remarkeable on the Upper this Year between the Armies of the Allies, and those of the two Crowns in the NETHERLANDS, I will take a short View of the Motions of the Confederates on the Upper Rhine, with which I will finish the Campaign. The Emperor having express'd to Colonel Durel his great Diffatisfaction on the fatal Causes which had broke the Duke of Marlborough's Measures on the Moselle, dispatch'd immediately General Gronsfelt and Count Wells, to Prince Lewis of Baden, to expostulate the Matter with him, in order to prevent the like Mismanagements for the Future. The Prince finding his Honour fully'd on that Account, publish'd a Manifesto, endeavouring to clear himself, which contain some Reflections upon a particular Person, and was industriously suppress'd. In the mean time, the Imperial Army continued at Lauterburgh, in which advantageous Post, Mareschal Villars did not think fit to Attack them. However, the beginning of July, he ad. vanc'd to Croon-Weysenburg, took part of the Garrison Prisoners of WAR, and came in fight of the Imperial Army. They made fome Attacks; but found all the Posts fo well Guarded, that after having confum'd the Forage between the Lauter and Landau, demolish'd the Walls of Croon-Weysenburgh, and the Lines about that Place; they retir'd towards Haguenau. Soon after. the French not only raz'd the Lines about Tryers, but The French befieg'd and took Homburgh; the Palatines having furrender'd that Place upon Articles.

take Homburgh.

> MARESCHAL Villars having pass'd the Rhine at Strasburg on the 6th of August, oblig'd General Thungen to do the like with the Imperialists; and on the 12th, Prince Lewis of Baden arriv'd in the Camp at Stolhoffen. His Highness having taken a Review of . the Army the 14th, and held a Council of WAR the 16th, refolv'd to advance the Night following directly towards the Enemy, who were very advantageously encamp'd: But, Mareschal Villars had no sooner Notice of his Highness's Approach, but he retir'd under

the Cannon of Kehl, and a few Days after, repais'd ANNO the Rhine. On the 22d, the Prince of Baden repass'd that River with his Army, leaving the Count De La Tour with 12000 Men to guard the Lines of Stolhoffen. The 28th, he advanc'd in order to Attack the LINES The French of Haguenaw, altho' they were strongly Guarded. The Lines fore'd Enemy at first made some Resistance but the Court Enemy at first made some Resistance; but the Count naw. De Merci (with the Horse) Attack'd them with that Vigour, that he soon made himself Master of the LINES. After this, he perceiv'd the Enemy's whole Army drawn up in Order of Battle; but, the Prince of Baden having Notice of it, immediately re-inforc'd him with 2 Regiments of Horse, and advanc'd himself with part of the Army to support him, so that the French thought fit to retire. The Imperialists lost no more than one Lieutenant, and 16 Soldiers in forcing the Lines, whereas the Enemy had near 400 Men Kill'd or Taken.

THE Imperial and French Armies having been several times within fight of one another, it was expected on both fides that an Engagement would have enfu'd. But, Prince Lewis of Baden being re-inforc'd by 10 Battalions and 20 Squadrons of the Prussian Troops; Mareschal Villars the 13th of September, thought fit to. decamp in the Night with the utmost Privacy, and retire towards Strasburg. The fame Day, Nine Squadrons, and Nine Battalions, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, under the Command of Count De Frize, were order'd to Besiege (a) DRUSENHEIM. The Trenches were The Confeopen'd on the 19th, and the Attacks were carried derates take on with fo much Vigour, that the Garrison (confisting Drusenheim of about 400 Men) surrender'd the 24th, Prisoners of WAR. The Confederates found in the Place 400 Sacks of Meal, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Muskets, 12 Barrels of Powder; and the taking of it, gave an Opportunity to the Imperialists closely to block up Fort-Lewis.

(a) DRUSENHEIM, is a Fortified Post in Alface, thro' which Lines of Haguenaw run towards the Rhine. It was taken by Prince Lewis of Baden as above-mention'd, but fince retaken by the French. It flands about a League West of the Rhine, 4 Miles South-East of Haguenaw, 11 Miles almost North from Strasburg, and 6 Miles West of Stolhossen.

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ANNO Fort-Lewis. On the 28th, (b) HAGUENAW was 1705. Invested by a strong Detachment, commanded by Geuneral Thungen, having under him the Generals Erffa and Arnheim. The Polish Infantry of the King of Prussia, and that of Wirtenberg, were employ'd in the Siege, with 20 Squadrons: And, tho' the Place had a good Counterscarp, a large Ditch full of Water. and a Strong Wall, yet the Garrison made but a slender Resistance, offering to surrender the 5th of October upon Articles; but none being allow'd, but to be made Prisoners of WAR, they resolv'd to quit the Place in the Night, and retire to Savern. The Place not being cution, to the great Disfatisfaction of Prince Lewis of

And Hague-Invested on that Side, they put their Designs in Exenaw. Baden. The taking of Drusenheim and Haguenaw, enabled the Germans to secure their Quarters on that Side of the Rhine, and very much Facilited the Projects of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.

(b) HAGUENAW, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Lantgravedom of Alfatia, Once Imperial, but in an uncertain State fince the taking of Landau by the Germans in 1702, for in 1703, the French Re-possess'd it, and in 1704, drew Lines by it. which Prince Lewis of Baden forc'd thu CAMPAIGN, and took the Town. It was re-taken by the French in 1706. It stands on the River Matebrun, 13 Miles almost North of Strasburg, and as many West of Baden.





A

HISTORY

OFTHE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1706.



HE Court of France being sensible that ANNO a defensive War, would at last terminate in her Irrecoverable Ruin, resolv'd to make an extraordinary Effort, and to act every where Offensively in the Year 1706. In Order thereto, a great Council of War was held at Versailes.

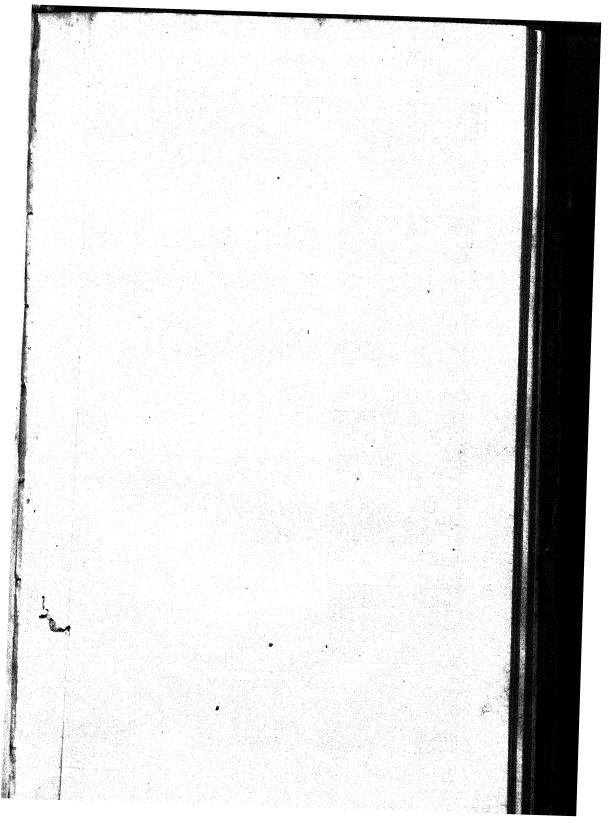
where most of the Generals assisted, and form'd several Projects to raise the Glory of his Majesty's Arms, and recall Fortune, which had seem'd to abandon them in the Preceding Campaigns. The Elector of Bavaria, and Mareschal Villeroy, set out early for the Netherlands with a Body of 70000 Men. The Duke of Marlborough, who arriv'd at the Hague the 25th of April, continued there 'till the 9th of May; during which time, he had frequent Conferences with the Deputies of the States, upon the necessary Measures to be taken

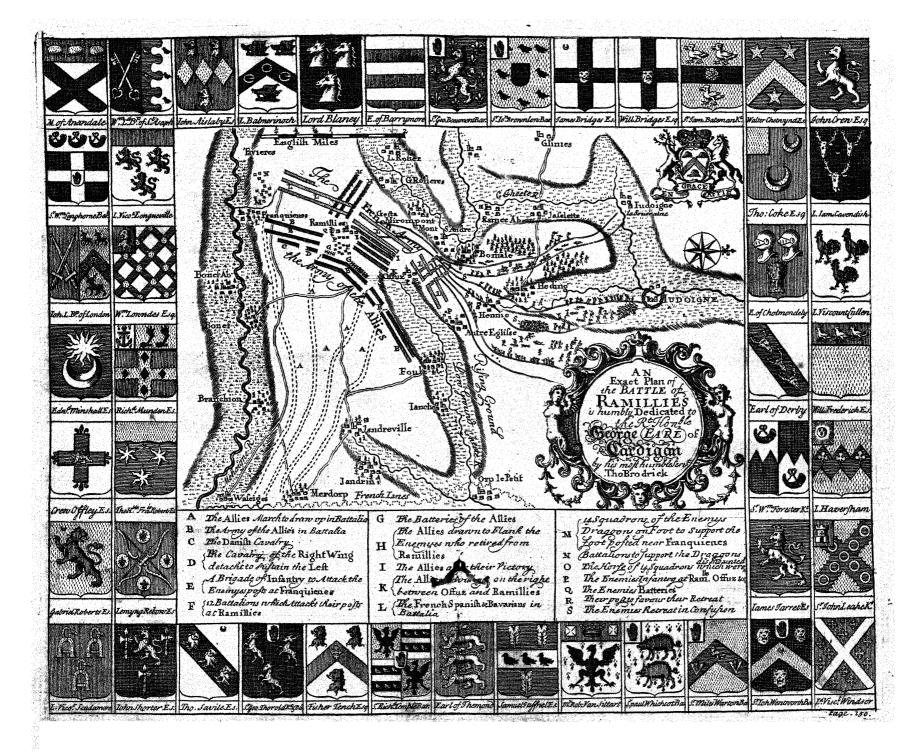
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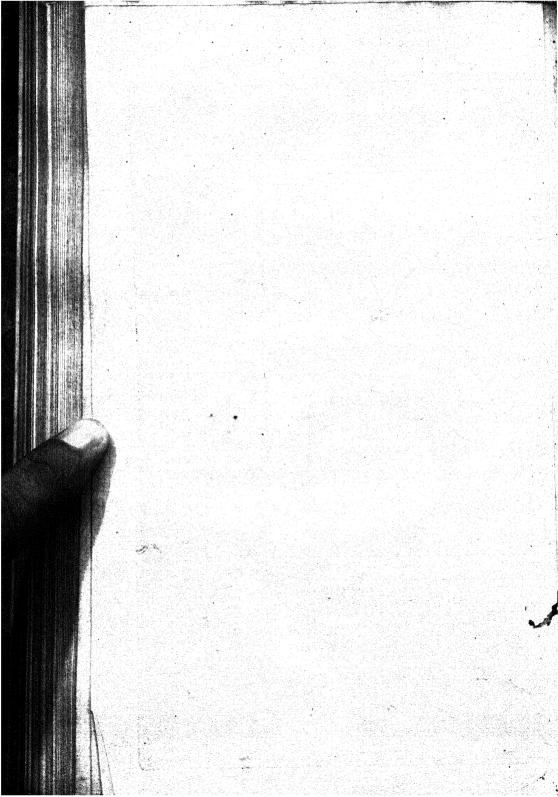
ANNO for opening the Campaign. His Grace, with Monsieur 1706. D'Auverquerque came to Maestricht on the 12th, and the next Day they re-view'd the Army. On the 21st, the English Troops join'd the Dutch between Borkloen and Groes Warem; and the 22d, the Danes in the Confederate Service, likewise came up. About the same time, the French having been join'd by the Horse of the Mareschal De Marcin's Army, and confiding in their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines. and encamp'd between Tirlemont and Judoigne. Whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops. refolv'd to advance towards the Enemy; and accordingly, on Sunday the 23d (being Whitfunday) about 3 in the Morning, the Army march'd in 8 Columns towards RAMILLES, where they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount St. Andre, and placing their Right to the Mehaigne, where they had posted a Brigade of Foot, and fill'd the Space between that and Ramillies (which is about half a League) with near 100 Squadrons (among which were the Troops of the French King's Houshold) they had also at RAMILLIES. above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of Cannon.

Battle of Ramillies.

THE Duke of Marlborough judging by the Scituation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on the Left, Order'd, that besides the Number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the Danish Squadrons (being 20 in Number) should also be posted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before the Confederate Army could be form'd in Order of Battle, and then they began the Attack on our Left with 4 Battalions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot above-mention'd from their Post on the Mchaigne. Monsieur D'Auverquerque at the same time, charg'd with the Horse of that Wing, and the Success was doubtful for about half an Hour; which the Duke of Marlborough perceiving, order'd the rest of the Horse of the Right (except the English who were 17 Squadrons) to support those on the Left. Here, while the Duke was rallying some, and giving his Orders to others to Charge he was in very great Danger; for, being fingled out by feveral of the resolutest of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune of falling from his Horse, he had either been Kill'd or taken Prisoner, if some of the Confede-







rate Foot, that were near at Hand, had not come very ANNO leasonably to his Assistance: After which, his Grace had still a greater, Escape, a Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Collonel Briendfield (his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse) as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to Re-mount.

The Village THE Village of (a) RAMILLIES was Attack'd of Ramillies by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot, commanded Confedeby Lieutenant - General Schultz, which enter'd at once rates. with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hasten'd the Line of Foot thither to support them; which, tho it was at a great Distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time, charg'd the rest of their Foot that were Posted behind the Gheet, ordering the English Horse to support them.

The French

BY this time, the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse Army debeing entirely Defcated, the Horse on our Lest, fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they flew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke, tho' the Horse of their Lest-Wing seem'd to make a stand, to gain time for their Foot to retire : but were charg'd so quick, and with so much Bravery and Resolution by the English Horse, that they entirely abandon'd the Foot, and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of Autreglise, made a terrible Slaughter of Those that took to the Left, were pursu'd by the Dutch and Danes, who kill'd several, and made abundance of Prisoners. Those that fled to the Right. were chas'd by the Regiments of Lumley, Hay, and Ross, which two last fell in with the Foot Regiment

(a) RAMILLIES, is a Village (surrounded with a Ditch) in Brabant, in the Districht of Louvain, by the Skirts of the Province of Namur, Subject to the King of Spain, render'd Famous to all Posterity by the Glorious Victory above-mention'd, obtain'd there by the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, over the Elector of Bavaria, and Mireschal Villeroy, which was follow'd by the Reduction of almost all the Netherlands in two Months time. It lies at the Head of the Gheer, about a Mile and a half North from the side of the Mehdigne, that Interval being the narrow Aperture where that Glorious Battle was Fought. It is 6 Miles almost South from Judoigne, 12 Miles South from Tirlemont, 14 Miles West-North-West from Huy, and 11 Miles North from Namur.

dert.

"ANNO Du Rey, who threw down their Arms and Colours, and 1706. begg'd Quarter. The Regiments of English Horse that pursu'd the Enemy's Centre, were that of Lieutenant-General Wood, commanded by himself, and Wyndbam's Carabineers, headed by Major Petry. they came upon a rifing Ground, they espy'd seven Squadrons of the Spanish and Bavarian Guards, among which was the Elector in Person, and Mareschal Villeroy, who hop'd with those few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and fave their Cannon. But General Wood came up, and charg'd them fo Vigorously, that he broke them all in Pieces, Killing many of them. and taking the rest Prisoners; among whom, were 2 And pursu'd Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, 4 Captains, and seveby the Con-ral Subaltern Officers. He took also the Standard of the Elector's Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and Kill'd his Kettle-Drummer; The Elector himself, and Mareschal Villeroy very narrowly escaping. Major Peery (at the Head of Windham's Carabineers) fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskness and Resolution; put many of them to the Sword, and took feveral Prisoners. particularly the Major of the Spanish Guards, besides 4 Officers, and 46 Private Men of the Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The Confederates pursu'd the Enemy all Night, by the Way of Judoigne, as far as Meldert (being 5 Leagues from the Place of Battle,

and 2 from Louvain) whither part of the French Army retir'd, and the rest fled to Waveren. Upon which, the Army of the Allies pass'd the Gheet in 3 different Places at Judoigne, and advanc'd the 24th near Mel-

The Allies THUS the Allies gain'd a compleat and entire Vigain a Compleat victo- Ctory, which decided the Destiny of the Low-Countries, as the Battle of Hochster did that of Bavaria. The Duke of Marlborough (who was Perfonally present in the hottest of the Action) gave his Orders with great Sedateness and Presence of Mind; and it must be acknowledg'd (even by his Enemies) that in this Action, his Grace's Conduct and Bravery shin'd in a most conspicuous Manner. His Excellency Monsieur D'Auverquerque (Velt-Mareschal of the Dutch Troops) acted with all the Prudence and Valour, becoming an experienc'd General. And indeed, all the Troops both Officers and Soldiers particularly diftinguish'd themselves, and no way leffen'd the Esteem and Reputation they had Acquir d

'Acquir'd at the Battle of Schellenberg and Bleinheim, ANNO And what is a very great Addition to the Glory of the Confederate Arms, is their vanquishing the finest Army that France has shewn since the beginning of the WAR: confifting of their best Forces, particularly, of their Gens-D'Arms, and other choice Troops of the French King's Houshould: Moreover, the Enemy were posted very advantageously, and had the Superiority of Number. Notwithstanding, it was computed that they had about 8000 Men Kill'd (among whom, were the Prince Loss of the De Monbazon, Prince Maximilian, and several other French. Persons of Distinction) The Allies took about 6000 Prisoners, among whom were Messieurs Palavicini and Meziers (Majors-General) the Marquis De Barr (Brigadier-General of Horse) the Marquis De Nonant (Brigadier-General of Foot) the Marquis De La Raume (Son of Mareschal Tallard) a Nephew of the late Duke of Luxemburgh, a Nephew of the Lord Clare, and several other Officers of Note. They lost likewise all their Artillery, Baggage, and Bread-Waggons: besides a great Number of Colours, Standards and Kettle-Drums, and their Retreat was made with the utmost Disorder and Confusion.

THE Loss of the Confederates was Computed (ac- And Confecording to the List Printed at the (a) HAGUE) to be derates. 1066 Kill'd, and 2567 Wounded. Among the former in the Dutch Pay, were reckon'd Prince Lewis of Helle-Callel (Colonel of Foot) Colonel Van Driebergen, Colonel Leerfe. Colonel Gammel, Colonel Van Schoonbeyde, Colonel Brouck, Colonel Bortwigh, Colonel Hirfel, Colonel Murray Junior, Colonel Bisberg, Colonel Fabrice, Lieurenant-Colonel Baker, Major Boncour, Major Roer, Maior Noorman, Count Van Warfuze (a Major) Mefficurs Benting, Piper, Smercer, Tullekens and Strater (Captains

(a) HORSE. Two Colonels Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 3 Lieutenant-Co-*lonels Wounded: 4 Majors Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 10 Captains Kill'd, 24 Wounded: 6 Lieutenants Kill'd, 27 Wounded: 4 Cornets Kill'd, 28 Wouna ded: 8 Subalterns Kill'd, 18 Wounded: 343 Troopers Kill'd, 695 Wounded: 990 Horses Kill'd, and 351 Wounded.

FOOT. Three Colonels Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 2 Majors Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 9 Captains Kill'd, 38 Wounded: 7 Lieutenants Kill'd, 49 Wounded: 8 Enfigns Kill'd, 40 Wounded. ded: 18 Subalterns Kill'd, 70 Wounded: 641 Soldiers Kill'd, 1590 Wounded: Total 1066 Kill'd, 2567 Wounded.

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ANNO of Horse) Messieurs Schimmelpennigh, Beckman, De Ozal1706. lier, and Clerk (Captains of Foot) Monsieur Winterkamp (a Cornet) Messieurs Roer and Croenbreeker (Ensigns) and Adjutant Piper. Among the Wounded were
reckon'd, Colonel La Rocque Serviere, Major GraveVander-Nat, Major St. Pol (who died of his Wounds)
Major Swerin (who was taken Prisoner) Major Larny
(Mortally Wounded) Major Cunningham, Monsieur Van
Bergen (Captain of Horse) and Monsieur Sutherland
(Captain of Foot) Monsieur D'Auverquerque (who pursu'd the Enemy all Night) was like to have been
stabb'd by a Bavarian Captain, to whom he had generously given Quarter, and suffer'd him to keep his
Sword: But, he was prevented by one Violette (Groom
to that General) who shot the Bavarian Dead upon the
Spot.

THERE was no List transmitted of the Officers in English Pay that were Kill'd or Wounded, but they were not many; for the Dutch Horse and Foot had the most difficult part of the Engagement, having the French King's Houshold, and other choice Troops to deal with, which compos'd the Enemy's Right Wing. The Elector of Bavaria, and Mareschal Villeroy with the greatest part of the broken Remains of their Army continued their Precipitate Flight, till they were got to (a) LOUVAIN, where having held a Council of War, they resolv'd to abandon that Place, and retire towards Bruffels. On the other Hand, the Confederates having halted at Bevelbeim, the 24th of May, for the Refreshment of their Troops, dispos'd all things for their March early the next Morning, in order to force the Passage of the Dyle; but he receiv'd advice in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp. and abandon'd LOUVAIN: Whereupon Bridges being laid over that River, a Detachment of 500 Men was fent to take Possession of the Place, and the whole Army pass'd the River the next Day about Noon, and encamp'd at Bethlem. The same Day, the Duke of Marlbo-

The French abandon Louvain.

(a) LOUVAIN, is a very Large and Pleasant City of the Low-Countries, the French abandon'd it May 24th, 1706, the next Day after the Memorable Battle of RAMILLIES, and the Duke of Marlborough took Possession of it on the 25th. It stands on the River Dyle, 11 Miles South-East of Mechlin, 15 North-East of Brussels, 27 North of Namur, and 38 North-East of Mons.

Marlborough wrote the following Letter to the States- ANNO General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"VELT-MARESCHAL D'Auverquerque having The Duke dispatch'd Monsieur Wassenaar to your High-of Maribos." Mightinesses, to give you an Account of the Victory ter to the that the good GOD has given Us on Sunday last, states. "over the Enemy, I was willing to defer my Congratulation rill this Day, that I might at the same time, give your High-Mightinesses an Account of the Success of our Design in passing over the Dyle, having resolv'd to attempt it this Morning by break of Day; but the Enemy has spar'd us that Trouble, having left us the Country open by the Retreat which they have made towards Brussels: So that it is with a double Joy, that I do my self the Honour to write you this from LOUVAIN, where I have a long time wish'd to be for the Good of the common Cause.

"ALL the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have " certainly done as much as was Humanly possible in this "Glorious Day; and I cannot sufficiently praise their "Conduct and Bravery. I do not in the least doubt, " but Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque have render'd that Justice to your own Troops: and that your High-Mightinesses will embrace all Occasions of Acknowledging and Recompencing so ma-"ny brave Persons. I have chosen Colonel CHAN-" C'LOS to carry this agreeable News to You, as well " for his Merit in the last Campaign, as for the Services "he has now done. He will inform your High-Migh-" tinesses of every thing that has pass'd, and the pre-"fent Scituation of the Enemy, whom we have re-" folv'd to pursue. I shall always esteem it the great-" est Pleasure, to testify to your High-Mightinesses my "Inviolable Application to your Interest, and that I " am, with all possible Respect,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

20 UVAIN, the 25th of May, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH

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A Compleat HISTORY

1706.

Monfieur D'Auverquerque's Letter to the States. HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"IT has pleas'd Almighty GOD to grant your Arms, and those of your Allies a complear and perfect "Victory over our Enemies the 23d of this Month (being Whitsunday) for which Goodness we ought to Praise and Thank Him. I do my self the Honour. most humbly to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this fignal Victory, by my Adjutant Monsieur De Wassenaar, who has been order'd to make you a Detail of the Particulars that have pass'd in this Action. We use all possible Diligence Vigorously to " Profecute this Happy Success against the Enemy, in Favour of the common Cause. This Morning, we pass'd the Dyle, and are encamp'd near Fer-Bank, LOUVAIN being behind Us. The Enemy are "retir'd upon our Approach, and are at present on the " fide of the Canal near Grimberg. I must testifie to your "High-Mightinesses the Bravery and Fidelity of the "Troops, as well as your General and Sub-altern Offi-" cers, as they have deferv'd; and they have truly had a great Share in this Victory. The English, and " Auxiliary Troops, have not acquir'd less Honour by "their Bravery. The Duke of Marlborough (according " to his laudable Custom) has done all that could be expected from a great Captain. The Enemy have " sustain'd a vast Loss s but I cannot yet inform your "High-Mightinesses of the exact Number of their "Slain, which is very confiderable. They could only " fave 2 or 3 Pieces of their Cannon; the rest (to the "Number of 50) being fall'n into our Hands. We "have likewise taken 70 Standards and Colours, and " made Prisoners 200 Officers, (Generals and Sub-al-"terns) besides those who have been taken by the En-" glish. I have fent back for 5 Months upon their Parole those who were with me, many of them being " much Wounded, and others Stripp'd and Rifled, ac-"cording to the Fortune of WAR. The Soldiers that "we have taken, are above 3000, whom I have fent "by the Way of Liege to Maestricht, to be dispers'd into other Places. We have likewise lost several "Officers of Distinction, and among the rest, Prince Lewis of Heffe, Colonel of Foot. I shall order an " exact Lift to be made of the Officers and Soldiers that have been Kill'd and Wounded in this Action.

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"which I shall do my self the Honour to transmit to ANNO
"your High-Mightinesses. I Hope, and Pray that the
"Almighty will continue his Blessing upon your Arms,
"and those of your Allies, in order to attain the desir'd
"End. I believe we ought at this time to Re-inforce
"the Army as much as possible, to maintain and push
"forward our Advantages; and to this End, it is ne"cessary to draw more Troops out of the Garrisons,
"since they are now sufficiently out of Danger. The
"Enemy will do all that is in their Power to Re-inforce
"theirs; and Mareschal Marsin is to join them in a
"Day or two with a great Detachment. I remain with
"the highest Respect,

LOUVAIN, the Your High-Mightinesses, &c. 25th of May, 1706.

AUVERQUERQUE.

SIR.

"IF the Events of the Battle of Ramilies had an The Elegar wer'd the Hopes we expected from it, it would Letter to the " not have been the Loss, but the Gain of a Battle that French King. "I should have acquainted your Majesty with. There " is no Fault to be imputed to the Generals which have "Commanded, nor the Troops which have Fought; "but to a Fatality without Example. I have a Heart " so full of that Misfortune, that I cannot express to " your Majesty the Burthen that I Labour under. The "Loss, SIR, of the Battle of Ramillies, which has " been as Fatal as that of Hochstet, convinces me, That " it is not the Number of an Army, nor the Advanta-" geous Scituation of a Camp, nor the Courage of "Soldiers, that give the Victory, but GOD alone. "When I seriously consider of all that has pass'd in this " great Action (where your Majesty's Houshold, and my Cuirassiers, have broke no less than 3 times the "Enemy's Left) I must confess, I do not comprehend "the Business of War. The only Consolation that remains, SIR, in my Misfortunes is, that I have done "nothing contrary to your Orders, which Mareschal "Villeroy cannot but Acknowledge, as well as all the Officers of the Army, who have feen me expole my " felf as much as the meanest Soldier: And, if the "Peril of my Life would have purchas'd a Victory, it would not have been affuredly my Fault, that your Majesty's

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A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO "Majesty's Arms had not been Triumphant. But, the 1706. "Evil is befall'n us, and what remains is to feek the "Means of Remedying it. I expect in all this Chaos

of Confusion your Majesty's Orders, and am.

SIR.

Near LOUVAIN, the 23d of May, 1706.

Your Majesty's, &c.

The Elector of BAVARIA.

quences of

The Confe- A FTER the Battle of Ramillies, there was nothing A to be seen in the Low-Countries, but a general the Battle of Revolution, and the Allies were bless'd with a continued Course of Conquests. The Inhabitants of those Parts (fatigu'd with the Domination of France) receiv'd the Confederate Generals every where as their Deliverers, who had redeem'd them from Slavery, and recover'd their ancient Liberty. The French having abandon'd LOUVAIN, and retir'd over the Canal of Bruffels, the Duke of Marlborough purfu'd them without Loss of Time, oblig'd the Elector to leave the Field; and with the Remains of his Army, seek a Sanctuary under the Cannon of the Fortified Towns. On the 26th of May, the Confederate Army advanced to Dighem, and in the March, his Grace receiv'd a Letter from the Marquiss De Deynse, Governor of BRUS. SELS (where all things were in the utmost Confusion)

of Brabant " fend Deputies to the Duke of Marlborough.

The States Importing, " That the States of Brabant, and the Magistracy of Bruffels, having taken the Resolution to " fend Deputies to him, in order to make their Sub-"missions; he humbly defir'd his Grace to fend a "Trumpeter to conduct them in safety, to the Place "where he should think fit to receive them. Hereupon, his Grace fent Colonel Panton (one of his Aids-De-Camp) with a Complement to the Marquiss, and the States of Brabant, to let them know he should be glad to fee them in the Afternoon. Accordingly, they came to his Grace's Quarters near Dighem, with two other Deputations; one from the Sovereign Council of Brabant, the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City of Bruffels: And, all express'd both their Satisfaction at their being deliver'd from the French Yoke, and the deep Sense of the Obligations they ow'd to the Queen of Great-Britain, and the States-General. Whereupon,

his Grace (in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies) ANNO wrote a Letter to the States of Brabant, intimating, "That Her Majesty, and their High-Mightinesses, had " fent them to maintain the just Rights of his Catholick " Majesty C HARLES III. to the Kingdoms of Spain, " and to all that had any Dependance thereon; not "doubting, but that they likewise were convinc'd of " the lawful Sovereignty of his faid Majesty, and that "they would with Pleasure embrace that Happy Op-" portunity, of submitting themselves to his Obedience "as faithful Subjects. They affur'd them likewise. " that his Catholick Majesty would maintain them in "the entire Enjoyment of all their ancient Rights and " Privileges, as well Ecclefiaftical as Secular: And, as " to their own Particulars, they affur'd them, that the " Army should be employ'd every where for their Pro-"tection, in fuch a manner as they should desire it ; " and that they would most earnestly seek in every "thing, the Opportunities of shewing to them a sincere "Respect and Esteem. Two other Letters of the like Tenour were wrote to the Sovereign Council, and to the City of Bruffels, which had the defired Effect: For, the next Day in the Afternoon, (the May 27th) the 3 Deputations return'd with Letters, owning his Catho-declares lick Majesty in Form, and making their Acknowledg-charles III. ments for the Protection which had been Promis'd them upon all Occasions. In pursuance of the Assurances given by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Deputies of the States, the following Order was publish'd in the Camp at Beaulieu.

TOHN Duke and Earl of Marlborough, Prince of I the Holy Roman Empire, Marquifs of Blandford, Baron Churchill of Aymouth, one of Her Britanick Majesty's most. Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the first Regiment of Her Maiesty's Guards, Captain-General of her Land Forces, and Commander in chief of the Army of the Allies.

"WHEREAS GOD has Graciously bless'd the Duke of Tust Arms of the Allies, with a Victory over the Marlbo-"French Forces, and thereby brought Us into the Pof-rough's Ore " session of the Spanish Netherlands, which Provinces "we Acknowledge to belong rightfully to his Catho "lick Majesty CHARLES III. We are resolv'd to "protect

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ANNO " protect these Provinces, and maintain all their Inha-"bitants in the quiet Possession of their Estates and " Effects, as good Subjects of his faid Majesty. Where-" fore, by these Presents we forbid all the Officers and "Soldiers of our Army, to do the least hurt to the "faid Inhabitants; but, on the contrary, command "them to give them all the Help and Affiftance they " shall require. And declare, if any Soldier shall be "taken Plundering, or doing any Damage to the "faid Inhabitants, their Houses, Cattle, Moveables, "or other Goods, he shall immediately be punish'd "with Death. And, the more effectually to restrain " Moroders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Sol-"diers under a strict Discipline; We farther declare, "that the Regiments or Corps, to which any Soldiers "taken transgreffing this their Order belong, shall be " oblig'd to make good to the said Inhabitants all the "Loss and Damage they have sustain'd, without any "other Form or Process, than the Apprehending of " fuch Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is abovefaid) shall " fuffer Death without Mercy. And, that no Man may " pretend Ignorance, we command that these Presents " be forthwith Read and Publish'd at the Head of each " Squadron, and Battalion of our Army, and that a " Printed Copy be distributed to each Company. Given at our Camp at Beaulieu, the 26th of May, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THE Submission of BRUSSELS, which had so great an Influence on the other Towns in Brabant and Flanders, will be one of the most curious Points of the History of this CAMPAIGN: And therefore, I shall incert here, a Letter from the Field-Deputies of the States, to their High-Mightinesses on the same Subject, which contains several very remarkeable Transactions.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"A FTER having given the Necessary Orders in Low The States "A vain to preserve the rest of the Magazines of Meal Deputies "and Oats, and discover the Provisions the French had Letter to their High-Mightinesses" put into several Monasteries, we decamp'd from Beth-Mightinesses put into leveral information, ... the Duke of Marlborough

" rough receiv'd a Letter from the Marquis De Deynse ANNO "(Governor of Bruffels) in the Name of the Deputies " of the States of Brabant, and the Magistrates of Brus-" fels, wherein they defir'd his Grace to appoint an "Hour and Place to receive a Deputation of the faid "States; who, being now abandon'd by the French, "were willing to submit to the Arms of England, and "the States-General. The same Evening (about Six) "my Lord Duke did Us the Honour to come to our "Quarters, and bring along with him the States of " Brabant; but before we receiv'd them, we had a pri-" vare Conference with his Grace, who told Us, that "he found in them a favourable Disposition, to cause "upon the Demand of himself, and the Deputies of "your High-Mightinesses, the 3 States of Brabant "to meet with all possible Expedition, to proceed to the "Recognition of King CHARLES III. for their "Lawful Sovereign, in a most Solemn Manner: "Whereupon, we thought it of the highest Importance "to the Common Cause, in this Juncture, to improve "their favourable Disposition, in Hopes that the Exam-" ple of Brabant, and the Capital City in particular, "will be follow'd by the other Provinces. This will "afford Us likewise an Opportunity to persuade them "to recall their Troops in the Service of France. And "besides, we don't Question but this will have another "good effect, viz. To encourage the Spaniards and "Walloons, and even the Bavarians to Desert: The "two former, because they may have the same Em-" ployments under their Lawful Prince; and the latter, "because they are exasperated against the French, "whom they charge not to have done their Duty in the "late Battle. The Elector himself has express'd the " fame thing in very plain Terms. These were the "chief Things agreed upon between my Lord Duke "and Us, which being fet down in Writing, and com-"municated to the Deputies of the States of Brabant, "&c. who approv'd the same; Letters were directed "to the several Members thereof, to cause their Re-"fpective Bodies to be affembled to Morrow or next "Day. We hope your High-Michtinesses will approve " our Conduct in this Affair, wh h is so nice in it self, "that it would not admit of any Delay, and that you " would fend Us your further Orders and Instructions "with all possible Speed. Having in one of our for-"mer represented the Necessity to cause the Artillery

ANNO " to be brought from Coblentz, we shall add in this. 1706. "that having conferr'd with my Lord Duke on that " Subject, we have pitch'd upon Dort, as the most con-" venient Place, where that Artillery is to be brought. "Your High-Mightinesses will give us leave to com-" plain once more, that there is not here one President of the Council of WAR, nor Fischal or Provost. " nor any Persons belonging to the Hospital; tho' the " former are absolutely necessary for keeping the Troops "under a good Discipline, and the other for looking " after the Wounded, and taking care of fo many brave "Men, who have courageously and joyfully expos'd "their Lives for the Service of the State. We cannot "likewise forbear on this Occasion, to defire your "High-Mightinesses to take into Consideration, whe-"ther it will not be proper to give fome Gratuity to "those Soldiers, who have fought with so much Bra-"very and Resolution, that even our Enemies admire "them.

> "THE French had all the Troops of the Houshold, " and the choicest Regiments of all their other Forces, " in the Place of Action; and having besides the Ad-"vantage of the Ground, and 50 Pieces of Cannon in " Front to cover them, they thought themselves Invin-"cible. But notwithstanding, the Army of the two " Powers (England and Holland) and in particular, the "Troops of your High-Mightinesses, which being post-"ed on the Left, had the Right of the Enemy to engage, attack'd them with fo much Vigour in Front and Flank, that they facilitated the Victory to our "Right Wing: Therefore, we take the Liberty to re-"commend these Brave Troops to your High-Mighti-" nesses, that they may be encourag'd to behave them-" felves in the same manner on the like Occasions; "which in all probability may happen this Campaign, " and decide the Fate of the WAR. We cannot on the " other hand, forbear to acquaint your High-Mighti-" nesses, that several Generals of the Cavalry of the "Left Wing, and even all the Brigadiers (except one) " are absent, as are also several Officers of lesser Rank, " of whom we have order'd a List to be made. We " have order'd some Regiments out of the Frontier Pla-" ces, which are now out of all Danger by this Victo-"ry; and we defire your High-Mightinesses to give "Orders to the Troops in the Provinces to march

" with all Speed, that this unspeakable Consternation of ANNO "the Enemy, and the favourable Season, may be right-"ly improv'd to the best Advantage. The Confusion the Enemy were in after the BATTLE, cannot be "express'd; as we are inform'd by the Sieur S'Graven-"moer, who was an Eye-Witness thereof, having been "taken Prisoner when the Enemy broke thro' our first "Line. He reports, that the Elector (notwithstanding "his great Courage, and the Bravery he express'd in "the Battle) could not forbear to melt in Tears in his "Presence, as did also several other Generals: In " short, the Victory is compleat, and the happy Conse-"quences thereof begin to appear. We congratulate "your High-Mightinesses upon that Account, and hope "to have Matter enough to repeat the Complement, "the Conjuncture being very favourable, and the Duke "applying himself to it with all possible Zeal. We " shall on Sunday next, return our Solemn Thanks to "Almighty GOD, to whom these great Successes are "owing, and offer up our Prayers that he would be "pleas'd to continue to bless the Arms of the Allies, "and put a Stop (by means of a Lasting and Honoura-"ble Peace) to the Effusion of Christian Blood.

We remain, &c.

Ferdinand Van Collen.
Baron Van Rheede.
S. Van Goslinga.

SOON after the City of BRUSSELS had sub-Mechlin and mitted, the Magistrates of MECHLIN waited Alost declare upon the Duke of Marlborough, and the Deputies of the Charles. States, and made their Submission: Whereupon, his Grace sent Colonel Durel (Adjutant-General) with a Detachment of 200 Horse, to take Possession of that Town. The Magistrates of ALOST came likewise to the Duke, and express their Affection and Fidelity to King CHARLES III. And a Detachment was forthwith dispatch'd to that Place. On the 27th, the Duke of Marlborough having sent his Brother, General Churchill, with 4 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Squadrons of Horse to command in Brussels; the next Day, his Grace arriv'd there kimsels; and was met at the Gate

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anders.

ANNO by the Magistrates of the City, who presented him 1706. with the Keys; which he return'd, with repeated affurances of her Britanick Majesty's Protection. After having been congratulated by the Nobility upon his great Successes, he return'd in the Evening to the Camp, where he receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had aban-Liere aban-don'd LIERE, and carried all the Artillery and Stores don'd by the therein to Antwerp: So that his Grace (the Day following) fent a Detachment of 200 Men, to take Posfession of that Place also.

THE Confederate Army being arriv'd near GHENT, the Duke of Marlborough fent a Detachment of 2000 Grenadiers, and a 1000 Horse, with 6 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, with the Pontons, to lay a Bridge on the Scheld at Gauve, in order to intercept the Enemy's Retreat, towards their own Frontiers: Bur, as soon as they heard of the Motion of the Confederates, they quitted their Camp between St. Dennis and Ghent, and march'd the 3d, at 3-a-Clock in the Morning towards Courtray. Upon advice that the Enemy had evacuated GHENT, the Duke of Marlborough advanc'd near that City, and encamp'd at Meerlebeck. Soon after his Arrival, the Magistrates of the City came to wait upon him, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of Brabant, in Acknowledging King CHARLES. The next Day, the Count De Nassau (Son to Monsieur D'Auverquerque) march'd into that City; whereupon, (after some Debates) the Prince De Ventimiglia (the Governor) deliver'd up the Castle: And, the Marquis De Los Ghent fur-Rios's Regiment (confifting of 400 Men) furrender'd Prisoners of WAR. The Duke of Marlborough went also into the City about Noon, and was met at the Gate by the Magistrates, who presented to him the Keys, which he return'd with a great deal of Civility. and was afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Count De Nassau. In the Evening, the Magistrates made another Visit to his Grace at his Quarters, and made their formal Submission to King C HAR LES.

> UPON the 1st of June, the Duke of Marlborough fent General Ross with a Detachment of 600 Horse to BRUGES, with Letters to invite the Magistrates of that City and the France, to the Obedience of King CHARLES III. And, at the same Time, Brigadier Dewit?

Dewitz was detach'd with 6 Squadrons to fummon the ANNO Governor of OUDENARD. The next Day, the Magistrates of Bruges, and the Countrey of France, waited on his Grace to make their Submissions and Ac-Bruges Subknowledgments in due Form; and the Duke forthwith mits. order'd a Battalion of the Troops of Flanders to march into that City, and another into DAMME, which Place the Enemy had abandon'd. The fame Day, the Duke of Marlborough receiv'd Advice from Brigadier Dewitz, that the Garrison of OUDENARD (confifting of one Spanish and two French Battalions) refus'd to furrender; but his Grace giving Orders to Lieutenant-General Scholten to march thither with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, they no fooner arriv'd, but the Garrison immediately Capitu-Oudenard lated. Brigadier Cadogan (who was fent to fummons Surrender's. ANTWERP,) acquainted his Grace, that there were 10 Battalions in the City and Castle, who seem'd enclin'd to furrender upon Honourable Terms. Accordingly, Baron Schilde (Treasurer of Antwerp) with an Officer of the Garrison of that Place, came to the Duke (who was then encamp'd at Arfeele) with Letters from the City, and from the Marquis De Terracena (Governor of the Castle) desiring that those Gentlemen might have leave to go to the Elector of Bavaria, to receive his Directions, in relation to the Summons they had receiv'd from his Grace: But, the Duke not thinking fit to grant their Request, detach'd the Earl of Orkney with 1000 Horse, to join Brigadier Cadogan, and to Invest the Place; and gave Orders, that no more than Four Hours Time should be allow'd the Garrison to consider of the Capitulation offer'd them: So at last Antwerp cathey agreed to it, and the Articles were Sign'd, where-pitulates. by the Garrison was to march out in 3 Days, and to be conducted to Quesnoy. The Duke being willing to push his Conquests as far as possible, sent Colonel Durel, with a Detachment of 150 Horse, and a Letter to the Governor of DENDERMOND to fummon that Place likewise to Acknowledge King CHARLES III. And a Letter was likewise sent to Major-General Ross. for the Governor of OSTEND to the same Purpose. Of all which Transactions the Duke of Marlborough inform'd the States by the following Letter.

NNO 1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

ges, &c.

The Duke" ACCORDING to what I did my felf the Hoof Marlbo. " A nour to write to your High-Mightinesses on the rough's Let-" Ist Instant, the Castle of Ghent was oblig'd to surren-States about" der the next Day : The Spanish Battalion (confisting of 400 Men) with the Colonel, the Marquis De Los Ghent, Bru-" Rios, and the Officers being made Prisoners of WAR: "But all the Soldiers (except 50) declar'd for King "CHARLES. The Summons we fent to BRUGES. " and the Country of Francq, has had the defired Ef-" fect: The Magistrates came hither this Morning to " make their Submission, and Acknowledg'd their "Lawful Sovereign in due Form. We caus'd a Batta-"lion of the Troops of Flanders to march thereinto. " and another was fent to DAMME, which the Ene-" my had abandon'd. But what is more furprifing still. " is, that having Yesterday caus'd OUDENARD to "be summon'd; and upon their Refusal, order'd that " Day, Lieutenant-General Scholten to march thither "with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mor-"tars; the Garrison (consisting of 3 Battalions) has "immediately Capitulated, and a French Battalion "therein, has obtain'd leave to retire. The other two " Battalions (being Spaniards) together with the Gover-" nor, have declard for King C HARLES: And, at "this Instant, I am inform'd that our Men are got into "the Place. This Morning, I receiv'd a Letter from "Brigadier Cadogan, whom I had lent to summons "ANTWERP, whereby it appears that we had not right Intelligence of the Strength of that Garrison. "fince he informs me, that there are 5 French, and as many Spanish Battalions therein. However, he Acquaints me, that they feem dispos'd to surrender upon Honourable Terms; whereupon, having advisid "with Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, and confider'd the Importance of that Place, and how precious Time is to us; we have fent a full " Power to the Brigadier aforesaid, to grant them rea-" fonable Terms, of which we expect an Account to-" Morrow.

> "THE Hand of GOD appears visibly in all this, "friking the Enemy with such a Terror, as obliges "them to deliver up so many strong Places, and large

"Countries without offering the least Resistance. This ANNO "has encouraged me to summon the Towns of DE N-"DERMOND and OSTEND; and for that Pur-

"pose I have sent Detachments with Letters for the "Governors. We shall soon know what this will pro-"duce, and I shall not fail to impart it to your High-"Mightinesses. We have made our Bridges, and the

"necessary Dispositions to pass the Schold, and the Lys " to Morrow, to encamp between Deinse and Nivelle :

"The Enemy are retir'd beyond Courtray. I am,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

N the 5th of JUNE, Colonel Durel fent an Ex-Dendermond press to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough, with and Ostend the Answer of the Governor of Dendermond to his surrender. Grace's Summons, Importing, "That that Place being "well Garrison'd, and provided with all Necessaries " for its Defence, he hop'd to merit his Grace's Esteem, "by discharging his Duty, and the Trust repos'd in "him. The next Day, arriv'd another Express from Major-General Ross, with the Answer of the Governor of Ostend, to the Summons made him to Surrender. Importing, " That he had fent to the Elector of Bava-"ria, and hop'd he would be excus'd, if he defended "the Place as became him, till further Orders. Whereupon, a Detachment was order'd to March, and Posfels it self of (a) PLASENDAL, upon the Canal near Oftend, to facilitate the Siege of that Place. The Day before, the Assembly of the States of Flanders. unanimously Resolv'd to Acknowledge King CHARLES III, which they did by a formal Instrument, dated in the Town-house of Ghent, the 6th of June, seal'd with the Seal of the Province of Flanders; which was Ratified by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Deputies of the States-General, under their Hands, and the whole of Flanders Contents thereof granted in the Name of his Catholick Acknowledge

M 4. Majesty K. Charles.

⁽a) PLASENDAL, a strong Fort, standing about 2 Miles, or a League, South-East from Oftend, upon the Canal; which surrender'd to the Confederates, 2 or 3 Days before they Invested the Place, June 1706. The French took this Fort in July 1708, but lost it again, before the End of that CAMPAIGN.

ANNO Majesty King CHARLES III. in the Camp at Arfeele, 1706. the 7th of June 1706.

> THE Confederate Army being unable to undertake any thing of Consequence for several Days, by reason the Heavy Artillery was not come up; the Duke laid hold of that Opportunity to take a Journey to the Hague, in order to confer with the States-General, about the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN, and other Matters of Importance. Accordingly, his Grace having left the Army at Arfeele (under the Command of Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque) set out the 8th of June.

of Marlborough goes to the Hague.

The Duke and arriv'd at the Hague the next Day. He continued there till the 11th, where having concerted Measures, about the Government of the Cities and Towns lately conquer'd, and fettled all other Matters entirely to the Satisfaction of their High-Mightinesses, he set out in order to return to the Army. As his Grace was proceeding in his Journey, he was met at Merxem (two Leagues from Antwerp) by the Bishop of that City, attended by all the Clergy, who affur'd his Grace of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King CHARLES III, and to the House of Austria. At Antwerp, he was receiv'd with all the Honours and Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Princes; 150 of the Principal Citizens going in Procession before his Coach with lighted Flambeaux to the Bishop's Palace, where he was Splendidly Entertain'd, and lodg'd that Night. The Marquiss De Teracena (Grandee of Spain, and Governor of the Citadel) who had likewise declar'd for King CHARLES. waited on his Grace during the whole Solemnity.

HIS Grace left Antwerp the 13th, early in the And returns to the Army. Morning, and arriv'd the same Evening in the Camp at Arfeele, where he was Re-inforc'd by 20 Battalions. which the States-General had drawn out of feveral Garrisons: And, at the same time, the Troops of Hannover, and those of the King of Prussia (which serv'd last Year on the Rhine) advanc'd towards Brabant with all possible Speed. The Enemy (who were encamp'd near Courtray) were Re-inforc'd by a Detachment of Foot, which Mareschal De Marsin brought from Germany; and other Detachments likewise (both from the French Army on the Upper-Rhine, and from the King's Houshould) were order'd to Flanders. However, the Confederates were refolv'd to Besiege

(a) OSTEND; and accordingly, on June 15th, Mon- ANNO fieur D'Auverquerque march'd with a Detachment to form the Siege of that Place; and at the same time, Lieutenant-General Fagel advanc'd with another Body, Offend beand took the Fort of PLASENDALE Sword in fiegd by the Hand. After this, they made themselves Masters of the rates. Bridge of Santworde, by which means, they fecur'd the Sluices; and the next Day, the Troops march'd to approach OSTEND, which was closely block'd up by Sea, by a Squadron of 9 large English Men of War, 4 Bomb Ketches, and 2 Fire-Ships, under the Command of Sir Stafford Fairborne; but, for want of the Artillery, the Trenches were not open'd before the latter End of the Month. On the first of July, the Batteries being finish'd, the Besiegers planted the Cannon and Mortars thereon. The 3d, Sir Stafford Fairborne came ashore, to concert Measures with Monsieur D'Auverquerque, and it was resolv'd, that the next Day, the Town should be Bombarded both by Sea and Land, which was executed in the Morning by break of Day, with such uninterrupted Fury, that in a few Hours the Town was on Fire in feveral Places; and the Befiegers continuing to batter it all that Day, great part of the Enemy's Cannon were dismounted before Night, and the Place almost entirely Ruin'd. The 4th, was spent in Firing against, and Bombarding the Town; and the Night between the 4th and 5th, an Assault was made upon the Counterscarpe. The Attack was begun by 50 English Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, being supported by a Dutch Battalion, and was carried on with fuch Vigour and Resolution, that the Allies having beaten the Enemy from their Works, made a Lodgment upon the Counterscarp. That Morning, the Besieg'd sallied out with 900 Men, in order to dislodge the Besiegers, and endeavour the Regaining of that Post; but the Battalions that were in the Trenches, advancing to their Affiftance, and some Discharges being made on both fides, the Enemy retir'd without being

⁽a) OSTEND, is a very strong and fine Sea-Port of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Vianden-Urien, subject to the King of Spain. It was invested by the Confederates both by Sea and Land, June 25th, 1706, and obliged to surrender July 6th. It stands about 9 Miles North-East of Newport, 11 West of Bruges, 20 South-West of Sluys, 24 North-East of Dunkirk, and 35 almost West of Ghent. Longitude 22. 8. Latitude 51. 8.

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And Surren-

ANNO being able to Effect their Design. In the mean time, great Diligence was us'd in perfecting two Batteries on the Glacis; but, on the 6th, the Besseg'd not being able to hold out any longer, against the Force of 47 pieces of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which inceffanely Fir'd upon them, they beat a Parley at Nine in the Morning, and the Capitulation being concluded and fign'd the same Evening, the Governor (Count De la Motte) with the Garrison, march'd out the 8th, and were conducted to Mons: It consisted of two Spanish Battalions; Four Troops of Dragoons of the same Nation, and Four French Regiments; but great part of the former enter'd into the Service of the Allies. This Important Town was Invested during the Government of the Arch-Duke Albert of Austria, the 5th of July 1601, and sustain'd a Siege of three Years; before which Place, the Spaniards (commanded by the Famous Spinola) lost near 100000 Men; whereas in Four Days time, it was taken by the Powerful and Successful Arms of the Confederates.

> MONSIEUR D'Auverquerque having caussed the Approaches before Oftend to be levell'd, and left a

good Garrison in that Town, and in Plassendale, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Spaar, march'd to joyn the Duke of Marlborough, who on July the 8th, advanc'd from his Camp at Rousselaer to Harlebeck, took Possession of Courtray, and on the 11th, proceeded to Helchin on the Scheld, where his Grace order'd 4 Bridges to be laid over that River. The Country People between the Scheld, and the Lys were commanded to level the Lines. The Elector of Bavaria upon Advice of the Allies having laid Bridges over the Scheld, and the Appearance of their Troops about Gramont, retir'd in great haste, the 13th at Night, from Mons to Valenciennes. On the 16th, the Prince Royal of Prussia arriv'd in the Army. being met at some distance from the Camp by the Duke of Marlborough, and the General-Officers, and was receiv'd with all the Respect due to his high Birth and Character. The Troops of Pruffia and Hannover, with 3000 Palatines, having joyn'd the Grand Army, they made all the necessary Dispositions for a Siege: Of which the French having Intelligence, they (by means of their Sluices) render'd the Lys un-navigable below Menin. Hereupon, General Salisch was order'd on the 21st, with a strong Detachment, to break down the Dams and Slui-

ces between Armentieres, Lisle, and Menin, to free the

Courfe

The Prince Royal of rives in the Army.

Course of the Lys, that the Boats loaden with Artillery ANNO and Ammunition might come up from thence to Courtray. At last the Siege of (a) MENIN was resolv'd upon; (A place which was a Key to the French Conquests in the Netherlands; on whose Fortifications, the Celebrated Ingineer Monsieur D' Vauban had exerted his utmost Skill, and the Reduction whereof, would both add great Reputation to the Arms of the Allies, and Siege of fecure their late Acquisitions) It was invested July the MENIN 23d, by General Salifch; but waiting for the coming up of the Artillery from Ghent, the Trenches were not Open'd till the 4th of August; And then the Approaches were carried on in the usual Forms, without any remarkeable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Saliant Angles of the Counterscarpe, the Disposition was made for Attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant-General Scholten, and the Earl of Orkney commanded at the two Attacks, and each had under him a Major-General, and a Brigadier, with 300 Grenadiers, as many Workmen. and a Detachment of the like Number of Fuziliers to cover them; the whole being sustain'd by the 9 Battalions that Reliev'd the Trenches, 4 on the Right, and 5 on the Left. The Attack began about 7 a Clock. upon a fignal of a Mine the Befiegers sprung up at each of the Angles; and the Men behav'd themselves with fo much Bravery upon that Occasion, that they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way with great Slaughter, and made a Lodgment close to the Pallisado's. The Action was very Bloody and Obstinate, by reason the Besiegers were expos'd to the Fire of the Ravelins and other Works, for near two Hours before they could cover themselves, which Occasioned the greatest part of their Loss, being computed in the whole to amount to near 1400 Men Kill'd or Wounded. - In the mean time, the Duke of Vendosme (who arriv'd at Valenciennes the 4th of August) was drawing together an Army, with which he threatned to attempt the Relief of MENIN; whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough

⁽a) MENIN, a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, one of the strongest and most regular Fortistications in Europe; notwithstanding which (together with the Vigorous Resistance of a Numerous Garrifon, and a Resolute Commander) the Confederates made themselves Masters of it in 18 Days after the Opening of the Irenches. It stands on the River Lys, 5 Miles South-West of Courtray, 9 almost North of Lisle, and 12 almost South-East of Ipres. Longitude. 22. 19. Latitude, 50. 50.

ANNO rough caus'd his Army to make a Motion, and encamp'd at Helchin, the Left Wing being extended to Lauwe near Menin, which frustrated the Enemy's Designs. so that the Siege was carried on with all possible Diligence. On the 19th, the Confederate Troops began two Saps in Order to make a Descent into the Ditch. and on the 20th, finish'd two Batteries (One of Six. and the other of Five pieces of Cannon) which began to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning by break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. But, the Duke of Marlborough going thither to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; and Hoftages being Exchang'd, the Capitulation was concluded for the Garrison to march out with all the Usual Marks of Honour. Pursuant thereunto, the Duke of Argyle (who had remarkeably diftinguish'd himself in the Attack of the Countericarpe) took Possession of the Bruges Gate on the 23d, with a Guard of 200 Men: And, the next Day, the Garrison (confisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4000 Men) march'd out of the Place, under a Guard of 200 Confederate Horse, and were conducted to Doway. The same Day, Major-General Welderen (being appointed to command in MENIN) took Possession of the Town with 5 Dutch Battalions of Foot. There was found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of ENGLAND. taken at the Battle of Landen, which the Duke of Mariborough Order'd to be fent to England: And, at the fame time, gave the Necessary Directions for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of the The Loss which either Party sustain'd during this Siege, is particulariz'd in the following Letter from General Salifeh to Mr. Secretary Fagel.

SIR.

tary Fagel.

General Sa- " I do my felf the Honour to Acquaint You, that the lisch's Letter " Garrison of MENIN march'd out Yesterday, to Mr. Secre- "about 10 in the Fore-Noon, according to the Ca-"pitulation, making in all about 4000 Men; so that "they had in this Siege 1300 Men Kill'd or Wounded. •

"My Lord Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur the "Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque saw the Garrison "march out, and every thing was perform'd in good

"Order. As to the Loss they have sustain'd in this Siege, " your

"your Honour may see it in the following List. We ANNO have found in the Place 55 pieces of Brass Cannon, and 10 of Iron, besides several other pieces that were buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Ball, besides a great Quantity of all other forts of Ammuninition and Provisions, of which I have not yet an exact List. The Battalions of Heyden, Saxen Eysenach, Chambrier, Ufflingen, and Floor, are march'd into the Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders.

I A M, &c.
Sign'd,

E. W. SALISCH.

THE Allies having thus Victoriously taken Possession of MENIN, the Duke of Marlborough, on the 29th, gave Orders to his Brother (Lieutenant-General Churchil) to besiege (a) DENDER MOND in Form; Siege of and 3 Days after, his Grace arriv'd in the Camp with Dendermond the States-Deputies, to hasten the Siege of that Important Place. As to the Particulars, there cannot be a more Authentick Account, than what is contain'd in the two following Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I ARRIV'D here last Thursday Night, with Monfieur De Gossinga, and Monsieur De Geldermalsen, to of Maribohasten the Attack of this Place; and am very glad ter to the
I can Acquaint Your High-Mightinesses, that this states
Morning, about to a Clock, the Garrison beat a Parley, demanding Honourable Conditions: But my
Brother return'd answer, that he could grant them
no other Terms, then that they should remain Prisoners of WAR; yet that they should have their
Baggage, provided they did declare themselves, and
"deliver"

c (a) DENDERMOND, a strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders. It was block'd up by the Confederates soon after the Battle of Ramillies, and surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough after a formal Siege the beginning of August. It stands on the River Scheld, and Dender, 12 Miles East of Ghent, 14 South-West of Antwerp, and 17 North-West of Brussels. Longitude. 23. 22. Latitude. 51. 6.

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Deputies

dermond.

'ANNO" deliver up one of the Gates, in two Hours time. "They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having " been fent back, Orders were given to renew the At-"tack: Whereupon, the Garrison desir'd a further "Ceffation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expiration of "which, they furrender'd, and about Five deliver'd up " the Gate of Mechlin. They are to march out next. "Tuesday, in order to be conducted to Holland. I hear-"tily congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this "happy Event, in which, the Hand of GOD has "Visibly appear'd: It having been observ'd, that for " several Years past, there has not been, in this Coun-"try, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprise.

I am,

&c. HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

From the Camp MARLBOROUGH. before DENDER-MOND, Sept. 5, 1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States "ACCORDING to our last, the Trenches were o-eputies etter about "According to Batteries sinish'd, so that they began Letter about the Surver- " to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and der of Den- " Execution, that the Breaches in the Redoubt, and "Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Mor-"ning, our Men carried the fame by Storm, with " great Bravery, and little Loss: Whereupon, the Be-" fieg'd immediately defir'd to Capitulate, and fent us "Hostages for that Purpose. Their Proposals having " been brought to us, and to my Lord Duke of Marlbo-" rough, whilst we were all in the Trenches to see the " Affault; feveral Messages were sent backwards and " forwards, and the Agreement was at last concluded " about 5 this Afternoon, by which, the Garrison are " to remain Prisoners of WAR; on Condition, how-"ever, that they shall be allow'd their Swords and "Baggage: And accordingly, they have deliver'd up to us the Gate of Mechlin. We shall consert further " Measures with my Lord Duke of Marlborough, about "the next Enterprise; and we shall wait for your " High-Mightinesses Orders, to know where the Gar-"rison shall be conducted. We have thought it our "Duty to congratulate your High-Mightinesses, upon ANNO this Speedy and Happy Success. 1706.

We are,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before

Sign'd,

DENDERMOND. Sept. 6. 1706. S. V. GOSLINGA.
A. V. BORSSELE, Lord
of GELDERMALSEN.

AFTER the Surrender of Dendermond, the Confederates form'd the Siege of (a) AETH, which AETH was Invested the 16th of September, by 40 Battalions, Befieg'd. and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Attacks were carried on with fo much Success, that on the 29th, the Besiegers made a Lodgment on the cover'd Way; and in the Night, between the last of September, and the first of October, they took Possesfion of the Counter-Guard, before the Bastion which was Attack'd, and oblig'd the Garrison to beat a Parley, at 6 a Clock in the Afternoon: Who refusing at first to surrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them by Monsieur D'Auverquerque, the Hostilities were renew'd: But beating a Parley the fecond time, it was then agreed, that the Enemy should surrender themselves And surren-Prisoners of WAR. The Garrison consisted of 2100 der'd. Men, of which, 500 were Kill'd or Wounded in the Siege: And the Confederates lost about 900 Men before the Place. Soon after the Surrender of the Town, Monsieur D'Auverquerque wrote the following Letter to Monfieur Fagel, Secretary to the States-General.

⁽a) AETH, a strong Frontier Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Hainault, the Marquisate of the Territory of Brahant, subject to the Spaniards, who had it restored by the French in 1678. The French took it again in 1697, but restored it the same Year by the Peace of Reswick: And, the Confederates (under the Command of Monseur D'Auverquerque) took Possession of it the present CAMPAIGN. It stands on the River Dender, 14 Miles almost North-West of Mons, 22 almost South-West of Brussels, and 24 South of Ghent. Longitude 23.3. Latitude 50.47.

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SIR,

Monfieur D'Auverquerque's ry Fagel.

" AFTER we had made our-selves Masters of the " A Cover'd-Way of the Counterscarp, and while I " was in the Approaches, about 6 a-Clock last Night, Mr. Secreta." the Enemy beat a Parley, and fent out two Officers to " demand an Honourable Capitulation. I fignified to "them that they were to hope for no other Terms, "than to be receiv'd Prisoners of WAR; that out of "confideration for the Officers, I would allow them "their Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their "Knapfacks, and gave them half an Hours time to " resolve what to do. I sent one of my Adjutants with "them, to know the Governor's Resolution; who re-"turn'd immediately, and told me, he would not agree " to it : Whereupon, the Hostilities were renew'd. "But, to Day, towards Noon, the Besieg'd having beat "a Parley again, and fent back the two Officers that "came out to treat with me last Night (one of which, " is a Colonel, the other an Adjutant to the Duke of "Vendosme) it was agreed, after some Debate, that the "Garrison should furrender themselves Prisoners of "WAR. We shall take Possession of a Gate to Mor-"row, and the Garrison is to march out on Monday. "I do my felf the Honour to congratulate their High-"Mightinesses, with all my Heart, upon the furrender " of this Place. I Wish and Hope, that the Almighty " will bless more and more, the Arms of the State, and " its high Allies, and make them Victorious. My Ad-" jutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Mortaign) is order'd to " carry this News to their High-Mightinesses.

October 2d 1706.

I remain, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

paign ends in the Netherlands.

The Cam- HE Confederates having happily made all these aign ends important and managed to Campily made all these important and memorable Conquests, the Duke of Vendosme caus'd the Garrisons of Mons and Charleroy to be Re-inforc'd, being apprehensive that the Allies might have a defign upon one of those Places: But, the Seafon being too far advanc'd for any great Undertaking, and the Troops too much Fatigu'd, the Duke of Marlborough, having made some Motion for the Conveniency

of Forraging, left the Army at Ghieflenghein, under ANNO the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque; and on the 27th of October. Went to Bruffels, where he was received with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Effeem by the whole City. Having continued there 3 Days. he return'd to the Army, from whence he fet out for the Hague, on November the 5th; and the next Day, the Troops mov'd to St. Quintin Lennick, in order to seperate and march into Winter-Quarters, which were regulated in the following Manner. The English Forces The Confewere Garrison'd in Ghent, under the Command of Lieu-march into renant-General Ingoldsby: The Danes in Bruges: And Winter the Prussians and Lunenburghers along the Demer. and Quartersi between the Maese, and the Rhine. Monsieur D'Auverquerque was appointed to Command in chief in the Netherlands, and to refide at Bruffels: having under him. Meffieurs Dopft and Hukelome (Lieutenants-General) and Monsieur Villates, and Prince William of Hesse-Cassel (Majors-General) Count Tilly (General of the Horse) was to command in Louvain, with Lieutenant-General Dedem, and the Earl of Athlone (Major-General) General Salifeb was appointed to Command the Infantry in Mechlin, with Lieutenant-General Dompre, and Major-General Collier. The Earl of Albemarle commanded on the Maele, having under him Messieurs Hompesch and Oxenfiven (Lieutenants-General) and Mefficurs Souteland and La Leeg (Majors-General) Major-General Murray in Courtray: Major-General Pallant in Menin: Brigadier Pallant in Aeth: Major-General Lauder in Dendermond: Lieutenant-General Spaar in Ostend: And, Lieutenant-General Fagel in Sluyce, and the Dutch Flanders. The Duke of Marlborough (on the 9th of November) arriv'd at the Hague; where having receiv'd the Complements of the States, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Diffinction, on his Glorious and Successful CAM-PAIGN, and fettled several other Important Affairs; His Grace sail'd from the Maese the 26th, and came to London three Days after; where he receiv'd the Thanks The Duke of the House of Commons, for his Eminent Services to of markets. Her Majesty and the Kingdom, in the signal Victories rives at Lonand Successes obtain'd over the common Enemy. The don. 3 rft of December, was appointed by Her Majesty to be observ'd as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of the CAMPAIGN: And a few Days before, the Standards and Colours taken at the Battle of RAMILLIES, were carried in Proceffion

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of the

ANNO cession from St. James's Park to Guildhall (in the same manner as those taken at the Battle of BLEINHEIM were carried, two Years before, from the Tower to Westminster-hall) and there hung up, to remain as Trophies of that ever-Memorable Victory.

HAVING thus given a particular Account of what is most remarkeable in the (N.B.) NETHERLANDS. it is very proper to incert the Memorable Siege and Bartle of (a) TURIN, with which I shall finish the CAMPAIGN. The fatal Blow the French receiv'd at Ramilies, made People believe they would give over their Designs against Turin; but the Preparations for the Siege being made, and they thinking it impossible that Prince Eugene should attempt to Relieve that Place, they refolv'd to Besiege it, in hopes that the taking thereof, and the entire Reduction of Piedmont (which they thought a fure Game) would make amends for Preparations their other Losses. They boasted that they had form'd an Army (under the Duke De la Feuillade) for that Entrench for terprife, confifting of 68 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons: 250 Officers of Artillery: 800 Gunners: 250 Bombardiers and Miners; and 4000 Pioneers: And, that they had also provided for that SIEGE, 160 Pieces of Heavy Cannon: 80 Mortars: 100000 Bullets: 27000 Bombs: 1100000 Pound Weight of Powder: 300000 Weight of Lead: 80000 Grenado's, &c. all which were laid up in the Magazines of Cafal, Crescentino, THE and Chivas

(N.B.) THE Principal Design of this Undertaking, was only to include the mest Material Transactions of the late WAR in the NETHER-LANDS: But, where any thing very Remarkeable, either in ITALY or GERMANY has occurr'd; I hope the Reader will pardon a Digression, for the better Illustration of this HISTORY.

⁽a) TURIN, a Strong and Splendid City of Italy, with a fine Caftle; the Marqui ate of the Principality of PIEDMONT, in the Territory of Turin; an Arch-Bishoprick and University, Subject to the Duke of Savoy, and his Seat. The French besieg'd it very Vigorously the present CAM-PAIGN, and reduc'd it to great Extremities: But, September the 7th, the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene, reliev'd it, gaining a compleat Victory over their Enemies. It stands in a very Fruitful Pleasant Plain, on the River Po, 20 Miles night East of Pignerol, 78 almost West of Genoa and Milan, 100 almost East of Grenoble and Cambray, 120 South-East of Geneva, 154 almost South of Lyons, 250 West of Venice, 360 South-East of Paris, 340 North-West of Rome, and 460 South-West of Vienna. Longitude 27. 26. Latitude 44. 34.

THE Duke of SAVOT (who had refolv'd to de-ANNO fend the Place to the last Extremity) added new Works to its Fortifications, and took all the Care and Precaution that Humane Nature was capable of. The French King, at the same time, us'd all possible Means to perfuade his Royal Highness to forsake the Allies, by not only offering him the Government of the Milaneze for his Life, but feveral Millions of Livres for repairing his Fortified Places that had been demolish'd: But, he rejected those Proposals, and declar'd his Resolution firmly to adhere to the Interest of the Grand Alliance. The King of France, finding that the Duke of Savoy refus'd his Offers, resolv'd (if possible) to reduce him by Force; and forthwith dispatch'd his Orders to the Duke De la Feuillade to form the Siege of TURIN with all possible Diligence. Accordingly, he caus'd the Lines of TURIN Circumvallation and Controvallation to be carried on : Invested, And, the latter being finish'd by the 30th of May (N.S.) and the other the 2d of June, the Trenches were open'd the same Night, both against the Town and Citadel. His Royal Highness having the next Day view'd the Enemy's Works, order'd the Guards in the Citadel, and at the Gate Suza, to be doubl'd, and gave other necessary Directions for the Defence of the Place. On the 6th of June, his Royal Highness gave Orders for the planting of 60 Pieces of Cannon on the Bastion De la Consolare, near the Citadel, and upon some other Works. The next Day, the Duke De la Feuillade, sent Monsieur De Marignan (his Quarter-Master General) with a Trumpet, to the grand Guard, to acquaint his Royal Highness, "That the Duke had receiv'd Orders "from Court, to form the Siege of TURIN; and at " the same time, to have all imaginable Regard to the "Royal Family there; and offer to them Pasports with " a Guard before the Siege was begun. In Answer to which, his Royal Highness sent Word, "That, he was " very much oblig'd to the King, for the Offer his Ma-" jesty was pleas'd to make him: That he did not think " at present to remove his Family: That whenever he " should remove them, he should have no Occasion for " a Pass or a Guard; and that the Duke De la Feuillade "" might execute his Master's Orders, and begin the "Siege when he thought fir. So, the Besiegers (on the 8th of June) began to Bombard the Citadel and Town, and continu'd the three following Days, without doing any confiderable Damage: And, at the same time,

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field by the

Enemy.

ANNO time, the Besieg'd fir'd incessantly from their Mortars, 1706. Cannon, and small Arms, which very much disturb'd the Enemy in their Works. The 15th, at Night, the Enemy began to fire on the Befieg'd with Red-hot Bullets, most of which fell near the Duke's Palace, but did very little harm. The next Day, the two Durcheifes, with the Young Prince and Princesses left TURIN. and went to Quierasco; and the Duke of Savoy, having receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy were marching towards Montcalier, in order entirely to furround Turin,

The Duke of the left his Capital on the 18th, and being come to Carsavoy leaves magnole, put himself at the Head of his Horse, whence he sent 600 of them (under General Marigni) to Mont-

calier; but on the 20th, the Enemy's Forces on this fide the PO advancing thither, that General was forc'd to retire. On the 21st, Mr. Methwin (Envoy extraordinary from Her Majesty of Great-Britain, to the Duke of Savoy) came from Genoa, by the Way of Oneglia, to Carmagnole, where he had Audience of his Royal Highness: But, that Night, the Duke of Savoy receiving Advice, that the Enemy had laid a Bridge over the Po at Montcalier, and intended to march that Way the next Morning, Orders were given for decamping by break of Day; and thereupon, his Royal Highness march'd from Carmagnole to Quierasco, and there pass'd And is pur- the Stura, being closely pursu'd by the Enemy, who at-

tempted several Times to put his Rear into Disorder; but were as often Repuls'd, and the Duke made an orderly Retreat. Soon after, he receiv'd Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing to Attack Quierasco; whereupon, he remov'd the Dutchesses and Princes to Mondovi, being accompanied (at his Royal Highness's defire) by the Sieur Vander Meer (Envoy extraordinary of the States-General.) From thence, they remov'd to Ceva; but the Duke imagining they were not fafe there, he order'd them to retire into the Territories of Genoa. where after many Inconveniences and Dangers, they fafely arriv'd about the middle of July.

THE Duke De la Feuillade being tir'd in the Pursuit of the Duke of Savoy, return'd the 5th of July, to the Camp before TURIN, to receive the Duke of Orleans, . (whom the French King had appointed General of his Forces in Italy, in the Room of the Duke of Vendosme, who was made General of the French Army in the Netherlands) leaving 45 Squadrons (under the Command

of the Count D'Aubeterre) with Orders to pursue the ANNO Duke of Savoy: Which pursuit prov'd very advanta- 1706. geous to his Royal Highness; for, from the 10th of June to the 5th of July, great part of the Forces employ'd in the Siege of Turin, being engag'd in this Expedition, it not only very much retarded the Progress of the Siege, but gave Prince Eugene an Opportunity at last, to come up just time enough to relieve the Place, in hopes of which Succours, tho' the Siege was vigorously push'd on, yet it was as nobly Defended. However, on August the 4th, the Enemy Attack'd the first The st. st. Counterscarp of the Citadel, and took it after a Bloody Counterscarp taken. Refistance, which lasted for about three Hours, having * had 20 Officers, 3 Engineers, and 300 Men kill'd, befides 400 Wounded in the Action. After this, they continued to perfect their Lodgments and Batteries; but, the Befieg'd sprung so many Mines, that they had no Batteries ready till the 21st. On the 25th in the Morning, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, which buried feveral Men, blew up Nine Pieces of Cannon, and threw down three our of five Batteries, that were on the cover'd Way. On the 26th, in the Night, the The Half-Half-Moon and Counterguards were attack'd, and car-Moon and ried by the Besiegers: But, those who defended the Counter-Half-Moon, retir'd into a Wall'd Redoubt at the Neck and re-tak n. of it, and from thence to the Flank of the Bastions. and made fuch a terrible Fire upon the Enemy for 3 Hours together, that the next Morning they drove them from the Counterguards with fuch Slaughter, that they own'd themselves, they had in those Attacks, near 500 * Men Kill'd. On the 28th of August, the Duke of Orleans arriv'd in the Camp, with 40 Squadrons, 11 Regiments of Dragoons, and 40 Battalions. The Besiegers (encourag'd by these Re-inforcements) on the last of August, made a second Assault upon the Half-Moon. and the two Counter-Guards before the Citadel, but were Repuls'd with greater Loss than on the 26th; the Befieg'd making a terrible Fire with their small Arms, and springing several Mines with extraordinary Success: For of seven Batteries (some of 5, others of 6 Pieces of Cannon) which the Besiegers had on the Cover'd-Way, not one was left; the Mines of the Besieg'd having ruin'd them all. Notwithstanding, these Repulfes and Difadvantages on the fide of the Besiegers, and the admirable Courage and Resolution of the Besseg'd; yet TURIN must inevitably have been lost, for N_3 want

of Turin.

ANNO want of Ammunition, had not Prince Eugene, with 1706. indefatigable Diligence, come up seasonably to its Relief. Who having crofs'd a Country, full of deep Dirches and Canals; pass'd the Po, penetrated into the Ferrareze and the Modaneze, took Final, Carpi, Reggio, and other Places; and not only march'd to the Enemy towards Guastalla, but even went thro' the Important Passage of Stradella (where he might Eafily have been stopp'd) at last, on the 29th of August, Prince Eu-happily joyn'd the Duke of Savoy, and made Way gene joyns for the Ever-Famous Battle of TURIN; which in two Hours time, defeated at once, both the Ambitious Savoy. Projects and Forces of the Enemy. An Account of that memorable Action, is particularly comprized in the following Relation from the Baron De Hohendorf, to the States-General, which deserves to be transmitted to Posterity.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"TAM very happy, in being chosen by his Royal of the Battle" & Highness the Duke of Savoy, and by Prince Eu-"gene, to bring your High-Mightinesses the News "of the Glorious Victory, which they gain'd over "the Enemy the 7th of this Month, in the Neigh-"bourhood of TURIN. His Royal Highness, and "Prince Eugene, hope you will take no less part in "their good Fortune, than you have in their Glo-"ry, by the great Succours you so generously sent " to the Prince, who of all the World most deserves "them. At length, after having pass'd 4 great Ri-"vers (which ferv'd for Ditches to the 4 Intrench-" ments the Enemy had made to hinder our Passage,) "and after 34 Marches, our Army arriv'd near "TURIN, the 30th of August.

> "THE first of September, his Royal Highness joyn'd "Us with his Horse, and the whole Army pass'd "the Po the 4th, between Montcaller and Carignan "towards Quiers; and 4 Battalions, and 10000 Mi-"litia were left under the Command of Count San-" tena, with a certain Quantity of Powder, to be "thrown into TURIN, in case the Enemy should "quir the Hill, to oppose our Army with all their " Forces.

"ON the 5th, we encamp'd near the Doria, and 1706. "his Royal Highness having Intelligence that a Conwoy of 1300 Mules was coming from Suza, he caus'd the Marquis De Visconti to pass the Ford of Elpignan, with the Horse of the first Line of the Left-Wing, and the Marquis De Langallerie to pass below Pianessa, with the Horse of the second Line of the same Wing; and so the Convoy being then come into the Neighbourhood of that Town, was enclos'd between them. Monsieur De Bonel (who a convoy commanded the Guard of the Convoy) was beaten, taken by the and the Regiment of Chatillon antirely defeated. That rates. "Day, 800 loaded Mules were taken; and at Night, "the Castle of Pianessa, into which, the rest of the

ON the 6th we pass'd the Doria, and encamp'd "with the Right on the Bank of that River before "Pianessa, and the left on the Stura before the Ve"nerie. At Night, all the Troops were order'd to be "ready to fight the next Day, which Order was received with inexpressible Joy.

"Convoy, and of the Regiment of Chatillon had e-"fcap'd, furrender'd with his Garrison (consisting of

" 80 Foot) at Discretion.

"THE 7th, at Day-break, we march'd to the Enemy, who were intrench'd up to the Teeth, hawing the Stura on their Right, the Doria on their Left, and the Convent of the Capuchins de Notre Dame de la Campagne in the Centre, besides Luscingo, and several other Fortisted Cascines slank'd their Intrenchment. Our Foot march'd in Eight Columns, Four in the first Line, and as many in the second, all the Grenadiers of each Column in the Van, the Artillery was divided in proportion among the Foot; our Right mov'd along the side of the Doria, and our Left along the Stura: Behind the Foot march'd the Horse, the first Line in Six Columns, and the second in Brigades.

"NEVER was any thing seen so bold and ter-Battle of rible as this March. The Enemy fir'd continually TURIN. with 40 Pieces of Cannon; but all the Fire serv'd N 4 "only

"only the more to inflame our Valiant Soldiers." ANNO "Within half Cannon-shor we form'd into Battalia; " all the Generals took their Posts, Our Cannon began to Fire, and all the Instruments of WAR to

Sound. We left a proper Diftance betwixt the Bri-" gades of our Foot, by which we might march our "Horse in case of Need, which Precaution was of great Use to us afterwards: So upon Notice that all was in Order, the whole Army mov'd in a Moment.

"Onr Infantry march'd up with their Muskets on their "Shoulders to the Foot of the Intrenchment: Then "the great Fire of the Muskets began, and as by the

"unequal Scituation of the Ground, our Left-Wing " fustain'd alone for some time the Efforts of the Enemy, "that stopp'd them a little, but without making them " give Ground: At the fame time, Prince Eugene came

up, drew his Sword, and putting himself at the Head " of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemy's " Intrenchments in an Inftant. His Royal Highness did

"the like in the Centre, and our Right near Luscingo: The French "In Conclusion, we Triumph'd on all sides; and our Army entire- "Horse advancing thro' the Intervals lest for them,

"twas no longer a Fight, but a pursuit of Runaways; "and our Horse counted it a Scandal to their Valour, " to cut down Men that fled with fo great Precipitation,

" and this fav'd many of the Enemy's Lives.

ly defeated.

"BY Noon, the Victory was wholly Ours, and abandons the the City entirely deliver'd; for the Enemy abandon'd Siege of Tu-" the Attack, and all their Camp retir'd with the Re-" mains of their Army, to the other fide of the Po. "The rest of the Day was spent in taking several Cas-"cines and Redoubts poffess'd by the Enemy, who all "vielded themselves Prisoners of WAR, and his "Royal Highness triumphantly enter'd his Capital that " Evening.

> "HIGH and Mighty Lords, this is a true Rela-"lation of what our Army has done in Piedmont. I "forbear to speak of the Actions of the two great " Princes that commanded it, being at a Loss for Words "to describe them. I have the Honour to be sent hi-"ther rather to Publish the Eternal Acknowledgment "they promise you, than the Valour by which they

"have render'd themselves worthy of your Friendship. ANNO
"I do it by these Lines, professing my self at the same 1706.
"time, with most Profound Respect,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Your most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

DE HOHENDORF.

I N this Memorable Battle (which at first was no less The Valour of Dubious, than afterwards Decisive by a compleat the Confedence C Victory) His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, to rais and solhis Immortal Glory, did not spare his Person, but ex-diers. pos'd himself in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, for for the Good of the Common Cause, and the Welfare of his Dominions; having every where given the Neceffary Directions, from the Beginning to the End of the Action. Prince Eugene likewise, and the other Generals (after his Example) as also the Officers and Soldiers, perform'd on this Occasion, all that could be expected from Brave and Experienc'd Warriours: And, ris wonderful to confider what Difficulties they had to furmount, as well by the height of the Intrenchment, as by the Foot not being able to break in, till after they had levell'd it to open a Way for the Horse. The Prince of Heffe D'Armstadt, the Marquis Visconti, the Marquis De Langallerie, and the rest of the Generals of Horse, (besides their extraordinary Bravery) shew'd a most admirable Conduct, thro' the whole Course of this Bloody Action.

IT is impossible to express the Excess of Joy, which The Duke of this Wonderful and Glorious Deliverance caus'd in the Savoy and City of TURIN; which being reduc'd to the last Ex-gene enter tremity, beheld, soon after the Action, his Royal High-TURIN, ness, and Prince Eugene, enter their Gates in Triumph, in order to go and render Solemn Thanks to Almighty GOD in the Cathedral of St. Jahn. They were welcom'd with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the little Powder that was left was consum'd: And, by this, it is easie to judge both of the extream Danger

ANNO the Town was in, and of the Seasonableness of its Re-1706. lief.

The Loss of THE Loss of the Enemy were 4706 Kill'd in the the French Battle, besides those slain in their Retreat, and by the Vaudois. The Mareschal De Marsin three Days after died of his Wounds in TURIN. Count Murce (Lieutenant - General) Monsieur La Bretonniere (General of the Horse) Messieurs De Senneterre and Villars (Mareschals De Camp) the Marquiss De Bonneval (Brigadier) taken by his own Brother, who left the French Service with the Marquiss De Langallerie, were made Prisoners: As were likewise 8 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 111 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets and Enfigns, 30 Engineers and Commissaries of the Artillery, and 7640 Private Men, including those taken in Chivas; the whole amounting to 12670 Men.

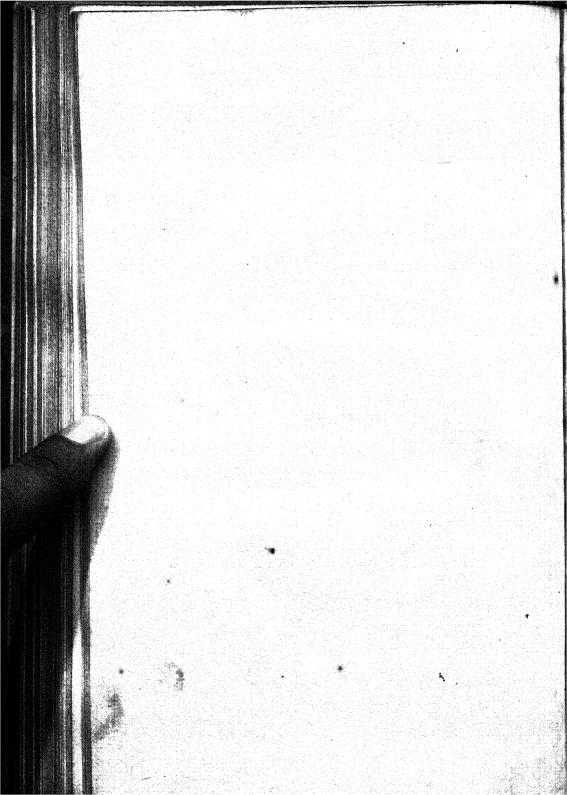
Particulars

IN the Enemy's Works, the Germans found 255 of the Booty Pieces of Cannon, 108 Mortars, 7800 Bombs, 32000 Royal Grenado's, 48000 Cannon-Ball, besides a prodigious Number in the Ditches, &c. 4000 Chests of Musker-Shor, and 86000 Barrels of Gun-powder. They took all their Tents and Baggage, 5000 Horses, Mules. and Oxen, 27 large Boats loaded with Ammunition, all their Pontons, 4 Pictures of the French King, fet with Diamonds, valu'd at 4000 Pistoles; and Monfieur De Carrest (Commissary-General of the Army) was taken, with all his Mules fo richly laden, that THAT Part of the Booty alone was valu'd at three Millions of Livres; to which must be added, 10000 Horses of 13 Regiments of Dragoons, which serv'd for a very seasonable Recruit, to re-mount the Confederate Cavalry: But was fuch a Loss to the Enemy, as could neither foon or eafily be retrieved.

> COUNT Dann (General of the Artillery) defended the Capital City of TURIN, with all imaginable Conduct and Valour; but the Garrison suffer'd very confiderably in the Siege, which lasted near Four Months; during which time, the Enemy made fuch a terrible Fire upon them, as can scarce be paralell'd in any Age. However, they perform'd fuch Brave and Heroick Actions, and found out fuch Methods to defend themselves, as will Immortalize the Glory due to

the Greatness of their Courage and Valour; and had ANNO they not wanted Powder, they would certainly have 1706. made a far greater Execution. Out of the Imperialists in Garrison, during the Siege, 311 were Kill'd, 589 Loss of the Wounded, and 122 taken Prisoners: In all 1026. Out Considerates of the Troops of Savoy, 1303 were Slain, 1722 Wounded, 1958 Deserters: Total, 5093. Out of the Dismounted Horse, 141 Kill'd, and 154 Wounded. Out of the Men belonging to the Artillery, there were 71 Kill'd, 75 Wounded, and 47 Deserted; Total of all 6607: And, in the Battle, the Consederates had near 3000 Kill'd or Disabled.

THE French (whose Interest it was to palliate their Defeat before TURIN) remain'd fome time about Fenestrelles and Briancon, as if they had a Defign to return with an Army into Piedmont; and to give an Air of Truth to their Pretentions, made some Preparations, and unsuccessful Attempts, to pass thro' the Val-But, his Royal Highness, and Prince lev of Aosta. Eugene, difregarding the Reports spread by the French, were only wisely intent upon improving their late Advantages, and prefent Opportunity. All the Places poffes'd by the Enemy in Piedmont, Montferrat, Milaneze, and the Neighbouring Provinces, were reduc'd one after another: fome Voluntarily, as Milan; others by main Force, and among the rest, Pavia, Mortara, Alexandria, Piccighitone, Tortona (whose Garrison was put to the Sword) and Cazal, the Garrison whereof were made Prisoners of WAR, as well as those of many others: So that excepting Cremona, Valenza, and the Castle of Milan (which were block'd up) FRANCE lost at the Conclusion of the CAMPAIGN, a vast Country; the Invading and keeping whereof, had cost Her Prodigious Sums of Money, by a Revolution no less Wonderful and Surprising, than that which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign in the NETHERLANDS.





A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1707.



FTER so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, with which the Confederate Arms were attended the Preceding CAMPAIGN, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) that the King of France, would never be a-

ble to Retrieve so many and such great Missortunes; and that he would soon be Oblig'd to wave his Pretenssons to Spain, to obtain Peace, which his subjects begg'd of him in solemn Speeches and Orations from the Pulpit. But, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707, prov'd almost the entire Reverse of the former: France having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This appear'd most senship in Spain, by the fatal Loss of the Battle of A LMANZA

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ANNO MANZA, a particular Account of which is incerted 1707. here, as Publish'd by Authority.

IN a General Council of War held at Valencia, in Proceedings December 1706, about the Operations of the enfuing CAMPAIGN, his Catholick Majesty being present. it was Agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as also those that were expected with the Earl Rivers, should Act in one Body, and enter Castile, by the way of Arragon, where the Passage of the Tagus was most Practicable: But, for the Preservation of the Kingdom of Valencia, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour ro destroy the Enemy's Magazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some Fortreffes for their Security, when the Army should march away; and, if possible, to fall on some Body of the Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was Affembled. The Earl of Galway, the more to strengthen our Army, fent Orders to the Lord Tyrawly's Regiment, and the two Battalions of Marines (who were Quarter'd in Catalonia) to march and join him: But, the Vicerov of that Principality, would not suffer them to March from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order, which was often Solicited, but could not be Obtain'd. His Majesty was pleas'd towards the End of February, to declare to the Generals of the Allies, his Intention of going into Catalonia; and a few Days after, proceeded in his Journey thither, taking with him the Regiment of Dragoons of Winterfeldt, confifting of Five Squadrons, with Count Falais's Regiment of Dutch Foot: But, at parting, His Majesty promis'd the Confederate Generals, that whenever it should be thought proper to march to Madrid, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from Catalonia.

> ALL the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted only to 24 Battalions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons, English, Dutch, and Portugueze; making in all, about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot, Effective. With this Body, the Marquis Das Minas, and the Earl of Galway took the Field the 6th of April (N. S.) and having with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines, at Caudet, Yela, and Montalegre, and forc'd feveral Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire, farther into Castile, return'd with the Army to Villena.

Villena, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place: But, ANNO the Captain who commanded in it, made fo resolute a Defence, that before the Breach was accessible, the E-L nemy's Army joyn'd at ALMANZA, confifting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, and 54 Battalions of Foot. Tho' the Accounts we had of their Numbers were Various and Uncertain, we were inform'd, that their Defign was to Attempt the Relief of Villena, or to cut off our Communication with Valencia, from whence we receiv'd all our Provisions. The Duke of Orleans was then on his Way, to joyn the Enemy's Army; and 7 or 800 of the French Forces were on their March, to Reinforce them: On the contrary, our Army was daily diminish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from England. We had no Prospect of being joyn'd by the Troops from Catalonia; King Charles having fome time before declar'd his Intention to march with the Forces he had with him to the Frontiers of Rouffillon, and desir'd my Lord Galway to divide the Army on the Frontiers of Valencia and Arragon, for the Security of those Provinces. On the 24th of April (N. S.) a Council of W AR was held, wherein it was unanimoufly agreed, to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise we must have abandon'd the Kingdom of Valencia, to the Fury of an incens'd Army, the Magazines of those Frontiers being almost Exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next Day, in 4 Columns towards (a) ALMANZA; and upon the Appearance of the Van-Guard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Foragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of Almanza in the Rear of their Second Line, a Little to the Right of the Centre. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our March, rill we were within a Mile of the Enemy; where our Lines halted, to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching fince break of Day. The Earl of Galway, to supply our want of Cavalry, had interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But, the Enemy having drawn from their Left, some Squadrons to Re-inforce their

⁽a) A L M A N Z A, a small Town in North Castile, about 60 Miles South-West of Valencia, Subject to Spain, and made remarkeable, for the BATTLE abovemention'd, wherein the Allies receiv'd a satal Defeat. Longitude. 15. Latitude. 39.

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ANNO their Right-Wing, the Lord Tyrawley (who commanded 1707. at the Left-Wing) order'd the Portugueze Horse of the left of the Rear-Line (commanded by the Count D'Attalia) to double into our first Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of Galway posted himself at the Head of the English Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right-Wing of Horse; the Portugueze being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them Gradually from the Left: But, not before the English and Dutch were actually engag'd. The Enemy while we were marching on, began to play upon Us from a Battery on a Rifing-Ground, a little in the Front of their Right: but our Troops preffing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon on either fide, did little Exe-Colonel Dormer was Order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons, to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retir'd with their Guns in great Precipitation. As foon as our Left-Wing was Advanc'd within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse. THEY likewise advanc'd out of theirLine to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very Obstinate and Bloody on both fides. The Enemy by the Weight of their Squadrons, forc'd Ours to Retreat about 50 Paces; But, Colonel Southwel and Wade's Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was Interlin'd with the Horse of the First Line, coming up; gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the fame time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder thro' their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this time, the English and Dutch Foot (under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl. and Baron Tresheim) were sharply Engag'd in the Centre, and broke thro' the Enemy's first and Second Lines, bearing down all before them, as far as the Walls of ALMANZA: But, this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line. fell an upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great Loss. Whereupon, Colonel Hill's, and the Lord Mark Kerr's Regiments, who had been Interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, advanc'd, and attack'd some Spanish Regiments to Favour their Retreat.

of the Present W A R.

THE Enemy, observing that the Cavalry of our ANNO Right, did not Advance with our Left-Wing, detach'd fome Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the L Right of the Portugueze, and their Line follow'd flowly to fustain them, but did not come time enough to Engage: For, the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge, broke the Portugueze, and the whole Right-Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were furrounded, and most of them either Kill'd or taken Prisoners.

TWO Portugueze Battalions, who were posted at fome distance when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, unfortunately gave them a Volley, and Kill'd and Wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left-Wing, the Enemy still charging Us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse (both English and Portugueze) favour'd by the Fire of the English Battalions that were Interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a Rifing-Ground in the Rear of the Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

THE Enemy, finding they endeavour'd to no Purpose to break our Left with Horse only, sent for 9 Battalions (most of them French) and drew up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which confifted of Colonel Southwell's. Blood's, Wade's, and Mountjoy's Regiments; and was re-inforc'd by Lieutenant-General Stewart's Regiment from the Rear Line. At the same time, they brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left-Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier Carpenter being the only Person that remain'd unhurt: For, the Count D' Attalia (who commanded the Portugueze Horse that were mixt with our Dragoons) was carried off Wounded. Our Troops in this Condition, were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave Way; at which time, the 9 French Battalions, charg'd the English Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, and entirely broke them. The two French Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far Advanc'd, the Lord

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ANNO Tyrawley, order'd Colonel Reper (who commanded 1707. Major-General Harvey's Horse) to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke thro them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the

felves Prisoners to Count D'Asfelt.

Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Affiftance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to furround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for fome time, gave no Quarter. Hereupon, Major-General Shrimpton, Brigadier Mackartney, Colonel Britton, Colonel Hill, and feveral other Officers, affembled the broken Remains of the English Regiments, and joyned fome of the Dutch and Portugueze Infantry, who had been Rallied by Count Dhona, and Don Juan Emanuel; and this Body (to the Number of about 4000 Men) retreated about two Leagues, to the Hills of The Allies Claudete: But, the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue

of the Day, and wanting both Provisions and Ammunition, were unable either to march farther, or to make any Defence: So that the next Morning, being furrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the fame Capitulation as was granted to the French at Bleinheim, and surrender'd them-

defeated.

THE Enemy's Loss during the Action, was much greater then Ours; but our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to their Cavalry, were most of them Kill'd, Wounded, or taken Prisoners. His Excellency the Earl of Galway; (who gave fignal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery,) receiv'd a great Cut over his Right-Eye, and being over-power'd by the Enemy, was, at last, forc'd by those about him, to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of English Dragoons. Brigadier Killegrew being Wounded in the first Assault, still kept the Field, and was Kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant Colonel Roper (of Major-General Harvey's) Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence (of Brigadier Carpenter's) Lieutenant-Colonel Dormer (of the Lord of Effex's) Lieutenant-Colonel Deloches (of Colonel Pierce's) and Lieutenant-Colonel Green (of the Lord Peterborough's) were Kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, having behav'd themfelves with extraordinary Resolution and Undauntedness: And, Colonel Pierce, and Mr. Hara (Son to the Lord Tyrawley) were Wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutehant Austin, (of the Guards) Lieutenant-Colonel Mack-Neal Neal (of Southwell's) Lieutenant-Colonel Woollet, and Lieutenant-Colonel Withers (of Blood's) Lieutenant-Colonel Ramfey (of Mackartney's) Lieutenant-Colonel Arskin (of Mark Kerr's) were among the flain: And, the Lord Mark Kerr, was Wounded in the Arm; and Colonel Clayton in the Body. After the Action, the Earl of Galway retreated with the Broken Remains of the English and Dutch Horse and Dragoons to Alcira, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in Xativa, Denia, and Alicant, march'd with the Portugueze Cavalry, to the other side of the Ebro, near Tortosa, in Order to joyn the rest of his Catholick Majesty's Forces, and defend the Principality of Catalonia.

AFTER this fatal Defeat of the Allies, the King of France wrote the following Letter to the Arch-Bishop of Paris.

COUSIN.

"None could rejoyce more than I did, at the The French News I received of the Victory which my King's Letter 10 the "Troops. in conjunction with those of my Grandson, cardinal "the King of Spain, under the Command of my Cou-De Noailles "fin, the Mareschal Duke of Berwick, gain'd the 25th Battle of "of the last Month, in the Plain of ALMANZA, Almanza in the Kingdom of Valencia. The Enemy who " were busy about the Siege of Villena, being infor-" med that he made a Motion to Relieve that Place, " march'd up to him, with a Refolution to fight him, " before the Arrival of the French Troops he Expect-"ed. Their first Attack was very Vigorous, and the "Fight obstinate on both sides: But, the French and " Spanish Troops, equally Animated with a Noble E-" mulation, charg'd the Enemy with fo much Valour "and Intrepidity, that in less than two Hours, they "entirely defeated them, and Kill'd a great many of "them upon the Spot. They took from them 120 Co-"lours, or Standards, and all their Cannon which they " Abandon'd, with part of their Equipage. Besides a " great Number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the "Action, 13 entire Battalions that retir'd into the " Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender " at Discretion, with all their Officers, and Generals "that commanded them: So that 'tis reckon'd, that " above 8000 Men are Prisoners of WAR, besides 800

ANNO "Officers; among whom, are Six Mareschals De Camp, " 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and "the Victorious Army marches to Valencia. It is to be "hop'd, that so compleat a Victory, will be attended " with more happy Consequences; and that the Provin-" ces of Spain, that were forc'd to fide with the Enemy, feeing themselves in a Capacity to return to their Duty. " will foon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who " have had the Happiness not to abandon their lawful "Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer returning Thanks to GOD for fo great an Event; "and therefore, I write you this Letter to acquaint you, that my Intention is, that you cause TE DE-"UM to be fung, in the Metropolitan Church of my " good City of Paris, on the Day, and the Hour, which "the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies, "will fignify to you from me. Whereupon, I pray "GOD to have You, Coufin, in his Holy Keeping.

Sign'd,

MARLI, May 10th, 1707.

LOVIS.

The King doms of Va-Jencia and Arragon Submit.

THE Loss of the Battle of ALMANZA, was soon after attended with very fatal Consequences to the Allies, by the furrender of feveral important Places to the Enemy. For the Duke of Orleans having taken upon him the Command of the French and Spanish Army, advanc'd with a Body of Foot, and summoned the City The Inhabitants, knowing that of Valencia to submit. they were not in a Capacity to maintain fo defenceless a Place, sent Deputies to the Camp, and declar'd that they refign'd themselves to King Philips Clemensy, and befought the Duke of Orleans to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf. They requested also, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent in Don Antonio Del Val (Major-General) with 10 Battalions of Spaniards, 2 of French, and 6 Squadrons of the Regiments of Prozob-After the Reduction of Valencia. lanco and Cerezan. the Duke of Orleans divided his Forces, part of which was left under the Command of the Duke of Berwick, who follow'd the Allies towards Tortofa; and with the

rest, his Royal Highness set out on the 15th of May for ANNO By that time, he had advanc'd within a League of Saragossa (the Capital of that Kingdom) the Inhabitants fent a Deputation to him to make their Submission. Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the 3 Gates of the City. The next Day, that Prince enter'd the Place, and impos'd upon the Inhabitants a Tax of 45000 Piftoles, 4000 Sacks of Corn, and Oblig'd them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of Arragon, and the Clergy that had appear'd Zealous for King Charles, were affess'd 90000 Pistoles. The City of Lerida was Lerida foralso besieg'd in Form the second of October, and after a renders. very brave Refistance, furrender'd to the Duke of Orleans (Nov. 12th, N. S.) towards the end of the Autumn Campaign.

IN the mean time, the Earl of Galway having caus'd the Bridge of Tortofa to be Fortified and Furnish'd with Troops, the Duke of Berwick (on the 23d of May) Advanc'd thither with his Forces, and made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it: But, the French and Spaniards met with a more Vigorous Resistance than they Expected, being repuls'd in two Attacks, wherein they lost a considerable Number of Men. On the other Xativa, Al-Hand, The Castle of XATIVA was Oblig'd to surren-surrender, der to Count Mahoni, who granted the Garrison very Honourable Terms. The Garrison of Alcyra did the like. who march'd out with the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to Catalonia. Not long after the Chevalier D' Hasfeldt laid Siege to Denia; (the Garrison of which Place was at first very weak) but being seasonably Reinforc'd, and provided with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, they made so Brave and Resolute a Desence, that they Repuls'd the Besiegers in two Storms, and forc'd them to give over their Enterprize, with the loss of above 1000 Men.

THE Duke of Orleans, having some time before, been joyn'd by the Forces under the Duke of Berwick. attempted to pais the Cinca, but did not find it practicable in fight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon, he divided his Forces into 3 Bodies, to Oblige the Confederates to do the like; and fent one of them to Attack Mequinenza (a Place scituated on the Mequinenza O 3 Angle Surrenders,

198 'ANNO Angle form'd on the Cinca and the Segra, where they both fall into the Ebro) The Town having no other Defence Jathen a bare Wall, the Allies quitted it, as foon as they law a Breach made, and retir'd into the Castle, which they were foon after Oblig'd to furrender. Another Body of the Enemy, had the good Fortune to pass the Cinca at Fraga, which the Confederates abandon'd: Whereupon, the Duke of Orleans caus'd the rest of his Army to pass that River, the first of July (N. S.) with a Defign to attack the Confederates, but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over, and the Earl of Galway retir'd towards Barcelona.

THE Allies in Spain conceiv'd great Hopes, that the Portugueze would have favour'd them by a Diverfion, but were very much Disappointed: For, on the Contrary, the Spaniards, commanded by the Duke D' Ossuna on the one fide, took Serpa and Moura; and at the same time, the Marquis De Bay posses'd himself Moura taken of the Bridge of Olivenza, and threatned (with the Affishance of the Duke D' Ossuna) to lay Siege to that Important Place. The Portugueze being seasonably Reinforc'd, and somewhat encourag'd by the Arrival of 4 English Battalions began to move on their Frontiers: whereupon, the Marquiss De Bay thought fit to lay aside his Enterprize, and retir'd to Badajox, after having destroy'd part of the Bridge of Olivenza.

THE Affairs of the Upper Rhine this Campaign, Proceedings. in Germany. were attended with no greater Success to the Confederates, than those of Spain: For, the German Forces, were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so illprovided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy. The active Mareschal De Villars, (who had with great Diligence and Secrecy, affembled his Army early in Alfatia) resolv'd to pass the Rhine, and committed the Execution of his Defign, to the Marquis De Vivans, and the Count De Broglio. In order thereto, he caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be laid over an Arm of the Rhine, and having landed a great Number of Grenadiers on the Island over against Newbourg,. the Count De Broglio, advanc'd to the Germans, and repuls'd them with confiderable Loss. After that, Mareschal Villars (on the 22d of May) advanc'd to the Lines of BUHL, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions; and in his March, entirely defeated the German's Ad-

Serpa and by the Duke

D' Offuna.

vanc'd-Guard of Horse. On the 23d, at break of Day, ANNO a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the Germans 1707. (whose Tents were standing, and who sir'd some Cannon-shot) continued behind their Intrenchments: But as soon as it clear'd up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being Attack'd in the Rear, having Notice, that the whole Body, commanded by the Marquis De Vivans, and the Count De Broglio, had pass'd the Rhine: So at 5 in the Morning, Mareschal Villars enter'd without Loss, those LINES, which had been look'd upon as the Rampart of Germany; and in which he found a great many pieces of Cannon, and vast villars for-Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. The same man Lines Day, he advanc'd to Rastad, took Possessino of the Cassel Belonging to the Princess of Baden, and prepar'd to follow the slying Germans with all possible Diligence.

THE Mareschal having successfully proceeded thus far, continued Four Days at Rastad, waiting for his Waggons and Artillery, and to give Necessary Directions. On the 28th, he march'd with his main Army, and encamp'd at Etlingen, where he found a confiderable Quantity of Provisions. The same Day, the Marquis De Vivans (whom the Mareschal had sent out with 1500 Horse on the Road to Pfortzheim) having Information that a Body of German Horse were coming towards him, he advanc'd to meet them, who at his Approach, posted themselves behind a Rivulet: But, he charg'd them fo Vigorously, that they were Broken, and entirely Defeated: 150 of them were Kill'd, 80 made Prisoners (particularly, a Major of Count Merci's Regiment who commanded them, and Count De Berlo) almost all their Officers, and above 150 Horfes were taken. The Germans not being able to stand their Ground, Mareschal Villars advanc'd to Pfortzbeim, and there halted to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from Fort Lovis; and on the 31st, march'd before with the Horse of the Right-Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the Germans, and observe their Motions: And on the 1st of June, advanc'd within two Leagues of Stutgard, where he made and had his own Demands. The Contribu-And railes tions of the Dutchy of Wirtemberg were regulated the great Con-6th of June, N. S. at 2200000 Livres; payable in 3 Months: Those of the little Imperial City of Etlingen on the Necker, at 1100000 Livres; and 600000 Livres were demanded of the Country of Baden. In Stutgard



1707.

Schorndorf

the French.

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ANNO they found a Magazine of 4000 Sacks of Meal, besides 10000 furnish'd by the Regency; and Mareschal Villars not being able to come up with the flying Enemy, march'd on the 13th towards Schorndorf, which he caufed to be Invested by the Marquis De Fremont. The Jurrenders to next Day, the Mareichal came before the Place with his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong, both by its Fortifications and Advantageous Scituation, yet, the Inhabitants refusing to Affist the Garrison in the Defence thereof; the latter (to the Number of about 500 Men) surrender'd the Place on the 15th, upon Condition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army. The French found in the Place, 2 Mortars, 54 Pieces of Cannon, and a confiderable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

AFTER this Success, the Mareschal was inform'd. villars de- that 3000 Germans (commanded by General Janus) feats a Boly had Intrench'd themselves near Lorch very Advantanear Lorch. geoufly: Whereupon, he March'd and Attack'd them. and totally defeated them. Janus made a brave Refistance, but being Over-power'd, his Troops were broken, and pursu'd almost as far as Gemund, with the Loss of about 600 Men Kill'd, as many taken Prifoners, and among the latter, General Janus himself, and 27 Officers. He afterwards did fome Execution on the Rear of the Imperial Army, who thought it their best Way to retire towards Hailbron.

> THE Mareschal De Villars, had certainly greater Defigns in View, no less than the restoring the Elector of Bavaria to his Dominions: But, having been Oblig'd to fend confiderable Detachments towards Provence; and, on the other Hand, the Army of the Empire being seasonably Re-inforc'd by 45000 Saxons in the British and Dutch Pay; and that Brave, Wise, and Experienc'd General, the Elector of Hannover, having been prevail'd with to accept the Command of it, and to Augment it with some of his own Forces; the Face of Affairs began to change on that fide. For his Electoral Highness being inform'd, that the French had feven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd near Offenburg (under the Command of the Marquis De Vivans) he detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers (under Count Merci) to furprize the Enemy. General, Executed his Orders with great Conduct,

and on the 24th of September, fell upon the Marquis ANNO by break of Day, and entirely defeated him; Killing feveral Officers, and 800 Private Men. As the French knew nothing of the March of the Germans, they had The French appointed that Day for a Forrage, which Facilitated count Merci. their Defeat. Their General made his Escape with no small Difficulty, and, his Men finding themselves closely pursu'd, quitted their Horses, and made their Retreat thro' the Hedges: So that the Germans brought away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Horfes; having had only 2 Lieutenants, and 30 private Men Kill'd. On the 28th of October, Mareschal Villars took the Opportunity to repass the Rhine, by the Ways of Fort Lovis, and Fort Kehl; and 2 Days after. his Electoral Highness, seperated his Army, and dispos'd them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters. that they might Assemble in 48 Hours, upon any Emergent Occasion.

THE Confederate Forces, were this Year, more Affairs in Active in Italy; where the French, instead of Re-Italy. trieving their Deseat before Turin, lost all the States and Places they possessed in Lombardy, in the Name of King Philip. 'Tis certain, the French might have stood their Ground there some time longer; but they prudently chose rather to Preserve their Troops (for which they had Occasion in Spain and elsewhere, and which it was impossible for them either to Subssist, or Succour) than run the Hazard of losing them, by an Ill-tim'd, and unprositable Resistance.

IN the NETHERLANDS, the Necessity of Se-campaign in curing the Conquests made in the Preceding Year, the Netherhindred the Duke of Marlborough from Extending siderable, them; So that nothing of Importance happen'd on that side: For, the Enemy (notwithstanding their Loss at Ramillies) having so well recruited their Army, as to be still Superiour in Number to the Consederates, and, at the same time, carefully avoiding an Engagement; The Duke of Marlborough, to his great Regret, sound it Impossible to come at them in their strong Camps, tho' he several times attempted it: And so on the 20th of October, both Armies seperated, and went intotheir Respective Winter-Quarters.

HIGH

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ANNO 1707.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

ble to the State of the WAR for the Tear Council of

The Pream- * THE Aurumn is come again, and as in this Seafon of the Year, the Council of State is Oblig'd, by ancient Custom, and according to the Constitution of the Government, even in the Times that the fented by the Republick is in Peace and Tranquility, to present to your High-Mightinesses a General Petition, together States-Gene- with a State, containing among other Expences, the List of the Forces, which 'tis requisite to maintain, and Pay the Year ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Estimate of the Charges thereof: So the said Council have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this Time, when your High-Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are oblig'd to continue and carry on a Burthensome War, against the Crowns of France and Spain; that a great many very Weighty and Important Affairs must be setled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mention'd hereafter, it is absolutely necessary now that the CAMPAIGN in the Netherlands is over, not to lose one Moment about Providing the Same.

> BUT, to proceed thereunto, with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjuncture, and the difficult State of the Publick Finances require; the Council has been oblig'd to take into due Confideration, first, the Nature of the present WAR. Secondly, the great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Profecution of the same, by the Arms of your High-Mightineffes, and your Allies. Thirdly, the Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been fometimes Interrupted. Fourthly, the Present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last CAMPAIGN. Fifthly, How, and with what Forces, the Advantages already Obtain'd, may be Improv'd; and, the Enemy **speedily**

^{*(}N.B.) THE Representation of the Council of State of the United Netherlands, made to the States-General, on their delivering their Petition for State of the WAR, for the ensuing YEAR, contains so exact an Account of the Transactions of this CAMPAIGN, and is so Particular and Curious, that it cannot but be acceptable to the READER.

fpeedily brought, thro' the Bleffing of GOD, to a ANNO Good and Lafting PEACE. And Sixthly, what Inconveniences and Misfortunes are to be Fear'd and Expected, if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that are to be made against so Formidable an Enemy.

THIS WAR, High and Mighty Lords (which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue) does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Defire to Enlarge the Frontiers, or Revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; or lastly, from a Forefight roo Uneasy and Timorous, many times no less Dangerous in its Consequences, than Negligence it felf, or Security. Such WARS (tho fometimes Just) ought, however, to be carefully avoided as Unprofitable, and even as Dangerous, as long as it can be done any wife, or may confift with Fidelity, and folemn Engagements, by fuch a State as this, whose Welfare does for the most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery, and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrowness of their Territories, and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the Eclat and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and Improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby Procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This WAR, is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining the Liberty of Europe, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are us'd to Aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of Spain, CHARLES II, of Glorious Memory, the Peace of Ryswick, which had put an End to a Nine Years WAR, and the Treaties made fince, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a fudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State from Sluyce in Flanders, to the East-Bank of the Rhine, were in the Possession of the French: That they made in FRANCE and SPAIN great Preparations of WAR: That the two Crowns made fuch dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in fight of Your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embaffies, they neither made Reasonable OFFERS,

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ANNO OFFERS, nor accepted THOSE that were made 1707. to them: That for removing the just Fears and Apprehenfions occasion'd by Enterprises and Motions so evidently Dangerous, there was no other Way or Means left to Your High-Mightinesses, or your Allies, than to Undertake a WAR, which by those Means aforesaid. was render'd no less Necessary than Just; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to Undergo, in its most difficult Times, without complaining thereof. And, as She owes the Establishment of her Liberty, to that former WAR, fo She may upon good Grounds. Hope, that the same shall be shortly secur'd and strengthen'd by this Present WAR, if it be maintain'd and carried on as it should.

> THE Success of the Arms of Your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies (which is the second Article under Consideration) will appear in a more conspicuous Manner, if it be consider'd, that when this WAR began, the Crowns of France and Spain were most stri-Ctly United, by the Establishment of a French Prince on the Throne of Spain, and the Introducing therein a French Power and Manner of Government.

THAT the Electors of Cologn and Bavaria, had espous'd the Party of the two Crowns, and Augmented their Troops for their Service: That the former Elector had receiv'd French Garrisons into his Fortresses, under the Name of Troops of the Circle of Burgundy: That, however, notwithstanding the Efforts of these so Great and fo Formidable United Powers, and the great Advantages they had in the Beginning of the WAR, it has pleas'd the Divine Goodness so to Bless the Operations of WAR on this fide, and that of the Allies. that the Nether-Rhine and Maeze are freed from the Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of Cologn depriv'd of his States and Territories (except that inconfiderable Part, scituated along the Sambre, which he enjoys still at this time) That by forcing of the LINES in Walloon Brabant, and by the Famous Battle of RAMILLIES, and feveral Sieges that follow'd the fame, the Provinces of Brabant, Malines, and Flanders, with the Fortress of Menin, and the District thereof, were Reduc'd and Gain'd, whereby the Frontiers of the State from the Rhine, to the Sea, are better cover'd. That That in Germany, thro' the Glorious Actions and Bat-ANNO tles of SCHELLENBERG and HOCHSTET, the 1707. Arch-Dukedom of Austria, the Arch-Bishoprick of Saltsbourg, the Bishopricks of Passau and Augsbourg, and the County of Tirol, have been Pacify'd and Restor'd to their former Tranquility; many Towns and Fortresses on both sides the Danube gain'd, and the Elector of Bavaria disposses'd of all his Dominions.

ALL the Territories, between the Alps and the Apennine, belonging to Spain, and posseis'd by the Duke of Anjou, with the Ailistance of France; as also the States of those Princes, who had either declar'd for King CHARLES III, or were suspected to be in his Interest, which the Enemy had siez'd, have been Recover'd; so that Lombardy has been wholly abandon'd by the Enemy, who besides, were reduc'd to the Neceffity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castles of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Cremona, Mirandola, Se-Stola, Sabionetta, and Final; all which Places are frong. and of the utmost Importance: But above all, the Dutchy and State of Milan, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Scituation. The faid State having had time to breath, and repair the Damage it had fustain'd by Foraging, Encampments, and Winter-Quarters, it may be affirm'd upon good Grounds, that by the Frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to fend and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common-Cause: And we may reckon as a great Advantage obtain'd thereby. the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Cheft of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in Italy. By the Scituation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the fide of Tirol, are cover'd; the Communication with the Duke of Savoy restor'd; and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of Austria, render'd more easy by Final, than by any other Way. The Circumstances are such, that 'tis reported, that the Emperor CHARLESV, had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquility, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of Francis the First, King of France, with all

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ANNO the Netherlands, and to Erect the fame into a King. dom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the faid Emperor could never be persuaded, to grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to France, or leave her in Possession thereof, tho' the French us'd all possible means to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeeded that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments: and the last deceas'd, could never be induc'd, in the Negotiations about the Spanish Succession, to consent to part with the Milaneze. The faid Dutchy, and other States in Lombardy, are so scituated, that they do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but are also of great Importance for subsisting the Armies of the Allies, and thereby strengthen the common Cause. Lastly, by the Reduction of Lombardy, several Noble Rights of the Roman Empire in Italy, have been Recover'd and Re-establish'd; and namely, the Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of Mantua, and Modena, as well as Milan; the Principalities of Guastalla and Castiglione, and the Marquisate of Final, besides other Places, which for Brevity fake, are to be Omitted. The Duke of Savoy has been restor'd to his Principality of Piedmont; and having lately recover'd the Town and Castle of Suza, has thereby open'd a Way to his. and the Arms of his Allies, for a farther Progress. The Kingdom of Naples, is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the House of Austria; and 'tis likely that Sicily and Sardinia will foon follow that Example; whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the Adriatick Sea, will be farther cover'd; the Navigation and Commerce to the Levant secur'd; and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and Land confiderably strengthen'd. These Kingdoms being so Powerful in themselves, as it has formerly appear'd, that thro' a good Government. agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country. and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of the Finances, they may be put in a Condition to furnish and maintain a great Number of Troops and Gallies. for the Service of the Common-Cause. To conclude, the Principality of Catalonia, and feveral Places and Forts in Valencia and Andalusia, have been Recover'd, and are still Possess'd by King CHARLES III.

> HOWEVER, High and Mighty Lords, notwithftanding these Great and Important Advantages, the Affairs

Affairs are not yet brought to fuch a Pass and Ballance, ANNO as may fecure the Safety and Tranquility of your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies. The great Power of the the Enemy you had to Wrestle with, and especially that of the French, which tho' feveral Times gloriously defeated (and especially, at SCHELLENBERG. HOCHSTET, RAMILLIES, and TURIN) have yet found Means every time to rife again, and have fo far Improv'd the Defeats they had receiv'd, as to make them Incentives for greater Efforts. That very Power has now and then stopp'd the Prosecution of the Advantage Obtain'd, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this Stop, have likewise contributed the Disorder. Dilatoriness, and Slowness of some of the Allies, and their Want of good Intelligence, of the Motions, and Defigns of the Enemy: And, it were to be wish'd, that in the Course of this WAR, there should not be found by Experience, what has been formerly observ'd, viz. That great Hopes, and great Successes, do not always go together; and That Prosperity which gives Birth to fuch Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the same time, a Wrong and Groundless Opinion of the Weakness and Declension of the Enemy, and consequently, produces Supineness and Negligence.

BESIDES all this, the Advantage of the Ground, the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals, in the Countries where the WAR was to be carried on; the Number, Scituation, and Extent of the Fortified Places to be Attack'd; the Backwardness of the Seasons. and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some inconfiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the Profecution of Advantages obtain'd. 'Tis to these Reasons (or at least to some of them) that we may Attribute, That Campaigns which have follow'd those wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been fo favourable: That the Campaign next after the Victories of SCHELLENBERG and HOCHSTET. and which feem'd to Promise no less than the Conquest of Saar Louis, and Thionville, and even of Metz, and other Places in the Heart of France, had not Success answerable to those Promises and Expectations: That, in the Netherlands, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and Cunstando, have endeavour'd to Preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last CAMPAIGN: has

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ANNO has not been so successful as the Former: And, that 1707. the Expedition into Provence, and the intended Conueft of Toulon and Marfeilles, have had no other effect, than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of Toulon, and the Destroying of some Men of WAR, and Magazines. However, it may be faid, that THAT Expedition has stop'd the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire, and in Spain; because. they were oblig'd to make Detachments from thence, to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

> AS to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies (which is the third Point under Confideration) it is to be observ'd, that notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of Cologn and Bavaria, had given them before; as also, of the Supplies they received from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of Spain, which have been reduc'd to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still Great and Formidable: That, France in Particular, in respect to the Extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same as it was when this WAR was Undertaken (Landau and Menin excepted) and that, on the other Hand, they are possess'd of the whole Dutchy of Savoy, Brifack, Fort Kehl, and Tryers: That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown. might have been in the two Preceding WARS, yer the fame have been confiderably Augmented in the Prefent: That it may be Affirm'd, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd Yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the Preceding WAR, and even are Augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in France: That, their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by Force into the Service, are confiderably ftronger and more Numerous; infomuch, that in the last CAMPAIGN, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons, and 300 Battalions: And, tho' it is true, beyond Contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be Weaken'd in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow Weaker and Exhaufted: That the Commerce abroad, and what they us'd to get thereby is confiderably Decay'd: That the continual Alteration of their

their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint- ANNO Bills, and Non-Payment of Interest, must needs have funk their Credit in a most sensible Manner; and that (they must send vast Summs in Specie abroad: Yet it is certain, that FRANCE has in her self some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and ought not to be pass'd over without Consideration. The same were last Y E A R laid open before your High-Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances; and therefore, it will now fuffice to observe in a Summary Way and Recapirulation, that the Despotick Power of the King, the Submittion, Reverence, and Obedience of the Subjects: the general Genius of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility (which is very Numerous) inclining them to WAR; the Extent of the Territories of France; the Multitude of their Parishes, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, amounting to feveral Millions, have hitherto given an Opportunity to that Crown, to Reestablish their Forces, tho' never so much defeated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is confiderably supplied by the Product and Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of FRANCE, which are fold in the Northern Parts of Europe, amounting to several Millions; by the Sale of their Fish and Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Levant; by the Trade of their Linnen of Normandy and Brittany, into the West-Indies; and especially that by their Navigation and Settlements on the South-Coast of America, they have gain'd the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabitants of Peru: A return of fuch a Quantity of Species Coin'd and Uncoin'd, and other Rich Valuable Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of which, 'tis affur'd, that one third Part comes to the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be Observ'd, that the great Number of their Privateers at Sea, and the Contributions they raife every where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no inconfiderable Sums into FRANCE.

THIS being briefly observed about France, it may be farther remarked, that THAT Crown is still United with the Kingdom of Spain, which formerly with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, followed the Party of the Allies: That THAT Kingdom is still entire, except some few Places in Andalusia and Valencia, and the Principality of Catalonia, as it has been P

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ANNO already related. That the faid Kingdom is in some Parts Barren and Unpeopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the Indies, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion: while, on the other Hand, the faid Kingdom has fuffer'd very much by the Present WAR, and in General. fince the Reign of Philip II, and other Kings, to King Charles II, by the Prodigious Efforts they have made to maintain the WAR in the Netherlands, and foment and keep up Intestine Divisions against their Neighbours, thro' a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd Sums, at high Interest, which have occasion'd the Engagement of the Demesnes, and more particularly. thro' the ill Administration of their Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay: But, notwithstanding all this, the French Ministers had no fooner taken upon them, after the Death of King Charles II, the Administration and Direction of the Affairs of Spain, according to the French Manner, but that Kingdom began to make fuch Efforts as was not thought of before, and has brought this YEAR into the Field of Spain, a greater Number of National Troops. and chiefly of Horse, than perhaps had been seen in 60 Years before. That the Indies, and the Islands in the Mediterranean, belong still to Spain. That the Netherlands, except what was taken from them last YEAR, belong still, in regard to their Outward Name and Appearance to Spain, tho' in Fact to France; and are under the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly, by Vertue of the Cettion, which 'tis affur'd was made to them. by the Duke of Anjou, at the Time of the famous Acceptation of the Pretended Will of the late King Charles of Spain.

> THE Netherlands, High and Mighty Lords, have been a long time fince, the Aim of the Defires of the French, and of their continual Enterprises, which undoubtedly had their Rife from the Remembrance of the Successes of the Battles of St. Quintin and Gravelines, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of Parma, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made FRANCE tremble more than once, and put themsupon Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were most convenient to Protect them for the Future; and, as it happens commonly, from

this Defire, they proceeded to what might satisfie their ANNO Ambition. Bur, as our Fore-fathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as France, inconsistent (with the security of their Country; the said Netherlands have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles, between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of Lewis XIII. King of France, under the Ministry of the Cardinal De Richelieu, is sufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the confiderable Members of the Republick opposed the same, without any other Aim or Defign, than what is above-mention'd. That the Cardinal Mazarine, after the Death of Cardinal Richelieu, and of Lewis XIII. which happen'd foon after, having fucceeded the former in the Direction of Affairs, under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, Anne of Austria, us'd all possible Means (without sparing any thing, especially during the Negociation of the Treaty of Munster) for Uniting the Netherlands to France. That, however, the State did at that time, wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their seperate Treaty of Peace with Spain. That France being not discouraged thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the continuarion of a particular WAR against Spain, and private Negotiations with Protector Cromwel, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the Pyrenees, in obtaining Arras, Bapaume, and the whole Country of Arton; the Towns and Bayliwicks of Aire and St. Omer excepted; Gravelines in Flanders; Landrecy and Quefnoy in Haynault; Avesnes, Marienburgh, and Philipville, between the Sambre and the Maeze: Thionville, Montmedi, and Damvilliers, in the Countrey of Luxemburgh, and feveral other Places. This, however, was not fufficient to fatisfy their Defires and Ambition; and therefore, in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the Netherlands, but both to no Purpose. The Partition was declin'd for the Reasons aforesaid; and the Cantoning, or making the Netherlands a seperate State, rejected, because it was thought, that they would not make a fufficient Barrier. King Philip the IV. of Spain happening to Dye in the Year 1665;

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ANNO His Death, and the Declension of the Affairs of Spain 1707. in the Netherlands, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Opportunity to France, to put up new Pretensions on those Provinces: And, notwithstanding the Solemn Renuntiation, made by the King and Queen, in the Treaty of the Pyrenees, to the Succession of the said King Philip, they pretended that the Dutchy of Brabant, and several other Provinces were fall'n to France. upon pretence of a certain Right of Devolution, by Virtue of which, the Daughters of the First Marriage, were preferr'd to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Father, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions, being fupported by Arms, which Alarm'd all the Neighbouring States; Your High-Mightinesses, and some Others. were necessitated to Oppose the same, and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by Way of Security, the Defence and Protection of some Towns and Places. This Opposition, produc'd the Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle, in the Year 1668, whereby, for the better Preventing further Mischiefs and Inconveniences, several Towns in the Netherlands, and amongst others, DOWAY, TOURNAY, and LISLE, where yielded to France: However, upon the express Condition, that the rest of the faid Provinces, should be secur'd under the Guaranty of every one of the Potentates of EUROPE. But, when the Famous Triple Alliance, between England, Smeden, and that State was concluded, for the Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid; This was taken by France as an Obstacle to their farther Designs on the Netherlands; and so highly resented, that it may be faid, that this very thing, was one of the Essential Causes of the WAR, in the Year 1672, which might have been eafily prevented, by abandoning those Provinces to France, or hearkening to a Partition thereof: But, then the Regency of the Republick, thought, that this Abandoning could not be agreed to, without, in fome Manner, Abandoning at the fame time the State it felf; and that THAT Partition would render France an Immediate and Contiguous Neighbour to the State: And therefore, they wifely Refolv'd to Undergo the Calamities of the WAR, rather than by excepting those Faral Expedients, expose their Country to the Inevitable Danger of a Perperual Subjection.

ANNO 1707.

THE Peace of Nimeguen, by which, amongst other Towns, AIRE, St. OMER, VALENCIENNES, and TPRES, were yielded to France, put an End to that WAR: But, new Pretentions were foon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places. yielded by the faid Peace of Nimeguen. The Country of Alost was aim'd at; or in lieu thereof, Courtray and Dixmuyde; or laftly, Luxembourg, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms; and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-Will, a great part of the Flat Country in Flanders was wasted, and Luxembourg several times Attack'd. The Treaty of a 20 Years Truce (tho' it lasted but about Four) put an End to these Disputes; and a farther part of those Provinces (namely, Luxembourg, with the Countries of Beaumont, Bovines, and Chimay) were yielded to France. The Peace of RESWICK, which put an End to the WAR, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Conftitution of Affairs aforefaid, except only in regard to Luxembourg, which was restor'd to Spain: But, as foon as King CHARLES II. was Dead, France manifested again her Ancient Designs upon the Netherlands (as it has been above observ'd) So that Your High-Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of your Ancestors, and mov'd by a-no-less Active Principle of Courage and Vigour, were forc'd to take up Arms to Oppose and Prevent the Dangerous Neighbourhood of France, and Obtain a Barrier to the State, that may fufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-Defign, or Machinations of Others.

IN Order thereunto, and for Promoting the farther Welfare of the State, and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute Necessity, and undeniably Evident, by the Reasons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing YEAR, 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be made every where, with Unanimity and Firmness, against so Powerful an Enemy, as has been above-Represented. That the High-Allies, and your High-Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-grounded Instances made, may contribute to their Respective Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peoples Shoulders, and rely indirectly P3 upon

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ANNO upon the Efforts of some of the Allies, for doing what they themselves are directly Oblig'd to. That the Conquest, or Reduction already made, of so many Powerful States, Countries and Provinces, which, by good Direction and Conduct, might fo confiderably strengthen the Forces of the Allies, may be employ'd for the Good of the Common-Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders, and Dilatoriness, may be, for the Future, provided against, and prevented: And, that on the Contrary, that all things necessary for so great an End, or that may any ways conduce thereunto, be done and order'd with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Application. That for promoting the same, the Natural Genius, and Activity of the Nation the Allies have chiefly to deal with in this WAR, may be taken into due Confideration; as also the Readiness, with which Orders, which depend of one Court alone, may be Given and Executed: That it may be confider'd also, that by Virtue thereof, they have sometime since begun to remount their Cavalry, and to Augment the same; as also, to Re-establish, and Augment their Infantry. That the Time, or Interval, between the End of a C A M-PAIGN, to the Beginning of the Other, is very short, and therefore ought to be Husbanded and Improv'd with the utmost Care. And lastly, that in all the WARS that have been carried on against FRANCE, Experience has shewn the Importance and Necessity of being First ready to take the FIELD, in order to obany Advantage over them, and prevent and disappoint their Projects and Defigns.

> IN the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that the great Efforts requifite to obtain the Ends aforesaid, cannot be made, without great Sums of MONEY, and a heavy Burthen on the good Inhabitants of this Land; who besides, feel the Calamities of this WAR, in the Means of their Subliftence, and several other Ways. The Council of State Acknowledges the fame with Grief, and is the more fensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else (and perhaps better) the Weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty LORDS, what Good can any other Measures, than those that have been propos'd, Produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of Weariness of those Heavy Taxes, or out of Impatience of the Continuation

tinuation of this WAR, Carelesness, or Dilatoriness, ANNO of (which GOD forbid) out of Jealousie and Misunderstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforefaid, are so Necessary, should not either be made, or else should be lessen'd; what else can be expected, but that in such a Case, SPAIN shall remain under a French Government, and Direction? That, the Treafures of the Indies, shall more and more fall into their Hands; and a great part of the Netherlands remain, in Effect, annex'd to France: That, in this manner, the Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive WAR: That, the Progresses already made, shall not be Prosecuted, and fignify nothing at all toward Establishing a good and fecure Barrier: That what has been gain'd, shall not be Preserv'd: That the Enemy's being not Push'd, and the Allies being, on this fide, on the Defensive; the Troops which have hitherto discover'd so much Courage, and fuch a Readiness and Impatience to Attack the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be Discourag'd: That perhaps, it will be Impossible to hinder the Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the State: That. in THAT Case, the WAR shall be carried in our own Territories; and, that in all Respects whatsoever, fuch a WAR, thro' its Duration, the Heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, shall more Oppress and Exhaust the Good Inhabitants of this Country, than a Vigorous Offensive WAR, will do for a short Time: That. therefore, it is much better, to run thro' the FIRE of the Expences of fuch an Offensive WAR (if one may Use that Expression) than be at last consum'd in a lingering Way of a Defensive One. That there are great Advantages to be expected from the First, and nothing but Evil from the latter; feeing, the great Fruit thereof will be in a flight PEACE; France having always proportion'd her Dispositions and Preparations according to their Successes or Disgraces; and form'd thereupon, the Grounds of their Hopes or Apprehensions, shall not be diverted by a Defensive WAR, from her Resolution to preserve the Spanish Monarchy in the House of Bourbon, nor from the Defire and Design they have to obtain the Sovereignty of the Netherlands, which that Crown has fo long, and fo constantly Aim'd at, and Profecuted: That France shall thereby become an immediate Neighbour to the State; and, that confequently, the Republick shall find her self reduc'd to

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ANNO those Difficulties and Perplexities, that our Fore-fathers have always fo much Fear'd and Apprehended, and for the preventing of which, they did not regret to expose themselves to the most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending the same: That, the Power and Maxims of the FRENCH, and their Zeal for Propagating a Religion different from that which your High-Mightinesses profess as True, will continually put the State into the utmost Trouble and Uncertainties. That, not to mention the various Proverbs or Tables of the Antients, who could not fufficiently describe the dreadful Condition of Men, who Possess their Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hanging over their Heads; it ought to be held for certain, that fuch a Peace, as aforesaid, shall continue no longer, than it, will please SUCH, who have made it with a Superiority of Power; and, who as foon as they shall think it convenient, will not want Pretences to make it Void, and put the State into new Troubles and Calamities: That, the Good Inhabitants of this Land, who by their Labour and Induflry, must provide for their Subsistence and Prosperity; and possess in Tranquility, and without Fear, what they have got or spar'd, shall be Discourag'd, by the Uncertainty of Enjoying what they have; and thereby grow Remiss in their Labour and Industry: That, this will bring Poverty upon them, and diminish their Number, and occasion the lowering the Price of Unmoveable Goods, and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And, finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and Dangerous Conditions, the In-

> THEREFORE, the Council of State, Hope, and Promise themselves, that those great Inconveniences and Dangers will be carefully Prevented, and that following the Glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety, and Privileges, gave, and contributed ALL that they had, those Powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the PRESENT WAR

fum'd, and Perish in Fear.

come of the Ordinary Current Means, will not be able to ballance the Charges of keeping up, and maintaining the great Number of Forces, and Men of War, these Fears will oblige the State to; and, consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions: So that the State it self will be Con-

WAR, undertaken for Confiderations as Dear to the ANNO State as the Former: And, that Men shall not be Impatient, tho' this WAR (which has already lafted Six L Years) is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wish'd; considering what was requifite to de done, to bring the Enemies to good Terms of PEACE, and how long the State (by the Instances aforesaid) has fluctuated and Stagger'd, before it could be brought into the fafe Port of her Liberty. The shortest Way to arrive thither, is what has been Propos'd: And, how difficult and troublesome soever it be, it may be Hop'd and Expected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are eas'd by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their Diseases remov'd; so, by this heavy and extreamly Expensive WAR, the State and their Allies, will shortly obtain a Good and Lasting PEACE. We fay, A LASTING PEACE; not fuch whereof the Solidity and Duration confifts in Promises, Wrirings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have laid and practis'd for a Maxim of Government, the Reason of State and Necessary Policy; to prefer Conveniency to Engagements and Promises, and to follow not so much what is RIGHT and JUST, as what is PROFITABLE. But, a PEACE which being made with the mutual Confidence and Concurrence of the High-Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from the Territories of the State, so powerful an Enemy as FRANCE, and establish a good and safe Barrier between them two; and which being confirm'd and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specification of Forces for securing the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquility, and last for many Years.

AFTER these Premises, High and Mighty LORDS, the Members of the Union, shall not expect any other Representation; nor indeed can the Council of State make any Other, but that the Efforts made heretofore, may not be lessen'd for the YEAR 1708. But rather, if it were possible, Augmented, or at least continu'd; and that, whatever has been Deficient, may be Remedied. And therefore, taking into particular Confideration, the Affairs that are the Subject Matter of this General Petition; and first, according to Order, those relating to the Land, and next, such as relate to the



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ANNO Sea-Service; the Council of State prefents to Your High-Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Ordinary and Extraordinary State of the WAR, which they have form'd for the YEAR ensuing: Beseeching Your High-Mightinesses, to send the same, with all convenient Speed, to all the respective Provinces, and be pleas'd to second it with your Powerful and Effectual Recommendation; that not only the Consent and Payment requir'd of them be Granted, but also that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to the absolute Necessity thereof; that the WAR may be carried on with all imaginable Vigour, and possible Activity, as an Effectual Means, to bring it soon to a Good CONCLUSION.



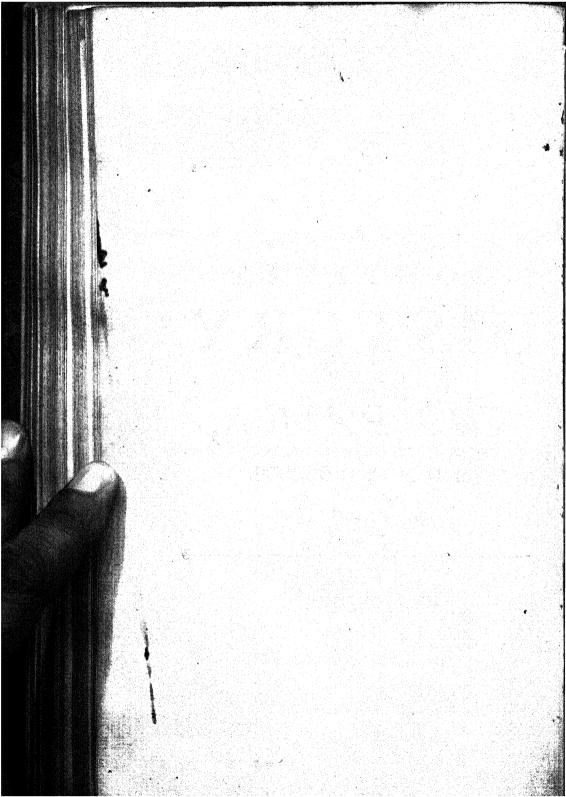
A

COMPLEAT HISTORY

OFTHE

CAMPAIGN,

ANNO, MDCC VIII.





COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1708.



HE Campaign in the Year 1708 (of ANNO which I shall now Endeavour to give 1708. an Imparrial Account) has been fo Re- (markeable in all its Circumstances, and the Events are fo exceeding Glorious to the Confederares, that the like can hardly be patalell'd in HISTORY.

The French carried on feveral Tow'ring Projects, and being spirited by the Advantages they Obtain'd in 1707. resolv'd to make still greater Efforts to regain their former Superiority, and indeed, the King's Forces feem'd to be more Numerous than ever (especially in the NE-THERLANDS) where it was thought, that the Duke of Vendosme, and the Elector of Bavaria were to Com-The French mand as last Year. But, an unexpected Alteration was King makes fuddenly made, and his Majesty declar'd the Duke of in the Com-

Burgundy, Generalissimo of his Forces in Flanders (and mand of his appointed Army.

ANNO appointed the Duke of Berry, the Pretender, and the Duke of Vendolme to serve under him. The Elector of Bavaria was to Command on the Rhine, and the Duke of Berwick to serve under him. Mareschal Villars (to whose Care the War in Germany seem'd particularly committed) was recall'd, and Appointed to Command . in Dauphine. These Proceedings of the French King. were very furprizing on all fides; and, no doubt, but his Majesty conceiv'd great Hopes from the Alterations he had made in the Command of his Army. On the other Hand, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy, arriv'd at the Hague in the beginning of April, to concert with the States-General, the Projects of the ensuing CAMPAIGN; and afterwards.

> Electoral Highness (with whom Prince Eugene had conferr'd before he came to the Hague) for putting the Projected Designs in Execution; the Result of which, was a Mystery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all Europe for some time: But, it appear'd afterwards. That it was therein Resolv'd. That most of the Imperialists, employ'd the Year before on the Upper-Rhine, with the Saxons and Hessians, in the Pay of Great-Britain and Holland, and the Troops which the Elector Palatine was to furnish, in Consideration of his Imperial Majesty's restoring him to the Possession of the Upper Palatinate. with the Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Ancestors, should march into the Netherlands, to Act there under Prince Eugene, in concert with the British and Dutch Forces. commanded, in chief, by the Duke of Marlborough, and Velt-Mareschal D' Auverquerque. According, to this Disposition, the Army of the Empire on the Rhine, was to be very Inconfiderable; but, the Elector refigning. in favour of the Common Cause, the Lawrels which he might justly promise himself, had he been enabled to Act Offensively, repair'd to the Rhine, and with an Army compos'd of very indifferent Troops, did not only disappoint the Design the Elector of Bavaria had form'd to Penetrate into Germany, but hinder'd him from making any Detachments, to Re-inforce the Duke of Burgundy in the Netherlands, where was to be the main

The Duke of Mar borough and Prince Eugene confer with the States-Gene-they fet out for Hannover, to take Measures with his

ACCORDING to the Project above-mention'd. The Confedethe Duke of Marlborough (on the 11th of May) repair'd rate and mies form'd. to Bruffels, and there affembled the Confederate Army; (which

Scene of ACTION.

(which confisted of 180 Squadrons, and 112 Bartalions) ANNO while Prince Eugene drew together the Forces under his 1708. Command between the Rhine and the Mozelle. The French Army likewise took the Field about the same time, (which was Superiour in Number to the Confederates, as being 197 Squadrons, and 124 Battalions) and encamp'd about Soignois, and Brain-la-Leew, under the Command of the Duke of Burgundy. Several Marches and Counter-Marches pass'd, and there were daily Expectations of a Battle. The Confederates daily expected. large Re-inforcements from the Rhine, which were to be conducted into the Netherlands, by Prince Eugene, and therefore lay more quietly in their Camp, expecting them: Which the Enemy being appris'd of, ventur'd to make a Detachment, of a large Number of their Troops on the 5th of July, who advanc'd towards (a) GHENT, and (b) BRUGES. The Elector of Bavaria (who by his Profuse Way of Living and Popularity while Governor of the Netherlands) had ingratiated himfelf, so much with that People, as to Preserve, if not Encrease the Interest he had formerly gain'd, among Persons of all Ranks. So that, the Count De Bergheyck, and other Sticklers for the House of Bourbon, found Means to work upon the Levity and restless Spirits, of the Inhabitants of those two Places: And the French Army, headed by the Princes of the Blood, and the Duke

⁽a) GHENT, is a wast large City and Castle, One of the Principal of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Earldom of Flanders, and Territory of Ghent; a Bishoppick under the Arch-Bishop of Mechlin. and Subject to the King of Spain. It was surprized by, or rather betrayed to the French the beginning of this CAMPAIGN; but Besieged, and recovered by the Duke of Marlborough towards the End of the YEAR. It stands on the River Scheld and Lys, (which divide it into 26 Islands) 27 Miles almost South-West of Antwerp, 30 North-West of Brussels, 94 almost South of Amsterdam, and 154 North-East of Paris. Longitude. 22. 58. Latitude. 51. 6.

⁽b) BRUGES, is a Fair, strong, and Noble City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Head of the Territory of Bruges, a Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of Mechlin, Subject to the King of Spain. This Town made its Submission to the Duke of Marlborough, after the Fameus Battle of RAMILLIES, the French surprized it, or rather had it betray'd to them the beginning of this CAMPAISN, but Abandon'd it upon the Approach of the Confederates, towards the end of December, the same TEAR. It stands 24 Miles Worth-West of Ghent, 11 East of Ostend, 34 North-East of Dunkirk, and 40 West of Antwerp. Longitude, 22. 24. Latitude. 51. 17.

ANNO Duke of Vendosme, having by sudden and puzzling 1708. Marches and Counter-Marches, got between the Confederate Army (then Inferiour to them) and those two CITIES, they were easily Surpriz'd, or rather Betray-

the French.

ed into their Hands, after the following Manner. On Ghent fur- the 5th of July (N. S.) A Party of the Enemy's Troops (commanded by the Brigadiers La Faille and Pafteur) Advanc'd, before Break of Day, towards GHENT; and at the Opening of the Gates, Five or Six Soldiers that were fent before (pretending to be Deserters) were Admitted into the Town, by the Watch of Burghers, who where no more Numerous than themselves, and whom they Amus'd with Stories of the March of the French Army, and their own Desertion. Immediately after, another small Company of pretended Deferters appear'd, and entertained the Watch with the like Frivolous Relations; till Brigadier La Faille (who had some time before been High-Bailiff of that City, and had still a great Interest there) coming in Person; commanded the Burghers that Guarded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the French Troops. This was accordingly done without any Resistance; and the Brigadier march'd directly to the Town-House, where having summon'd the Magistrates and chief Burghers to meet, he caus'd the following PARDON to be Read to them.

The Elector of bavaria's Pardon to the Inhalitants of GHENT.

MAXIMILAN EMANUEL.

" LIS Electoral Highness entertaining Hopes, before " his Departure for the Rhine, that the Duke of " Burgundy, by the Superiority of his Forces, would ob-" tain some good Success, in the Course of the CAM-"PAIGN, and deliver the chief Towns of Flanders, "from the Oppression, which they have suffer'd since "they have been in the Hands of the Enemy; thought " fit to leave his Orders, for fignifying to the Magistrates " of GHENT, and to all the Inhabitants of the same, " how highly satisfied he is with the Zeal, Fidelity, and "Adherence, which they have always shewn, for the "the King, their Lawful Sovereign, and preserv'd du-" ring the time they have been in Possession of the Ene-" my: And, also for affuring them, that if, by the good " Success of the Army of the two Crowns, they be again " recover'd to the Obedience of his Catholick Majesty, "he will not only Protect and Maintain them in their "Ancient Privileges, Rights, and Customs, but also



" enlarge them with fuch as they shall Judge to conduce ANNO " most to their common Benefit. And, for the Satis-" faction and Security of those, who may not have be-"hav'd themselves as good Subjects, his Majesty has "Granted, and Grants, by this ACT, a General Par-"don to all, who in any Manner what soever, have been " wanting in their Duty. Also, his Electoral Highness, "in Confideration of fuch happy Success, promises all "Those, who are in the Magistracy of GHENT, that "They shall continue in their Offices for two Years to "come. His Electoral Highness, commands all whom

" this may concern, to Govern themselves according to

"it. Done at Mons, the 12th of May. 1708.

Sign'd,

M. EMANUEL.

And Underneath,

The Count DE BERGHEYCK.

THE Enemy having thus made themselves Masters of the Town, fummon'd the Governor of the Caftle to furrender: But, Major De Labene (of Sir Richard Temple's Regiment) who commanded in that Fortress with about 300 Men, reply'd that he would defend is to the last Extremity. Whereupon, the French began their Attacks against it, and Major-General Murray, who was posted at Marienkirk, with two English, and one Spanish Battalions, endeavour'd to throw a Re-in- The Castle forcement into the Castle, but was repuls'd in his De-capitulates. fign. and Oblig'd to Retire: So that the Governor being altogether Unprovided for Defence against so Powerful an Army, obtain'd an Honourable Capitulation. Soon after the Surrender of GHENT, Count De La Motte appear'd with a strong Detachment before Bruges. which furrender'd without making the least Opposition, only fome Ceremonies in the Matter were Observ'd, and Bruges certain Conditions agreed upon, respecting the Sieur surrenders to Briel, the Receiver of their Contributions, and his Comptroller: But, the whole Air of that Transaction demonstrated, that the Articles had been fettled long before, by other Persons than they that pretended to Execute them.

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A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO 1708.

THE Confederates were not a little Surpriz'd at these Events, which happen'd so contrary to the common Expectation; and to prevent fuch Difasters for the future, they concerted proper Measures, to put the Fronriers in a better Posture of Defence, and for securing fuch Posts as seem'd most Expos'd. However, the Caftle of GHENT not being immediately deliver'd up, and the Governors infifting upon Articles (which took up some time) had this good Effect, that it amus'd the Encmy 3 or 4 Days, and that Delay, prov'd of most fatal Confequence to them. For, the French Generals, having Notice that Prince Eugene of Savoy, was bringing up with all possible Celerity, a Re-inforcement of above 30000 Imperialists and Palatines, from Germany into Brabant; and that his Highness was arriv'd at Brussels, Prince Eu- bethought themselves of retiring towards their Lines

prince Eu- Detnought themselves of techniques and Fortified Places, before the Conjunction of the Conin the Conference Federate Forces: Hoping that being Re-inforc'd with a

federate Forces: Hoping that being Re-inforc'd with a good Body of Troops, that were coming up to them from Alface (tho' not with equal Speed with the Germans) under the Command of the Duke of Berwick, they might afterwards be able to Cope with the Confederates, or, at least, to Preserve their late easy Conquests. But, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, who acted with the greatest Unanimity, happily frustrated the Enemy's Defigns: For, having by a wonderful swift March, gain'd the Advantageous Camp of Lessines, and then, with all imaginable Diligence, pass'd the Dender, and the Scheld, at OUDENARD. met the Enemy near this last Place, which they fondly thought either to have Surpriz'd, or Reduc'd in their Retreat, before the Confederates could give them any Disturbance. Hercupon, the French Generals were ftrangely puzzled, whether to avoid, or hazard an Engagement; but the Majority declaring for the latter (depending on the Advantage of the Ground, and Superiority of their Numbers) there ensu'd a Memorable BATTLE, on Wednesday the 11th of July (N. S.) in which the Troops of France, loft both the Reputation of their Courage, and Military Judgment.

Oudenard Invested by the French BUT, to give a Regular Account of this Glorious Conquest, 'tis to be observ'd, that two Days before the Engagement

Engagement, the French Invested (a) OUDENARD ANNO in Form. Whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, order'd Brigadier Chancles, to throw L himself into the Town, with Seven Hundred Men detached from Aeth, Courtray, and Menin, and Waleff's Dragoons, which was accordingly perform'd. The fame Day, the Place was invested, the Confederate Army (which was encamp'd at Asche) march'd early in the Morning, with all possible Expedition, and Advanc'd as far as Herfelingen (above 5 Leagues from Afche) before II a Clock. The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, just in their March about Herfelingen, fronting towards the Enemy; who being far from expecting, that the Confederate Army was able to make fuch a twift March, did not beat their General till 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, reckoning themselves sure of the Camp of LESSINES, in Order to cover the Siege of Oudenard, from which, their Artillery lay ready at Tournay. Prince Eugene, having rejoyn'd the Army at Herfelingen, the Duke of Marlborough about 4 in the Afternoon, detach'd Major-General Cadogan, with 8 Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Possession of the Camp of Lessines: And accordingly, 800 Men of his Detachment, enter'd the Town of that Name about Midnight, and the rest having pasfed thro' at 4 in the Morning, posted themselves on this fide the River Dender. On the other Hand, the fignal for striking the Tents, being beat at 7 in the Evening before, in the Camp at Herfelingen, the whole Army march'd immediately, and continuing in Motion all Night, pass'd the Dender about 11 in the Morning, and march'd to the Camp of Leffines on the other fide. The Enemy thus finding themselves disappointed of a Camp which they thought could not have been posses'd by the Confederates, abandon'd the Siege of Oudenard, and They Abanbent their March towards Gavre, in Order to pass the don the Scheld there. On the 11th of July, The Duke of Marl-

(a) OUDENARD, is a Rich, and very strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldon of Flanders, the Marquifate of the Territory of Oudenard, Subject to the King of Spain: It Surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough in 1706. The French laid Siege to it the beginning of this CAMPAIGN; but the Approach of the Confederate Army, made them Abandon the Place, and engag'd them in a BATTLE near it, which prov'd a fatal Overthrow to them. It stands on the River Scheld, 13 Miles South of Ghent, 13 North-West of Aeth, 36 West of Brussels, and 37 almost

North of Mons. Longitude. 22. 48 Lutitude. 50. 54.

ANNO borough having receiv'd the agreeable News, that the 1708. French had quitted OUDENARD. and were pursu'd

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the Confede rate and French Ar-

by Brigadier Chanclos, and Waleff's Dragoons, Major-General Cadogan was fent with 16 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons, to make Ways and Bridges for the Paffage of the Troops over the River that runs near that Town. The Army follow'd after, about Eight a Clock in the Morning, and March'd in Four Columns, as they had Encamp'd the Night before, directing their Rout to the Left. During the March, Advice was brought, that the French Army was still Passing at Gavre; whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, resolv'd to endeavour to bring the Enemy to an Engagement. In Order thereto, the Confederates, continued their March with such wonderful Expedition, that at 2 a Cleck the Front of the whole Army, arriv'd at the Bridges, over which the Sixteen Battalions that march'd with Major-General Cadogan, were then passing. Eight Squadrons, and part of the former Detachment, with the Quarter-Masters, and Major-General Rantz'aw at the Head of them, were posted behind a Rivuler that runs into the Schold, where they observ'd, that the French Army, were partly Marching, and partly drawn up in Order of Battle. They took Notice likewise, that the Enemy had thrown feven Battalions into the Village of HEYNEM (which is scituated on the Banks of the Scheld) and the Neighbouring Plains which confronted that finall Village, were fill'd with the Troops of the Houshold, who were drawn up exactly Opposite to the Eight Squadrons under Major-General Rantzaw, no Obstacle but a small Rivulet dividing them. Behind the Village were Morasses, Woods and Defiles; so that an Army had no other Way to March, but thro' the High-Road. This Disposition of the French, made it Uncertain whether their real Defign, was to hinder the Duke of Marlborough's passing the Scheld, or to gain their own Lines between Liste and Tournay, which they thought they might easily have done, not imagining that fo considerable a Body as that of the Consederates, could March 5 Leagues in a close Countrey abounding in Passes and Defiles, have their Roads levell'd, cross a great River, and make an Attack upon them the same Day.

Battle of Quaeunrd.

ABOUT 3 in the Afternoon, the French Cavalry began to disappear, directing their March towards their

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own Right. This Motion gave Major-General Cadogan ANNO an Opportunity of falling upon the feven Battalions Posted in the Village of Heynem. Brigadier Sabin, at L the Head of his Brigade began the Attack, and being seconded by 12 of General Cadogan's 16 Battalions, they utterly defeated the Enemy, taking 3 of the 7 Battalions entire, and making many of the Officers and Private Men Prisonersthat belong'd to the other Four.

IMMEDIATELY after, Major-General Rantzaw, at the Head of the 8 Squadrons, with the Quarter-Masters, pass'd the Rivulet, and Advanc'd into the Plain where the French Horse had been drawn up. A great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard, being still passing thro' that Plain, the 8 Squadrons, with the Quarter-Masters, attack'd them with great Vigour, and drove them into the close Ground, and the High-Way, that led into the March of their own Army. Here it was, that the Electoral Prince of Hannover (who had obtain'd leave to make the CAMPAIGN in Flanders, and had Arriv'd a few Days before) fignaliz'd himfelf, and gave Illustrious Proofs of his Youthful Valour. That Prince charg'd with Sword in Hand as a Volunteer, at the Head of his Fathers Dragoons (commanded by Lieutenant-General Bulau) His Highnesses Horse was flot under him, and Colonel Luskey, who commanded the Squadron where he charg'd, was Kill'd in his Presence. Lieutenant-General Schuylenberg likewise particularly diftinguish'd himself upon this Occasion. In the Action feveral French Regiments were entirely broken; the Colonel who commanded them was Wounded and taken Prisoner, and his whole Party deseated, with the Loss of several Officers, 12 Standards, and 2 Kettle-Drums.

IN the Mean time, the Confederate Troops continued to pass the Bridges with great Diligence: The Prussian Horse form'd themselves upon the Right, in the fame Plain where the advanc'd Guard was, and the rest of the Horse as they pass'd follow'd the Prussians, thro' the Village of Heurne, into the Plain; but the Foot by reason of the length of the March, arriv'd later at their Bridges: So that, till five a Clock, there were but the 16 Battalions before mention'd.

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THE Duke of Marlborough, with Prince Eugene, being pass'd into the Plain, to the Head of the Horse. where they were forming, and perceiving the great Need there was of Infantry, fent Orders to the Foot that had been employ'd in the Attack of the Village, to leave their Post there, and fling themselves into the Hedges on the other fide of the Plain, towards which. the Enemy seem'd to be Marching with great Diligence. There were then on that fide of the Plain, but the two Battalions of Major - General Collier, and Brigadier Grumckan, which were Attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Post with equal Bravery, till more Foot came up to fustain them: Whercupon, the Duke of Marlborough sent repeated Orders to the Foot, to press their March, the French being then Forming, and ready to Attack the Foot with very unequal Numbers. In this Interval, the Duke of Argyle arriv'd with 20 Battalions; which were hardly Posted, when the French Attack'd them very briskly, driving some Prussian Battalions from their Post: But, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook the same Sword in Hand, about Six in the Evening. Count Lottum, by this time, was coming up with the rest of the Foot of the Right to sustain this Attack: And, the Duke of Marlborough finding the great Effort, was like to be made on the Right, fent to the Left for 20 Battalions. The left Wing, which had pass'd their Horse thro' Oudenard, and the Foot, on Bridges below the Town, arriv'd some time later than the Right, had Form'd themselves in two Lines, with the Village of Moreghem behind them.

A S soon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd, they form'd themselves in two Lines before the Horse, and then Attack'd in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, wherein the French were Posted: So that about 7 a Clock, the Fire grew Universal both on the Right and Lest; and tho' in most Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being sustain'd with Fresh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obstinately a good while after. Before the Lest of the Lest-Wing, there was a kind of an Opening, thro' which run a Road that led into the Plain on the Top of the Hill, and which the Prince of Nassau clear'd, at the Head of the Durch Foot, with great Vigour and Resolution:

And.

And, at the same time, the Duke of Marlborough sent ANNO Orders to Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque, and the Count De Tilly on the Top of the Hill, to press the French on that fide, as much as possible. Accordingly, Monsieur D'Auverquerque order'd Major-General Weeck. to march with the Brigades of Waffenaer, and Oudenburgh, which being supported by the Danish Cavalry (under the Command of Count Tilly) pass'd thro' a narrow Defilee into a Field, where all the French Houfhould were drawn up. At the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the French retir'd, and shelter'd themfelves under the Hedges, between Wertegem and the Castle of Beveren, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very Hot: But, the Prince of Orange-Nassau, coming up with 4 Brigades of Infantry, led them on with the utmost Resolution, attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and oblig'd them to give Way. Those that were retiring, were forc'd back into the Inclosures, in great Disorder; and it growing Dark, several Battalions and Squadrons, being in the utmost Confusion, were cut in Pieces, and others defir'd to Capitulate for their whole Regiments. While this happen'd on the Left, the Duke of Marlborough arriv'd there, having left the Care of the Right to Prince Eugene, who had the Pleasure and Satisfaction to lead on the English. who behav'd themselves with admirable Bravery: So that at last, the Enemy finding themselves charg'd, and born down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retir'd with the atmost Precipitation, leaving many Prisoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and to fave the Troops of the Houshold, receiv'd feveral Discharges of the Infantry of the Allies, and were most of them either slain or taken. Night The Confecoming on, and the Fire being directed fo many diffe-derates gain rent Ways at once, that it was impossible to distinguish the Victory. Friends from Foes; positive Orders were given to the Confederate Troops to leave off Firing, and rather to let the Enemy escape, than venture putting themselves into Disorder. This put an End to the Memorable Battle of OUDENARD, and fav'd the Remaining Part of the French Army; For, had there been but two Hours more Day-light, in all probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their Right-Wing of Horse, had been entirely cut off, being almost Surrounded on all Sides.

Q 4

DURING

ANNO 1708.

DURING this remarkeable Action, the Conduct and Valour of the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eu-Their juff gene, cannot fufficiently be fet forth. The Young Prince of Orange-Nassau (Stadt-holder of Frizeland) was the Wonder of his Age. The Brave Monfieur D'Auverquerque (tho' almost worn out by the Fatigues of above 30 Campaigns) deserves the highest Encomium. Counc Tilly, the Prince of Wirtemberg, Lieutenant-General Rantzau, and Natzmar: Major-General Webb and Cadogan, Brigadier Sabin, and the rest of the Generals and Officers, animated the Troops every where by their Example. To give an exact Account of the Number of Men the French loft in this Engagement is very difficult: For, the Spot where the Battle was fought, was full of Defiles and Paffes, and gave the Friends of the Wounded, an Opportunity of carrying them off: Moreover, the Night coming on, and the Bodies of the Slain being generally stripp'd, and often falling irregularly, 'twas difficult to determine to which Party they belong'd. The French endeavour'd by their partial Relations, to lessen their Defeat into a DRAWN-BATTLE: But the Field where the same was fought, of which the Allies remain'd Masters, with 6 or 700 of the Enemy's Officers, and about 6000 Private Soldiers, that were made Prisoners; and 10 Kettle-Drums, and above 100 Colours and Standards taken, made the Victory indisputable on the Side of the Confederates. who lost a Major-General, the Colonels Adercas and Bolfen, Lieurenant-Colonel Hop, and 42 other Officers,

Lofs of the French and Confederates.

The French make their Retreut.

BY the Favour of the Night, the Enemy retir'd by the Road that goes thro' the Village of Huyse, from Oudenard to Ghent, leaving only some Foot, and 25 Squadrons for their Rear-Guard, while the Allies continued under Arms, expecting to renew the Engagement the

themselves into the Service of the Allies.

and near 1000 Private Men. The Brigadiers Baudeker and Berner, 4 Colonels, and 160 other Officers, with near 2000 Private Men were Wounded. Of the English Officers, Sir John Mathews, and Captain Dean of the Guards were reckon'd among the Slain : Major-General Meredith receiv'd a Shot in the Cheek; and Colonel Groves, and Colonel Penyfeather were Wounded: Which Disadvantages were abundantly repair'd, by a great Number of Deferters, who Voluntarily lifted

next Morning. In order to that, as foon as it was ANNO light, the Duke of Marlborough order'd 40 Squadrons from the Right, commanded by Lieutenant-General U Bulau and Lumley, with a confiderable Body of Foot, to Attack the Enemy's Rear-Guard, which they did with great Vigour: But, feveral Companies of French Grenadiers, being advantageously Posted along the High-Way, Kill'd and Wounded several of the Confederate Officers and Private Men, and oblig'd them to give over the Pursuit; there being but one Road, secur'd by Hedges and Ditches, lin'd with the Enemy's Grenadiers, and no Place for the Cavalry of the Allies to Form in.

THIS Account is the best that has been Publickly transmitted of that Glorious Conquest; but to furnish the READER with all the Satisfaction that can be procur'd in Relation to that Matter, I shall incert here fome LETTERS, which will clearly fliew to whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

BY Reason of the shortness of Time, we could Field Depu-"day, that we Engag'd the Enemy about 4 in the tothe States-"Afternoon. Wherefore, we give our felves the Ho-" nour of fending your High-Mightinesses farther Ad-"vice, That our Army having March'd on Sunday "Night from Afche, took the Rout of Lessines, in Or-" der to pass the Dender at that Place, without Opposi-"tion from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a " fudden March; and arriving there on Tuefday Even-"ing, we Understood, That the Enemy were March'd " from Alost towards Gavre, where they caus'd Bridges "to be made in order to pass the Scheld, which made "Us believe, they defign'd to Post themselves upon the "Height of OUDENARD, and hinder Us from " passing the Scheld: And, tho' our Army was very "much Fatigu'd by the fore-going March, yet we re-"folv'd to proceed on our March Yesterday, and, if "possible, to prevent the Enemy. We detach'd, there-"fore, 16 Battalions in the Night, to take Post on the "other fide the Scheld, near Oudenard, and to lay the " Bridges necessary for our Passage. Yesterday Mor-" ning about 9, we receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy

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ANNO " had pass'd the Scheld, and were Marching towards "OUDENARD, which made Us haften our March " as much as possible, for fear our Detachment, that "was fent over, should be defeated, and our selves " prevented in our Defign of passing the Scheld: But, "by that time the Enemy were come near OUDE-" NARD, they faw we had already taken Post over "the Scheld, which made them resolve to strike off to "the Right; but to cover their March against Ours, "they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges, " and into a Village upon the Scheld, below OUDE-"NARD. About 3 in the Afternoon, as foon as our " Foot began to come up, it was judg'd adviseable to " Attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to "go no farther, but ftop their March. This Attack "was made with fo much Vigour and Success, that "the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Vil-"lage, our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets "in the Muzzels of their Muskers, and not firing a " Piece, fo that they presently threw down their Arms, " and a whole Brigade, together with the Brigadier, " furrender'd Prisoners. The few Horse that had pass'd "with the Detachment, Attack'd likewise the French "Squadrons, posted behind the Village, with so much "Success, that they were put into Disorder, and Push'd; "our Men taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and "fome Horses. Herenpon, the Enemy were forc'd to " Face about to Us, and Form themselves about Four "a Clock, when most of our Foot being over and "Form'd, the general Engagement began, first on the "Right, and afterwards on the Left-Wing. The Fight "was properly between the Foot, and was Obstinate; "but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from " one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the "Combat. The Horse, who by reason of the broken "Ground, could not Act, were detach'd to the Right " and Left Wing, and advanc'd so far, that they At-"tack'd the Enemy in Flank and Rear, which when "they perceiv'd, they fell, in the Night, into the ut-" most Consusion, and part of them retird, with the " Baggage and Artillery, towards Ghent and Deynse; " another part towards the Road of Courtray; and, ac-" cording to Computation, 6 or 7000 furrender'd them-" felves Prisoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head: among whom, are feveral Dukes and General-Offi-"cers. Had not the Night come to their Affistance,

" we believe they would have fav'd very little of their ANNO " Army. We therefore congratulate Your High-Migh-"tinesses upon this Compleat Victory, which GOD t "Almighty has so graciously Vouchsaf'd, and which " gives us an Opportunity, with this Victorious Army, "and that of Prince Eugene, who was present at this "Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the "Enemy to Reason. Each General made so good a "Disposition, and every Regiment attack'd the Enemy " fo well, and with fo much Intrepidity, that it was "impossible for any one to fignalize himself in a parti-"cular Manner. Our Loss (GOD be thanked) is so " finall, that there is not, as we know of our Regiment "out of a Condition, to make the rest of the CAM-"PAIGN. Among the Horse our Loss is nothing at "all: Nor do we yet know, that we have loft any Head-" Officer of the State. with which,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

OUDENARD, July 12. 1708.

SIR.

"ON Monday last we broke up (as I have already the Honour to Acquaint your Lordship) with the Monsieur "Army from Herfelingen near Englien. We march'd D' Auver-"the whole Day, and the next Night, pass'd the Dender, querque's "at, and above Lessines. Yesterday Morning we march-gister Fagel. "ed again from Lessines towards OUDENARD, where " we arriv'd about Noon. We had receiv'd Intelligence " that the Enemy broke up on Tuesday, from the Neigh-"bourhood of Alost, and were encamp'd at Gavre, and "that they also pass'd the Scheld Yesterday at that Place; " which indeed we found to be True, perceiving, upon "our Arrival at OUDENARD, the Enemy upon a "full March towards Tournay. We laid the Bridges "over the Scheld in their fight, and our Troops pass'd' "the River, with an Unspeakable Speed and Courage." "About 2 a Clock, the greatest part of our Army had " pass'd, with which, the Duke of Marlborough, and "Prince Eugene, form'd the Right-Wing near Broan-Ca-"file, about half a League from the Town, and began " to Engage the Enemy in a Battle.

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"IN the mean time, I march'd likewise with the "Troops of the States, which compos'd the Lest-Wing, "in order to Attack the Enemy, which I did about 5 a "Clock, having been Oblig'd to make a great Round to come at them; and GOD has been pleas'd so to "Bless the Arms of the High Allies, that we have entirely beaten the Enemy, and forc'd them to retire in great Consusion: Some towards Courtray, and Others towards Ghent.

"I GIVE my felf the Honour to Congratulate their High Mightinesses upon this Important Victory. We fhall endeavour, all we can to make our Advantage of it. The Enemy will have much ado to bring their Army into the Field again this Year, in a good Condition. The Loss of the slain on their side is very Considerable, besides a great Number of Officers (some of whom are of Distinction) and common Soldiers Prisoners. We have also taken several Colours and Standards, of which I will send their High-Mightinesses a List by the next Courier.

"THE Bravery and wife Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, cannot be enough Commended; nor the Zeal and Courage of the other Generals of the State, who did all which their Duty and Regard for the Service requir'd of Them. All the Officers and Troops, without Diffinction, did all that could be expected from Brave Men and good Soldiers. We fent out a Body of Horse and Foot this Morning, to pursue the Run-away Enemy, and scatter them yet more: But, they were got too far by Favour of the Night. I remain

Your Lordship's Humble

And Obedient Servant,

OUDENARD. July 12. 1708.

AUVERQUERQUE.

SIR,

**I CAN only fend You an unwelcome Relation of written by a "I the Particulars, of the Battle which happen'd Yesternhoff: "fterday about 2 in the Afternoon, near OUDENARD. cer about "Twill prove a great Blow to France; for without exoudenard."

a aggerating the Matter, we had above 10000 Men ANNO "Kill'd, Wounded, or Taken, The Action was very " ill manag'd on our fide: for instead of Attacking the " Enemy, when they began to pass the Scheld, near OU-"DENARD, at 11 in the Morning, we let them come "over the River quietly, which they would not have " adventur'd to do, had we in any tolerable Manner of-"fer'd to dispute their Passage: But, seeing Us stand " still, they were encourag'd to Prosegute their first De-"fign, and begun to pass over two Bridges, which they " had laid. As fast as their Horse and Foot came over, "they rang'd themselves in order of Battle against Us; "and while our Generals were in Suspence, what Re-" folution to take, whether to Venture an Engagement " or not, the Enemy's Army continued coming over the "River, and foon poffels'd themselves of some Villages " and Hedges: So that at last our Generals were com-" pell'd to endeavour to dislodge them. Accordingly, "our Infantry advanc'd, and the Ground was disputed "2 or 3 Hours, with a terrible Fire, and great Obstina-"cy on both fides: But, our Foot being tir'd with Char-" ging the Enemy 5 or 6 Times, and being dishearten'd "to see themselves not supported by our Horse (who " could not Act, because the Ground was full of Enclo-" fures) and press'd hard by the Enemy, were at length " forc'd to retire and quit the Ground to them. We " Dragoons were oblig'd to endure the continual Fire of "the Enemy's Foot and Cannon, without daring to ftir, " because we were on the Right of the King's Houshold, " who suffer'd as much as We. Towards the Evening, " we were fall'n upon, by a great Number of the Ene-" my's Horse, to hinder Us from succouring the Rest, "who were put to the Rout (and of 7 Regiments of " Dragoons, we loft above half. At last, we saw no "other Expedient left, than to force our Way thro" "the Enemy: But first, we went to see whether we " could be Affifted in that Defign, by any of our Forces. "In the Mean time, Night came on apace, and we "were inform'd, that the King's Houshold (whose Re-" treat was cover'd in some Measure by Us) were at too " great a Distance. Things standing thus, our Resolution to break thro' the Enemy funk; and some of the E-"nemy's Adjutants, fummoning us to yield our felves "Prisoners of WAR, we submitted to it, seeing no . "other Way to fave our Lives. At least 40 of our Re-" giments are reduc'd to a wretched Condition, the

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'ANNO" greatest Part of them being either Kill'd or Taken: "So that it will be long before they can be Re-esta-" blish'd. Of 4 Regiments of the King's Houshold, at " leaft, half are taken Prisoners, and among them are " feveral Persons of Note. The Chevalier De Longville, " and 15 other Officers were mortally Wounded, and 2 " of them. are Dead fince the Battle. The Regiments " of Pfiffer and Villars are quite ruin'd, and almost all "their Officers are taken, with all their Baggage, &c.

THE Day after this Memorable Battle, the Princes of the Blood, with the Pretender, retir'd with their shatter'd Troops in the utmost Confusion towards Ghent; and reach'd that City by 5 in the Morning: But, the Duke of Vendofine was oblig'd to stay behind to bring up the Rear, and fo did not arrive there till about 5 or 6 Hours after. Immediately, upon his coming, he commanded the Troops to March thro' the Town, without making any halt, to Lovendegen, on the Canal not far The French from that City. They had the good Fortune to fave Intrench their Cannon and light Baggage, having left them at Lovendegen. Gavre, the Day on which the Fight commenc'd; fo they Planted their Artillery on the Intrenchments which they cast up for their Security on the Banks of the Canal, and there stay'd to confider what Methods to make use of in order to repair their late Disadvantages. On the other hand, the Confederate Troops, being return'd to their Camp (which was in the Field of Battle) they rested the 12th and 13th, whilft the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, Veit-Mareschal D' Auverques que, and the Deputies of the States-General, debated in a Council of WAR, what was necessary to be done for the Profecution of the good Success which had so figually atten-Resolutions ded the Confederate Arms. The Result was, that the

of the confe- Army under the Duke of Marlborough, should immediately March towards Menin, pass the Lys, level the Lines between Warneton and Tpres, and hinder any Detachment from getting into the last of those Places. Prince Eugene was to March at the same time towards Bruffels, in Order to affemble the Army which he was to Command, to observe the Duke of Berwick (who had also drawn together a confiderable Body made up of Detachments from the Rhine and other Places) and to hinder the French from retiring into Brabant by the same Way they came. According to these Resolutions, Count Lottum (General of the Pruffians) march'd the 13th at Night Night with 30 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, the next ANNO Day advanc'd towards the French LINES, and took feveral small Places. The same Day, the Army took their Rout towards Menin, pass'd the Lys near that Place, and encamp'd a small distance from the Town. Whilft a Detachment from our Army demolish'd the FRENCH LINES between Tpres and the Lys, an- The Allies other was sent to raise Contributions as far as Arras; Demolish the the Deputies of which, not being able to agree con-Lines. cerning the same, return'd back again. Hereupon. our Generals had recourse to Military Execution; and a Party of the Allies fet on Fire two of the Suburbs belonging to that Town. Another Party would have done the same at Lens, but that the Inhabitants had so much Prudence, as to give Hostages for the Sums of Money which were demanded of them.

WHILE these Affairs were in Agitation, our Troops expected their Heavy Cannon, in order to Undertake an Important SEIGE; and the French continued in their Posts along the Canal of Bruges, without giving our Army any Disturbance. The only Method they pitch'd upon, as most proper to be put in Execution, was to harrafs the Dutch Flanders with small Parties. This they did, and whilst our Army rais'd vast Contributions in Picardy, and else-where, the French plunder'd a few Boors under the Government of the States. Their next Attempt, was against the Forts of the RED-HOUSE, and Fort PLAS-Fort-Plasen-SENDALE, which they made themselves Masters of daletaken by Sword in Hand. But, whilst the French were endea-the French. vouring to Amuse the Confederates by these Proceedings, several Detachments of the Allies plunder'd the Countries of Picardy and Artois. Count Tilly, the Lieu. tenants-General Orkney, Rantzaw, and Hompesch; the Majors-General Webb, Rantzaw, and Count D'Arbach. with 40 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 1000 Grenadiers, advanc'd into Picardy, to lay the same under Contribution, or to put that Province under Military Execution. This Detachment about the 26th, fell in with 800 Horse, near La Bassee, and Lens, (part of the Cavalry belonging to the Duke of Berwick's Army) of which, a confiderable Number were Kill'd, and a Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and 200 Troopers taken Prisoners. Our Troops pursu'd the Enemy to the Gates of Lens, wherein they had Posted 1400 Foot,

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'ANNO which abandon'd the Place upon the Approach of our 1708. Infantry. After this, the aforesaid Generals rais'd confiderable Sums in the Province of Picardy, burnt the Suburbs of Dourlens, and return'd with Hostages for the Contributions they had agreed on to be paid to the Allies, without any manner of Opposition.

The French make an Irsuption into the Dutch Flanders.

SOME time after, a Detachment from the French Army at Lovendegen, (under the Command of the Chevalier De Rozen) made an Irruption into the Dutch Flanders, but they perform'd little more than the other part of the Army, commanded by the Duke of Burgundy : they fell in upon the Dutch Lines of Bervliet, which they took, having no manner of Guard to defend them: Lieutenant-General Fagel, and Major-General Murray retiring before them for want of a sufficient Force to make a Stand; their Troops not amounting to more than 3 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons. Afterwards, the French advanc'd, and fell into the Island of Casandt, where they plunder'd and burnt above 100 Houses belonging to the Country Farmers and Boors, and besides, oblig'd the Inhabitants of the Island to pay Contributions. Thus they finish'd their Expedition, without putting any thing farther material in Execution, and retir'd back again to rejoyn their main Body.

THIS Invation of Dutch Flanders, did not occasion any Alteration in the Measures that had been concerted for a confiderable SIEGE; in order to which, a great Train of Artillery, and a vaft Number of Waggons laden with Warlike-Stores, had, with all pofiible Expedition, been provided at Bruffels. Prince Eugene's Army from Germany had actually join'd Ours, and the French fore-feeing the Storm, and rightly conjecturing LISLE was the Place, which the Confederates inrended to bend their main Force against, had made fuitable Provisions, to the greatness of the Danger they apprehended. They us'd all Humane Means for the Preservation of that Important City: For, besides the Presence of the Mareschal De Boufflers (Governor of all French-Flanders) and of the Lieutenants-General De They Re-in- Surville, Lee, and other Officers of Diffinction; they threw into the Place, 21 Battalions of the best Troops of FRANCE (viz.) 2 of Coassine: 2 of Turenne: 2 of Foix: 1 of Perigord: 1 of La Fay: 1 of Carraman: 1 of Brancart : 1 of Veaussieux : 1 of Du Till : 1 of

force the Garrison of LISIE.

the Kingdom: 1 of Phifer: 1 of Villars: 1 made up ANNO of Soldiers that escap'd from the late BATTLE: 2 of the Queen's Fufiliers: 1 of Chateaneuf: 1 of Roselli: and one of Sablanque: Besides 3 Squadrons of the Queen's Dragoons: 3 of Belliste: 140 Horse, and 7 or 800 Invalids, yet in a Condition to Serve. But, notwithstanding the Difficulties that must Naturally attend the SIEGE of so strong and so well-provided a Place, besides others occasion'd by the Confederates being cut off from their Magazines in Antwerp, and Sasvan-Ghent: All which, made the Duke of Vendosme fay, He did not think so WISE a Captain as Prince Eugene, would venture upon fo RASH an Enterprise. Yet, nothing was able to deter the Confederate Generals from their Resolutions: So that having brought a great Convoy of Provisions, Ammunition, and other Warlike Stores from Bruffels to Menin, (a) LISLE was Invested, on the 13th of August (N.S.) on one Side by LISLE Prince Eugene, and on the other, by the Prince of O-Invested. range-Nassau (Stadt-holder of Friezland) in the following Manner. The Artillery being Arriv'd at Pottes, and all things concerted for the SIEGE; the Prince of Orange-Nassau was detach'd with 31 Battalions, to take Post at Marquet, upon the Deule, within half a League of Liste, and Licutenant-General Wood with 34 Squadrons, march'd to Potteghem. The Grand Army march'd likewise from their Camp at Werwick to Helchin, and the same Day, Prince Eugene having pass'd the Marque at Pont-a-Tressin, Invested the Town, between that Place and the upper-Deule, whilft the Prince of Orange-Nassau did the same with his Derachment between the Upper and Lower-Deule; by which Means, the Enemy were flut up, and could put no further Re-inforcements into the Place. The Duke of Marlborough took upon him to cover the SIEGE, and to that End, Encamp'd at Helchin, where he had a Conveniency from Time to Time, to Re-inforce the Troops employ'd

⁽a) LISLE, a Great, Rich, and strong City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, and Marquisate of Walloon Flanders, in the Territory of Lisle, subject to the French. The Allies Invested it August 13th, 1708. The TOWN was surrender'd to them, October 23d, and the CITTADEL December 11th. It stands among the Pools and Marsher, 15 Miles West of Tournay, 28 North of Doway, 36 South-West of Ghent, 37 South-East of Dunkirk, and 38 almost West of Mons. Longitude 22. 10. Latitude 50. 43.

ANNO in the Siege, or to March and Fight the Enemy, as 1708. Occasion should require.

> THIS memorable Siege was to be carried on, with 50 Battalions (viz.) 6 Imperialists, 9 Palatines, 5 Heffians, and 30 from the Grand Army: So the Confederates having prepar'd all things Necessary for so great an Undertaking, and least any false Step should be made, or wrong Measures taken, Prince Eugene order'd the following MEMORIAL to be made, of fuch Orders as were to be observ'd by the Generals and Officers under him during the SIEGE.

Orders to be" THAT ten Battalions entire should Mount the objected by "Trenches at a Time, without making any Dethe Ome is "Trenches at a Time, without making any Dear, the singe "tachment: That out of each of the other 40 Battaof LISL'F." lions remaining, shall be detach'd 100 Men, the "whole Number amounting to 4000, to be employ'd

"to carry on the WORKS, as there shall be Occa-" fion.

II.

"THAT the Imperialists, Palatines and Hessians. " shall Mount the Trenches two Nights successively; " and that a Lieutenant-General, and 2 Majors-Gene-"ral, thall Guard the same with 10 Battalions, and " 4000 Men shall be employ'd in the WORKS.

"THE Trenches shall be reliev'd at Four of the "Clock in the Afternoon, to the End that the Reliev-"ing-Officer, during the Day-time, may be at leisure "to Visit the WORKS which are made, and to " confider of fuch that are to be made in the Night. IV.

"THAT 30 Battalions detach'd from the Grand " Army, shall be three following Nights together in the Trenches, with this Difference, that when this shall happen, there be one Lieutenant-General, one Major-"General, and two Brigadiers in the Trenches, with "the same Number of Battalions and Workmen, as if "the Imperialists, and other Troops of the Allies had " Mounted the fame.

"THE Attacks, in extraordinary Cases, shall be "made by the Grenadiers, and Detachments from the " Army.

VI. "IF

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"IF Necessity requires, that some Battalions are to " be plac'd at the Foot of the Trenches, they shall be " fuch Battalions which have been 24 Hours out of the " Trenches.

"ACCORDING to the Nature of the Ground." "there shall be Posted some Horses behind the Espaul-" ments, at the Bottom of the Trenches of RESERVE, "either on the Right-Hand, or on the Left, or on " Both, according as the Generals shall think conveni-" ent for the Service.

VIII.

"THE Major of the Trenches, shall be charg'd "with the Care of the Trenches, and shall take heed "that the General who enters into the Trenches, may "find every thing ready to push on the Works, as they " shall be drawn by the Directors.

"THE Directors of the Approaches are to make "a MEMORIAL every Morning of what they "want at Night, whereof the Major of the Trenches "is to be acquainted in due Time, and especially be-"fore the Trenches be Reliev'd, in order to have time " to fix every thing in a Readiness.

"THE Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to "the Foot of the Trenches, for the Commissary of the "Fascines, to whom there shall be allow'd 100 Carts, "at least, to enable him to provide the necessary Fas-"cines, Gabions, &c.

"The Fascines shall be brought by the Workmen, as " far as the Head of the Trenches.

"THE Colonel and Officers of the Artillery, shalf" "be charg'd to make the Batteries, according to the "Orders of the Directors of the Approaches, either to "Destroy the Desences, or to make Breaches."

XIII.

. "THE Miners, before they be fix'd to the "WORKS, shall be made Use of in the Sap.

XIV.

"THE Workmen shall be commanded by two "Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors, and for every

ANNO." 150 Men, one Captain, one Lieutentant, one Enfign 1708. " and four Serjeants.

"THE Major-General, which is to Relieve the "Trenches, shall go in the Morning, with the Majors " of the Regiments, into the Trenches, to examine the "Scituation thereof, and to inform themselves of the "Battalions, which they are to Relieve, and to make "Inspection into every thing.

"THE Officers are immediately to perform what-"eyer the Directors of the Trenches shall require. If "it be to make an Attack in hafte, they shall give "Notice to the General of the Trenches afterwards: " But if it be an Affair which is not in hafte, the Offi-" cers and Directors shall give Notice to the General

" before-hand.

ALL Matters being thus put into a proper Posture The Trenfor a Vigorous SIEGE, the Trenches were open'd before Lille. before LISLE, on the 22d of August, between 7 and 8 in the Evening, on the Right and Left of the Lower-Deule; the former against the Gate of St. Andrew, under the Direction of Monsieur Des Roques; and the other against St. Magdalen Gate, under the Care of Monsieur Du Mey. Four Thousand Workmen were commanded for this Service, cover'd by 10 Battalions of the Imperial, Palatine, and Heffian Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Wilke, and Major-General Volkershoven. Ten Battalions, and 600 Horse, were ready to fustain them; but the Trenches were carried on with fo good Success, that the Allies had above two Hours time to cover themselves, before they were perceiv'd by the Enemy, who thereupon, made a terrible Fire from the Town; the with so little Execution, that the Confederates had not above 3 or 4 Men The Siege Kill'd, and about 15 Wounded. On the 23d, Lieute-Profecuted. nant-General Pettenfdorf (in the Service of the Elector Palatine) and the Majors-General Sacken and Soble, reliev'd the Trenches, with 4 Imperial, and Six Heffian Battaliens, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack: But, the former going from one Attack to the other, and missing his Way, in the Night, had the Missortune to be taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town. The 24th, Lieutenant-General Spaar, reliev'd the Trenches, with Major-General Collier, the Brigadiers Wassanaer and

and Keppel, and the British Battalions of Godfrey and ANNO Ingoldsby; two Prussian, the Danish Guards, and the 1708. Battalions of Orange, Bellem, Swarts, and Mey. The fame Night, 320 Genadiers were commanded to Attack the Chapel of St. Magdalen, wherein the Enemy had 120 Grenadiers, with two Captains, and some Subaltern Officers, who having lost one of their Captains, and about 20 Men, the rest surrender'd: The Besiegers had in this Action near 30 Men Kill'd and Wounded, some Officers, and Monsieur De Mey (Director of the Attacks) receiv'd a small Contusion. The 26th, the Besieg'd retook the aforesaid Chapel, having made a Sally with most of the Grenadiers, and two Squadrons of Dragoons: But, the Prince of Orange-Nassau, being in the Trenches, caus'd two Battalions to Advance, who retook it, and caus'd the Enemy to retire with Precipitation into the Counterscarp. The 27th in the Morning, the Besiegers sir'd 50 Pieces of Cannon, and 20 Mortars upon the Town, with so good Success, that they beat down one of the Enemy's Batteries. On the 29th, early in the Morning, the Confe. derate Troops storm'd a Fortified Mill on the Rightnear the Gate of St. Andrew, with 300 Grenadiers, beat the Enemy from that Post, and took several Prisoners: But, at the same time, the Enemy made so terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that the Besiegers were oblig'd to quit it. The next Day, 300 Grenadiers were commanded to re-take the Mill aforesaid, but the Enemy set it on Fire, and abandon'd that Post. On the last of August, the Prince of Holstein-Beck reliev'd the Trenches; and each Battalion was order'd to furnish Six Waggons, to carry Stones near the Batteries. to throw the same with Mortars into the Enemy's The 1st of September at Night, the Imperialists reliev'd the Trenches, and the Besiegers carried on the Sap, towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, within 50 Paces of the Palisado's. And a vast Quantity of Fascines and Gabions were prepar'd for making their Lodgment on the Counterscarp. At the same time, the Breach being very wide, and the Ditch almost fill'd up with the Ruins of the Walls, Mareschal Boufflers was apprehensive that the Town would fall into the Confederates Hands; and therefore order'd several of the largest Pieces of Cannon to be remov'd into the Citadel. On the 4th, the Prince of Holftein-Beck reliev'd the Trenches, as

ANNO did also Lieutenant-General Spaar the next Day, and 1708. the Approaches were carried on so successfully, that it was judg'd, the Counterscarp would be storm'd the fame Evening, but that Enterprise was put off till the

WHILST the Siege of LISLE was thus vigorously carried on, the Dukes of Burgundy, Vendosme. and Berwick, made 2 or 3 feint Advances, as if they defign'd to Attack the Duke of Marlborough, who upon these Motions, gave Orders for his Army to be ready to March upon the first Occasion; and in the mean time, detach'd the Earl of Athlone, with 1500 Horse, to Observe the Enemy. That GENERAL advanccing towards Leufe, his Van-guard fell in with 100 Horse, detach'd from the Duke of Berwick's Army, whom they charg'd, defeated, and took 30 Pritoners. The Enemy made feveral Marches and Countermar-

in vain attempt the Relief of LISLE.

ches, whereby it was Apparent, that they defign'd to The French attempt the raising of the SIEGE. The Duke of Burgundy likewise, sent a SPY to endeavour to get into LISLE, and acquaint the Mareschal De Boufflers, that their Army being on this fide Tournay, he might depend upon being Reliev'd: But, that Messenger happen'd to be discover'd, and Siez'd by the Allies. Hereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, in Expectation of an Engagement, order'd the Confederate Army (on the 5th of September) to March to the Ground mark'd out for them, in order to give the Enemy Battle: And, being feafonably Re-inforc'd by Prince Eugene, with 72 Squadrons, and 26 Battalions from the SIEGE (with which Troops came also King Augustus, and the Landegrave of Heffe, as Volunteers) and Lieutenant-General Fagel, having march'd with incredible Speed out of Dutch-Flanders and Brabant, and join'd the Confederate Army with 7 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, they continu'd till Ten-a-Clock in Order of Battle. But, the Enemy declin'd coming to an Engagement; so that the Confederate Generals order'd the Tents to be pitch'd again, and the Detachment of Prince Eugene return'd to the Camp before LISLE. except some Imperial and Hessian Squadrons. The Generals concluding that the Enemy had no other Defign than to give them frequent Alarms to retard the SIFGE, and streighten them in their Forrage, withthereb them out venturing an Engagement, 100 Men out of each Battalion were order'd to cast up an Intrenchment in

The Coufe-

the Front of their Army, which would both fecure the ANNO Troops from any fudden furprize, and leave the Bessegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks without Interputation.

THE Confederates thus finding it Impracticable to bring the Enemy to a Battle, thought fit to from the Counterscarp of LISLE. which had been delay'd by these Movements; and on the 7th of September, in the Morning, they made the Necessary Dispositions for that Enterprise: The Particulars of which, are exactly contain'd in the following LETTER from the Prince of Orange Nassau, to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"THE Dispositions for the Attack of the COUN-The Prince TERSCARP, were made some Days ago, but of Orange-"by Reason of the Neighbourhood of the French Army, Letter to the "and the great Detachment made for the Grand Army, States, about taking the "the Attack was pur off till last Night, when we recei-counterscarp "ved a Reinforcement from the Grand Army, of 700 of Lifle. "Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers, and " 600 Workmen. Eight Hundred Grenadiers, fuppor-"ted by the like Number of Fufileers, 30 Carpenters, " and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the Attack " of the Right, between the lower Deule, and the Gate "St. Andrew, under the Direction of the Sieur Des Ro-"ques; and 1600 Grenadiers, supported by the like "Number of Fusileers, 30 Carpenters, and 2000 Work-" men, were commanded for the Attack of the Left, " between the faid River, and the Gare of St. Magdalen, " under the Direction of the Sieur Du Mey. Our Bat-"teries made a continual Fire before the Attack on all "the Bastions, to disturb the Enemy; and after the fig-"nal of 3 Guns, and a General Discharge of all the " Artillery, we made our Attack about 8 in the Evening, "with so much Order and Courage on the part of the "Officers and Soldiers, that the COUNTERSCARP " was taken in a short time, notwithstanding it was " Defended by 200 Men of each Regiment in the Gar-"rifon; and we lodg'd our felves on the Cover'd Way. "But, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire from their "Out-works, with their Cannon, Mortars, and small-" Arms, and sprung 3 Mines in the Cover'd-way, that "we lost many Men. I cannot give your High-Migh-

1708.

ANNO "tinesses, an exact Account of the Slain and Woun-"ded, but they cannot be much less than 1000 Men. "I shall cause a List to be made, and send it to Your "High-Mightinesses by the next Post. The further "Necessary Dispositions, are made to carry on the "SIEGE, with all possible Vigour, and I hope GOD

" will be pleas'd to Bless the same. From the Army before

LISLE, September 8. 1708.

I am &c.

I. W. F. Prince of

ORANGE and NASSAU.

THE Confederates having made themselves Masters of the Counterscarp, endeavour'd to perfect their Works with all possible Application. The Night, between the 9th and 10th, the Enemy made a Sally, bur were repuls'd with confiderable Lofs. On the 11th, the Imperialists reliev'd the Trenches, and an Adjutant came from the Grand Army, to acquaint Prince Eugene, that the French were advanc'd within fight of the Intrenchments, and feem'd to have a Defign to Attack them: Whereupon, his Highness march'd with 15 Battalions, and the Cavalry, to Re-inforce the Duke of Marlborough. His Grace being at Digner, receiv'd Advice, that the French Foragers were advanc'd within a Quarter of a League of the Confederate Camp, and were fuftain'd by feveral Regiments. Lieutenant-General Wood (who happen'd to be at Table) defir'd his Grace's Permission, that he might charge them with 2 Battalions only. His Grace granted his Request, and having detach'd the Regiment of Sir Richard Temple, and another English Battalion for that Enterprise; they fell upon the Enemy, whom they repuls'd as far as Ennevelin, where they had posted some Forces in a Castle, which was surrounded with Ditches. The English endeavour'd to Dislodge them from thence, and charg'd the Prench with abundance of Bravery: But, the Duke of Vendofine caus'd all his Grenadiers, and the Piquet of 6 Brigades, (which were encamp'd in the Front of his Army, near Pont-a-Marque) to Support his Troops in the Castle aforesaid: Whereupon, the 2 Bartalions were oblig'd to retire, after a very frout Refiftance, and retreated in good Order, with the Lofs of about 6 or 7 Officers, and near 200 Men Kill'd or Wounded,

Two Englifh Battalions repuls'a at Enneve.

Wounded. The next Morning, the French Troops be- ANNO gan to be in Motion, and about 2 in the Afternoon, the Allies faw the Head of their Army, confifting of feveral Battalions and Squadrons, with their Workmen, who levell'd the Ground, between them, and the Allies Intrenchments. The Confederate Generals now thought the Enemy were in good earnest for an Attack, so that the Troops were immediately order'd to their Arms, and the Regiments commanded to their Respective Posts behind the Intrenchments. Prince Eugene likewise joyned the Army, and at the same time, Orders were sent to the Earl of Albemarle (who was then between Oudenard and Menin with 30 Squadrons, to guard a Convoy from Bruffels) to return to the Camp with the utmost Expedition: Accordingly, his Lordship on the 12th, at break of Day, arriv'd with his Detachment. About 4 in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to Cannonade the Confederate Camp, directing their Fire chiefly against Cannonade the Village of Entiers (where the Brigadiers Evans and the Confede-Wertmuller were posted with 2 Brigades of Foot) and rates in were answer'd by the Artillery, planted on the Intrench-their Camp, ments, which continued till it was Dark. The Confederate Troops (which lay upon their Arms all Night) were the next Day form'd in Order of BATTLE; and early in the Morning, the Enemy renew'd their Cannonading, with between 30 and 40 Pieces, most 24 Pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almost equal Execution on both fides. At length, the Enemy withdrew their Heavy Cannon, and the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, perceiving, that they had no other Defign, than by frequent Alarms, to delay the storming of the Out-Works of LISLE, the Troops were order'd to encamp in fuch a Manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the French, provided they should make any farther Attempts, and the Works about the Village of Entiers, were Repair'd and Augmented, for the greater Security of that Post: So Prince Eugene being satisfied that the Confederate Camp was fufficiently fecur'd, his Highness return'd on the 13th of September with his Troops to the SIEGE,

DURING these Transactions in the Confederate The Siege of Camp, on the 12th, about 9 in the Morning, the Besie-Lise contiged came out of the Town in great Numbers, with 4 nued. Colours, and attack'd the Trenches on the Left, in 6 different Places; having at the same time, another Body

ANNO of Troops in the cover'd-Way ready to sustain them: 1708. But before they could do any other Damage, than the voverturning a few Gabions, they were engag'd by the next Battalions in the Trenches, and oblig'd to Retreat in great Diforder, having had above 60 Men Kill'd, and among them feveral Officers; and of the Confederates, 14 Men were Kill'd, and near 30 Wounded. Lieutenant-General Arnam continued that Night in the Trenches, which were reliev'd the Night between the 13th and 14th by the Prince of Holstein-Beck; but the Works were not advanc'd very much, because the Troops which had joyn'd the Grand Army with Prince Eugene, were not return'd to their Respective Posts: However, they arrived the 14th, a little before break of Day. Night, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Spaar, with 10 Batralions as Usual, and the Besiegers began to Work upon some Mines, in order to fill up the Ditch of the Tenaille, and they plac'd a great many Gabious on the Palifadoes. On the 13th, Prince Eugene thought fit to alter the former Dispositions for relieving the Trenches, and order'd that all the Lieutenants-General of his Army, should Roll according to their Turns: That one of them should Mount the Trenches every Day, with a Major-General: That the former should take his Post at the Attack on the Left, and the latter on the Right; and that 12 Battalions instead of 10 should Mount the Trenches. Viz. Five Imperialists, Palatines, and Hessians; and 7 detach'd from the Troops of the Prince of Nassau. Accordingly, on the 17th in the Evening, Lieutenant-General Wilks reliev'd the Trenches with 12 Batralions; and the fame Night, Director Du Mey, attack'd with 50 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fufilcers, a Traverse in the Cover'd-Way, from which he beat the Enemy with confiderable Loss. From the 17th to the 20th, the Besiegers made their Advances with all possible Diligence; and on the 21st, the Necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Enemy's Works: And as the Befieg'd feem'd refolv'd to make a Vigorous Defence, all imaginable Precautions were taken for succeeding in that Enterprise. In Order thereto, 1100 Grenadiers, supported by 1200 Fufileers, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieute-The Besie-nant-Colonel, and a Major, with 1700 Work-mer. were order'd for each Attack, under the Directions of the Generals in the Trenches. The Attack began between 6 and 7 in the Evening, and was very Hot, eve-

the Encory's Works.

ry Foot of Ground being disputed with a great deal of ANNO Obstinacy; but at last, the Besiegers, made a good Lodgment on the Tenaille on the Right, and took a Place of Arms on the Counterscarp on the Left. During the Heat of the Action, our Grenadiers were Repuls'd, by a great Number of fresh Troops that came out upon them: Whereupon, Prince Eugene (whose Presence was highly Necessary to Animate the Soldiers) rally'd them himself, and led them on again to the Charge. which Brave Attempt, his Highness was Wounded by a Musker-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above Prince Euhis Left-Eye, made no Fracture, and only beat off his gene Woun-Hat. In this Action, the Befiegers loft near 1000 Men, to supply which, the Duke of Marlborough sent, the next Day, a Re-inforcement of 400 British and Prussian Grenadiers from his Army to the SIEGE. The same Morning, his Grace, and King Augustus went to make Prince Eugene a Visit, and finding him ready to Mount on Horse-Back, they prevail'd with his Highness to continue a few Days in his Chamber, till he was perfectly Recover'd: During which time, his Grace fustain'd the Weight of the Command, both of the Siege, and his own Army: For he forthwith went into the Trenches, vifited the Works, and acted all what Prince Eugene would have done, had he not been prevented by his Wounds.

ON the 22d, Major-General Cadogan fet out for Oftend, to view a confiderable Number of Troops, which were landed there from England (under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl) and to concert the Necessary Measures, for securing a great Convoy they expected from Oftend. These Troops had been Embarked on Board the Fleet for some time, made a Feint of Landing in Bologne Bay, and afterwards, alarm'd the The Duke French Coast of Normandy, to the great Terror and Ex-of Marlbopence of the Inhabitants: And, at length returning to forcid with our own Coast, the Duke of Marlborough desir'd they Troops from might be Landed as Oftend, and they prov'd a very Oftend. feafonable Re-inforcement to the Grand Army, in that critical Conjuncture. The same Day, the 400 Grenadiers that were detach'd from the Duke's Army, and 550 Fusileers, were to Post themselves that Evening in the Tenaille on the Left; but the Grenadiers arriving too late, the Attack was put off till the next Day. So that, on the 23d, all things being in a Readiness, the Duke

ANNO of Marlborough (who was in the Trenches) caus'd a fignal

to be given for the STOR M to begin, which was carried on with all imaginable Success. The Troops bear the Enemy quite from the Tennille on the Left (that on the Right, being taken the 21st at Night) and made a great Lodgment, along the Cover'd Way, without any confiderable Lofs, except fome Ingineers and Officers that were Wounded. It was observ'd on this Occasion. that the Enemy did not defend these Posts with the like Vigour, as they formerly Exerted; from whence it was conjectur'd, that either the Garrison had been much Weaken'd, in the hor Disputes they had sustain'd, or that they began to want Ammunition, which afterwards prov'd very Apparent. For, the SIEGE having been protracted to an unufual Length, and the Garrison having sustain'd several Assaults, and made all the while a Prodigious Fire: Mareschal Boufflers found Means to Acquaint the Duke of Vendosme, that he had scarce Ammunition fufficient for 4 Days; which preffing Necessiaty oblig'd the Enemy, to Venture upon a bold Attempt of supplying the Place. In Order to that, the Duke of Vendosine, detach'd the Chevalier De Luxembourg, and The French under him Monfieur De Tournefort, with 400 Horse endeavour to for the Van-Guard; 262 Horse-Grenadiers; 2 Squadrons of Dragoons; 2 of Burgundy; 1 of St. Agnan; 2 of Morteville; 2 of La Fountaine; 1 of Breteche; 2 of Ternau; and, 2 of Forceaque; to endeavour to supply he Befieg'd: Each Man having a Bag of 40 Pound Weight of Powder behind him. They advanc'd the 28th at Night, along the Cawfey from Downy to Lifle. and were mer by an Out-Guard of 100 Horse, commanded by Count Schlick, who had been encamp'd at Ponta-Tressin with 30 Squadrons. This Out-Guard challeng'd them, and they declar'd that they belong'd to the Allies Grand Army, and were conducting fome Prisoners to the Camp. But, a subaltern Officer having a Mistrust, advanc'd to Examine them; who thinking it impossible to conceal themselves any longer, rode full Gallop along the Cawfey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation. The Guard and Centinels having fir'd at them, the Camp in General took the Alarm, and several Palatine Dragoons getting on Horse-back with the utmost Expedition, fell upon the Enemy, and pursu'd them to the Barrier of the Town, which the Besseg'd were at first cautious of Opening, and left their Men fometime expos'd: By which Means, a great many were Kill'd.

throw a jupply of Men and Ammumition into Lille.

Kill'd, and several return'd back again into the Confederate Camp, and endeavour'd to save themselves by Favour of the Night. The Infantry made several Discharges at them, and the Powder they had in Baggs taking Fire, did abundance of Mischief. Those who made their Escape, threw away their Powder, which was set on Fire by their Horses striking against the Pavement. The Allies took 7 Officers, and about 40 Prisoners, but what Numbers were Kill'd and Blown up, could not easily be found out. After this unexpected Accident, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, gave the following ACCOUNT of it to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"THE 27th Instant, I did my self the Honour to The Prince acquaint your High-Mightinesses, how far the of Hesse." Works against this City were advanc'd; there has ter to the been no Alteration since: Our Men continue working, States. to perfect the Mines in the Tenailles, and to carry on the Saps to the Cover'd-way.

"YESTERDAY towards the Evening, we heard " a great Blow, which we suppos'd to be a Mine; half "an Hour after, another Crack was heard, and at "Midnight such a Blast, that the Ground shook with it. "This alarm'd the whole Army! I went to the Right, " from whence the Noise came, (having first given Or-" der to all the Cavalry under my Command, to Saddle " and Mount) and found that a great Detachment of " the Enemy, coming from Doway, had endeavour'd to "break thro' at the Aperture of the Line of Circum-" vallation, on the High-Way between Doway and Lifle, "where the Palatine Horse are encamp'd. Part of them " having pass'd, and our Men putting themselves in a " Posture to Oppose them, the Baggs of Powder, which " most of the French Horse and Dragoons had behind "them (of about 50 Pound Weight each) took Fire, "which made a terrible Noise. The foremost of them "upon this Accident, rode full Gallop rowards the "Town: Nevertheless, before they could reach it, the "same Disaster befell them a second time, just as they came up to the Barrier, which might in all probability, "be occasion'd by the Horses shoes striking upon the "Pavement, or by the Sparks of the first Fire, that fell " upon their Men, who were not aware of it. 'Tis faid, "that

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ANNO " that, at least, an Hundred Men Perish'd in this Man-"ner, near the Gate; and, 'tis likely, this is the last "Noise we heard. Between Fifty and Sixty Troopers "were Kill'd upon the Place, where they pass'd the "Line; and 'twas a dreadful Spectacle to fee the "Way strew'd with dead Carkasses, Horses, Heads, "Arms, and Legs, half Burnt! The Others who were "behind, Retir'd as fast as they could. I caus'd them to be Pursu'd, but it was impossible to Overtake them. "They found, however, upon the Road, for two " Leagues beyond the Camp, Sacks of Powder, Swords, " Piftols, and loofe Powder, which shews the Precipi-"tation with which they made their Retreat. Our " Hessian Hussars set Fire to a great many Sacks which "they found in the Road, as they return'd from the "Pursuit. We reckon that about 300 Men got into "the Town, but carried too little Powder with them, "to ballance their Loss. On the other Hand, 'tis " plain, that AMMUNITON, which is so ne-" ceffary for their Defence, begins to fall short in the " Place.

> "YOUR High-Mightinesses will, no doubt, have " had direct Advice, of the Advantage which the Troops, " lately arriv'd from England, sustain'd by those, Ge-" neral Cadogan carried with him from the Army, have "obtain'd near the Canal that goes from Oftend to " Newport, over the Duke of Berwick's Troops that At-"tack'd them. The great Convoy is arriv'd at Menin. "I congratulate Your High-Mightinesses upon both "these Accounts, and am, with much Respect, &c.

Sign'd, From the Camp before LISLE, September 29. 1708.

FREDERICK, Prince of HESSE.

HILE these things were transacting before LISLE, the Duke of Marlborough (who on the 25th of September return'd to the Camp at Lanoy) was taken up in making Detachments, and taking other Measures for securing a great Convoy of Ammunition, that was expected from Oftend. His Grace had order'd 6 Barralions, and 800 Horse, under Brigadier Landsberg, 10 Squadrons under Brigadier Starkerbergh, and 6 Battalions under General Els, to Guard that CON-

But, his Grace having receiv'd Advice, ANNO that the English Troops under Lieutenant-General Earl, 1708. had advanc'd to Leffingen, on the Canal between Bruges and Newport; and that the Count De la Motte, had been Re-inforc'd with several Brigades from the French Army, to Intercept him; he concluded that the aforefaid Detachment would not be sufficient to Oppose the Enemy: And therefore, Major - General Webb, and The French Brigadier Count Nassau Woudenburgh (Son to the Velt- endeavour to Mareschal D'Auverquerque) March'd the 26th, by Break confederate of Day, with 12 Battalions more, to join the Derach-Convoy from ments aforefaid, on the Road between Menin and Offend. Oftend, and were order'd to Advance as far as Ichtegem, in the Countrey call'd Le Franc de Bruges, which is about 4 Leagues from Leffinghen. Major-General Cadogan march'd in the mean time, with a Detachment of Horse and Foot, to meet the Convoy aforesaid, upon their passing the Canal of Bruges. Notwithstanding, it was impossible to take other Precautions for securing that Convoy, than those that were taken, yet the Confederates were under great Uneafiness for it, upon Advice that the Body of Troops the Enemy had about Bruffels, were march'd by Ninove to Ghent, to join the Count De la Motte; and that the Intercepting of that Convoy, was judg'd so Important, that the Duke of Berwick was gone to Bruges to Command the Army affembled there. The French having concerted all the Necessary Measures for disturbing the Allies, and depriving them of any Supplies, the Count De la Motte march'd from Ghent, with above 22000 Men, and came up with 6000 of the Confederate Troops, that were order'd to Guard the Convoy, which occasion'd one of the most Glorious and Remarkeable Actions that has been recorded in History. Of which, there cannot be a better Relation, than what is given by Major-General Webb (now Lieutenant-General) it being on the 11th of October, publish'd by Authority, in the following Manner.

"AFTER that the Detachments which were fent Battle of to cover the March of the Waggons from Oftend, WYNEN-"to the Siege of LISLE, had join'd at Turout the "27th of September, General Webb (who as eldest Ma-"jor-General, commanded in Chief) receiv'd Advice, "that Major Savery, of the Regiment of Gethem, had " possess'd himself of the Post at Oudenburgh, where-

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" upon, he sent 600 Grenadiers, under the Command " of Colonel Preston, a Battalion of Orkney's, under the " Command of Colonel Hamilton, with that of Fune. " commanded by Colonel Voogt; the whole under the "Direction of Brigadier Lansberg, to Re-inforce that " Post. The 28th, at 8 in the Morning, all the Horse " (under the Command of Major-General Cadogan) "were order'd to Hoglede, to wait the Arrival of the "CONVOY there, except 150 Horse, which were " fent the Night before, under the Command of Count " Lottum, to Oudenbourg, with Orders to the two Bat-" talions and 600 Grenadiers, to Guard the CONVOY " to Cocklaer, and afterwards, to rejoin the Foot ar "Turout. About Noon, Count Lottum return'd to "Turout, with advice, that in his Way to Ichtegem. "he met with an Advanc'd-Guard of the Enemy, "which he push'd into the Plain, where he observ'd 16 "Squadrons mounting in great hafte, on the Alarm, "which their Advanc'd Guard gave them; whereup-"on, he thought it necessary to return in all haste, to " give the General an Account of it. On this Advice, " all the Foot, confisting of 22 Battalions, Count Lot-" tum, with his 150 Horse, making the Advanc'd "Guard, with the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers. "that were not detach'd, were Order'd to March im-" mediately to gain the Village of Ichtegem, by the "Way of (a) WYNENDALE. As foon as the Ad-" vane'd Guard got to Wynendale, they perceiv'd the " Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon, " the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were drawn up "in Order of Battle. Major-General WEBB, and " Count Nassau Woudenbourg, at the Head of the 150 "Horse, advanc'd to Reconnoitre, the Enemy giving " Orders at the same time to the Foot to advance, and "Form themselves as fast as possible in the Plain. " The 150 Horse were left at the Opening of the Plain. " under the Command of Count Lottum, to amuse the "Enemy; and, to Embarrais them the more, the "Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were Posted in a "low Coppice on that fide of the Plain, where the E-

⁽a) WYNENDALE, is an Inconsiderable Place in Spanish Flanders, adjoyning to a WOOD, call'd the WOOD of Wynendale, Subject to the King of Spain; but not worth taking Notice of, only upon the Account of the Memorable BATTLE above-mention'd. It is it Miles South-West of Bruges, and 28 North of Lisse.

" nemy were expected to Pass. As foon as our Troops ANNO " past out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General "WEBB drew them up in Order of Battle, posting them " in the Opening between the Wood of WYNENDALE, " and the Coppice on the other fide, where the Quar-"ter-Mafters and Grenadiers were Posted. We had " scarce got fix Battalions into the Opening, when the "Enemy began to Cannonade Us with 40 Pieces of "Cannon, whereof 10 were of 3 Bores: But, not-"withstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150 "Horse kept their Ground; which produc'd the de-"fir'd Effect, in giving the General time to Form his "Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended " beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Ene-"my from paffing that Way, as to cover our Flank. "On our Right Wing was Posted in the Wood of "WYNENDALE, the Regiment of Hukelom; and "on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of Pruffia (commanded by Colonel "Rhader) with Orders not to discover themselves, nor " Fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some "Plottoons of Grenadiers, were advanc'd 40 Paces "upon the Right and Left, with the same Orders, and "the Quarter-Masters were also Posted in a Road on "the Left, that cross'd thro' the foremention'd low " Coppice. The Enemy, after 3 Hours Cannonading, "advanc'd rowards Us on the Plain in 12 Lines, "whereof Six were Foot, and Six Horse: Whereupon, "Count Lottum was order'd to Retire, and Post him-" felf 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very "good Order. The French continued to March ftreight up to Us, with 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons: "But the General perceiving they extended themselves to their Right in the Coppice, he sent Count Nassau "to observe their Motion, who immediately order'd thither the Regiment of Grunkow, commanded by "Colonel Beschefer: And, Brigadier Eltz, being come up with the last Regiment, was posted on the Right, "in the Wood of WYNENDALE. About half a "Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, " Brigadier Lansberg, with the two Battalions and 600 "Grenadiers that had been detach'd, having Advice " that the Enemy advanc'd to Attack Us, rejoin'd Us " just time enough to form a third Line. Some Mi- The Energy "nures after, the Enemy began the Attack, marching begin the " within 150 Paces of our Flank on the Right, where

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ANNO" the Battalions who hid themselves, according to the "General's Orders, and who were not to Fire till the " French Flank came opposite to them, gave them such " a warm Fire, that their Left-Wing gave into their " Centre; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, "who was Posted on the Flank, on our Left, much " about the same Distance, did not miss the Opportu-" nity of their Diforder, to give them a very vigorous " Discharge, which put their whole Line in Confusion. "Nevertheleis, the Enemy push'd on, and put two of "our Battalions into Disorder : But, the Swifs Regi-" ment of Albemarle, (under the Command of Colonel " Hirtgell) advancing upon their Horse that were en-" deavouring to Penetrate, engag'd them long enough " to give Time to the General, and Count Nassau, to "bring up the Regiments of Benfdorf, Gauvain, and "Lindeboom, to supply the Room of those that were " press'd, which was done in a Moment. However, the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made ano-"ther Attempt to Penetrate; but our Battalions rather " advanc'd than gave Way; tho' the General gave Orders against advancing, fearing least that might ren-" der the Fire of our Flanks useless. This Precaution " had all the defired Success; the Regiments and Gre-" nadiers making fuch a continual Fire, as forc'd their "two Wings upon their Centre, and oblig'd the whole "to retire in the greatest Confusion, notwithstanding " all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encou-"ragement or Violence, to keep them up: So that "they only fir'd at a great Distance on our Lines, "which Ours return'd, advancing by Plottoons, as at " their Exercise, with all the Order imaginable. Major-"General Cadogan, who came up some time after the "Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their " Disorder with two Squadrons of Horse, the other Four " which he had fent for, not being arriv'd till near 7 at "Night: But, it was not thought adviseable to expose so " small a Number to Charge the Enemy, who had brought "up all their Horse to Favour their Retreat. "BATTLE lasted 2 Hours, and was very Hor, in "which we had 912. Officers and Soldiers Kill'd and "Wounded: But the Enemy (as we were affur'd by "Letters from Ghent and Bruges, and by Report of "Prisoners and Deserters) lost betwixt 6 and 7000 "Men. They made their Retreat in so great Confu-"fion, that they left most of their Cannon in a Wood, " which they did not carry off till next Day at Eleven- ANNO " a-Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were paffing 1708. "Rousselaer. We remain'd on the Field of Battle till "two-a-Clock the next Morning, having first carried The Great "off all our Wounded, and several of the Enemy. Convoy "This Victory is the more Surprizing! That by Rea-arrives safe " fon of several Detachments, we had not above 6000 at Rousse-"in the Action; whereas the Enemy, by their own laer. " Accounts, had no less than 24000 Men.

THE Count De la Motte being oblig'd to retire, gave the Convoy an Opportunity to arrive the same Night (Sept. 28. N. S.) unmolested at Rouffelaer, and the next Day at Menin: And, as this critical Action was chiefly owing to General WEBB's Conduct and Military Abilities; fo that eminent Service was defervedly Acknowledg'd, both by the Unanimous Thanks of the Commons of Great-Britain, and in a particular Manner by the King of Pruffia, who conferr'd on General WEBB, the Noble Order of GENERO-SITY.

ON the 30th of September, Prince Eugene being Siege of recover'd of his Wound, visited the Trenches, to the Lille Profes inexpressible Joy of the Confederate Troops. On the cuted. Ist of October, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of Holstein-Beck, Major-General Sacken, and Sir Richard Temple, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left; and that Evening they Attack'd, and made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp, before the great Breach on the Right, the Enemy retiring behind the Traverses on the Left. On the 3d, a Disposition was made for Arracking the Ravelin on the Right, and 300 Grenadiers were detach'd from the Duke of Marlborough's Army, to joyn the Troops for that Service. The Artack began about Noon, and succeeded so well, that by half an Hour after One, they made a Lodg-gers take ment on the Ravelin, forc'd the Enemy behind the the Counter-Traverses to leap into the Water, where most of them guards and were Kill'd or Drown'd: So that the Besiegers were Ravelin. now Masters of both the Counter-Guards and the Ravelin. On the 7th, the Bessegers continued to perfect the Batteries on the Counterscarp, to ruin the Batteries of the Enemy on the Courtine, and beat down the Bridge of Communication, which they had from a Place of Arms to the Ravelin. They carried on two Mines

ANNO Mines on the Left Attack, towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, over-against the Breach, and the Miners discover'd two Mines of the Enemy, from which they took out the Powder. On the 8th, in the Evening, the Enemy fallicd out, and over-turn'd feveral Gabions, about our Places of Arms at the Left Attack; and the next Day was partly spent about repairing the Works, and fetting up again the Gabions, which the Enemy had overturn'd the Night before. On the 12th, the Befiegers continued to enlarge the Place of Arms for the General Affault, and finish'd two Defcents into the Dirch on the Right: But, on the Left. the Enemy return'd behind two Traverses of the Cover'd Way, behind the Courtine, which hinder'd the Advancement of the Work on that fide. On the 13th. the Befiegers sprung a Mine, under the Place of Arms, which blew up several of the Enemy's Men; and, in the Evening, 30 Grenadiers Attack'd the Enemy behind the two Traverses on the Left, and over-set the Boat. by which they would have retir'd: So that of a Lieurenant, a Serjeant, and 20 Men, 3 only were made Prisoners, the rest being either Kill'd or Drown'd. The 15th, the Besiegers sprung 4 Mines in the Place of Arms on the Right, where the Enemy had cast up an Intrenchment; enlarg'd the Places of Arms for the General Affault; and on the Left, made some Progress in the Lodgment in the cover'd Way. The 17th, 18th. 19th and 20th, the Befiegers made all the Necessary Preparations for a General Storm, by continuing to drain the Ditch; making Apertures in the Walls; working on the Galleries; filling up the Ditch; perfeeting their Lodgments, and Places of Arms; and finishing their Batteries, which consisted of 45 Pieces of Cannon, and 55 Mortars; to supply which, a new Convoy of 200000 Weight of Powder, with a great Number of Bombs, Cannon-Ball, and Hand Grenado's, arriv'd at the SIEGE from Oftend.

THE Duke of Vendosme, exasperated at Count De La Motte's shameful Deseat at Wynendale, march'd in Person to Oudenbourgh, with the best part of the French Army, and order'd the Dykes between Bruges and Newport to be cut in several Places, in Order to lay the Countrey under Water, and hinder the Communication between Oslend, and the Duke of Marlborough's Army: But, notwithstanding the great Inundation, Major-General

neral Cadoran, favour'd by the British Troops at LEF- ANNO FINGHEN, found Means to carry thro the Water 1708 considerable Quantities of Ammunition, and other Necessaries. Hereupon, the Duke of Vendosime bent his EfAttack Lefforts against the Village of (a) LEFFINGHEN with fingen. 7 or 8000 of his Men. They Intrench'd themselves. and threw up Batteries against the Place, as if it had been one of the most regular Fortifications in the World. On the 19th of October, the Enemy fir'd the whole Day from one of their Batteries, with Red-hot Bullets, against the Houses, wherein about 400 Barrels of Powder were lodg'd; but, to prevent Mischief, the said Ammunition was order'd to be laid under Water, Preferving only as much as wasthought Necessary for mainraining that Post. On the 20th, upon Advice, that the Duke of Vendosme was to be that Night in the Trenches, it was refolv'd to Attack the Enemy on the other side of the Canal; and 50 Grenadiers of the Dutch Regiment of Vanderbeck (commanded by Captain Moor) and the same Number of the Regiment of Caris (commanded by Captain Clare) the whole supported by 200 English. were order'd for that Service. Four Grenadiers, were fent before, who pretending to be Deserters, amus'd the Enemy, whilst the rest of our Troops came up, who charging the French with abundance of Bravery, drove them from that Post to a second Intrenchment, and seized their Battery, where they continued for some time. The Enemy lost 100 Men in this Attack, besides 40 taken Prisoners; among whom, were a Captain, and the Chevalier de Croffy Colbert (a Major-General and Ingineer) who offer'd the Soldier that rook him, 200 Piftoles, and a Commission for his Liberty, which he generously refus'd. On the Confederates fide, Captain Clare was Kill'd, and Captain Moor receiv'd a mortal Wound thro' the Body with a Bayoner, befides which, 2 fubalterns were Wounded and 15 private Men Kill'd or Wounded. On the 15th, early in the Morning, the French attack'd a Church-yard, wherein Colonel Caulfield (who commanded in Leffingen) had posted 150 Men, who made but little Resistance, and retir'd into a Redoubt near the Canal. At last, a great Body of the Enemy, consist-

⁽a) LEFFINGHEN is an inconsiderable Village, in the Neighbourbood of Ostend, where a Body of the Confederate Troops were Posted, in Order to keep open a Communication, with the Grand Army of the Allies, to the Besiegers of LISLE; and from whence the Duke of Vendosme could not drive them, without Attacking it in Form.

ANNO ing of 50 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by 10000 1708. Foot, possess'd themselves of the Village, and oblig'd Colonel Caulfield, with the rest of his Troops, to surrenfurrender'd.

THIS easy Conquest, was not an Equivolent, for the great Loss the Enemy sustain'd 2 Days before, by the Surrender of the Town of LISLE. For, the Batteries of the Besiegers (consisting of about 50 Pieces of Cannon, and 25 Mortars) began to Fire on the 21st of October, with so much Success, that on the 22d, the Garrifon beat a Parley, and offer'd to Capitulate for the TOWN. Whereupon, Hostages were Exchang'd, and it was Agreed, that Marcschal Boufflers, should Capirulate for whatever related to the Garrison, with Prince Eugene of Savoy; and that the Magistrates, and Council of the Town should propose their own Terms for themselves, and the Castellary of LISLE, and agree about the same, with the Field-Deputies of the States-General, which was done accordingly. The 23d, in the Morning, the Capitulation was concluded and fign'd. containing in Substance, " That, the French should that

The Confederates take Possission of the Town of Liste.

"Afternoon, furrender the Magdalen Gate, and all Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition in the " Town. That all their Sick and Wounded, should ei-"ther be transported to Doway, or remain in LISLE, "till their Recovery, at their own Charge. That, the "Horse who had enter'd the Town, since the SIEGE. " might be fent to Doway, with the Wives and Families " of the Officers and Soldiers, &c. That, all Prisoners " taken, during the SIEGE, be reftor'd on both fides: " And, that the Troops of the Allies should not enter the " Town, before the 25th of October; by which time, " the French Garrison was to withdraw into the Citadel. These Articles being agreed upon, and all things dispos'd for the Performance of the Capitulation, the Cavalry which got into the Place, under the Command of the Chevalier De Luxemburgh, march'd out of it the Twenty Fifth, for Doway, with the other Persons that were allow'd by the Capitulation: And, at the same time, the Prince of Holftein-Beck (who was appointed to be Governor of the Town) march'd in with 2 English and 13 other Battalions, and a Detachment of Horse. 'Tis difficult to determine the Loss on either side, from the

The Loss Thirteenth of August. (N. S.) when LISLE was Invested, computed, to the 23d of October, the Day on which the Town surrender'd:

render'd. But, according to the French Account, they had ANNO 12000 Men in Garrison, when the Confederates broke Ground against them, besides Three thousand Burghers, U who did conftant Duty with the Regular Troops; of which, 4500 Men only retir'd with Mareschal Boufflers into the Citadel, and 'tis computed, that about 2000 more were Sick or Wounded at the time of the Capitulation: So that the French lost between 6 or 7000 Men upon a reasonable Computation, and, the Allies near 8000.

THE Cessation of all Acts of Hostility, between The Siege of the Town and the Citadel, which was to expire the the Citadel 26th, according to the Articles of Capitulation, was fecuted. continu'd till the 29th: During which time, the Inhabitants (who were very much afraid, that the French would not have so much Regard to their Houses as the Allies had) us'd their utmost Endeavours to persuade Marcschal Boufflers to Capitulate. The Enemy made Extravagant Demands of Money, and pretended to March, out with all their Cannon, and that the Allies should set at Liberty Mareschal Tallard, with some other unreasonable Pretensions, which the Allies rejected with Scorn. These Negociations being broke off, the Hostilities began at 5 o'th' Clock; but during the Cessation, the Besiegers had cast up Intrenchments, and drawn a Parallel from one end of the Esplanade to the other: They had also made several Coupures, on the Walls near the Citadel, to the Right and Left. The Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, posted himself at La Bassee, and Orders were given to Fortify that Place. The Duke of Marlborough continued at Rouffelaer, for the more easy Subfiftence of the Confederate Troops. From thence The Earl of he detach'd the Earl of Stairs, to provide Corn for the Stairs's un-Army in the Districts of Furnes and Dixmuyde. That fortunate Expedition. Detachment had the good Fortune to furprize Four Companies of French Grenadiers at the Bridge between Dixmuyde and Newport. On the other Hand, they met with the great Mortification to have 4 of their Squadrons undergo the fame Fate. Those Troops were all Prussians, and defended themselves for some time with abundance of Bravery; but finding that all the Avenues were clos'd, and that there was no Possibility of forcing their Way thro' the Enemy's Troops, they were oblig'd to furfender Prisoners of WAR.

264 ANNO

Monfieur Auverquerque Dies.

WHILE, these Matters were transacted, the Brave Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque, departed this Life on the 18th, in his Quarters at Rousselaer, in the 67th Year of his Age: Whereby, the Command of the Dutch Troops fell of Course, on the Count De Tilly, as the Eldest General in their High-Mightinesses Service. On the 29th, about 5 in the Afternoon, the Besieg'd in the Citadel of LISLE, began the Hostilities by the Difcharge of 5 Pieces of Cannon, which they continued to Fire the rest of the Evening, without doing the Bessegers any confiderable Damage. On the other Hand. the Allies contracted the Lines of Circumvallation, erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortars, which they were ready to Fire upon the CITADEL by the 11th of November. The Besiegers carried on their Approaches by the Sap, and the Befieg'd, sparing their small stock of Ammunition, as well as the Beliegers; the Attack of that Fortress was maintain'd with inconsiderable Loss. On rhe 13th, the Confederates lodg'd themselves by the Pallisadoes of the first cover'd Way; and, the next Day. they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, except 2 Places of Arms, which the Enemy A. bandon'd the 15th. Hereupon, the Allies erected two Batteries on that Work, but did not defign to play their Artillery from thence, till they had lodg'd themselves on the 2d Counterscarp: For, which purpose, they prepar'd a vast Quantity of Fascines, continued to drain the Ditch. made several Openings into it, pass'd the same the 7th in the Night, and lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Second cover'd Way, without any Loss. Four Days before, the Prince D'Auvergne was detach'd from La

st. Venant Basse, to Attack the Fort of St. Venant upon the Lys (on the Frontiers of Artois) in which, the Enemy had Posted 100 Men; who upon the Approach of that Prince, made only one Discharge, and retir'd towards Aire.

WHILST the Siege of the Citadel of LISLE was carrying on with all the Vigour that is confiftent with the cautious Method of Sapping, both out of a just Regard for the Lives of valiant Men, who had already gone thro' incredible Fatigue, and innumerable Dangers, and for want of sufficient Stores of Ammunition; the Enemy thought to have taken such infallible Measures for distressing the Allies, both by their Inundations between Bruges and Newport, and their Intrenchments along the Scheld, that their publick Ministers in Rome

and

and Venice, boldly Afferted, That the CONFEDERATE ANNO ARMY, was so Coop'd up, that they would soon either be Famish'd, or Oblig'd to abandon LISLE. But, the two great Confederate Generals, being indefatigably Intent upon their proper Business; the Duke of Marlborough, in providing Corn, out of the Countrey of Artois, and the Districts of Furnes and Dixmuyde; and Prince Eugene, in Husbanding what was fent him by the Duke of Marlborough, both Armies liv'd in Parsimonious Plenty; and the Siege of the CITADEL, was carried on with all the Success that could be expected. Hereupon, the Enemy open'd a new Scene: Their Parties made Incursions into the District of Boisleduc, Burning and Ravaging part of the open Countrey; and, at the same time, the Elector of Bavaria, approach'd (a) BRUSSELS, with The Elector a Body of about 10000 Men. But, the Duke of Marl- of Bavaria's Defign upon borough having concerted Measures with Prince Eugene Brussels. to pass the Schold; immediately dispatch'd Orders for feveral British and Dutch Regiments to be transported from Oftend to Antwerp; and fent to Monsieur Paschal (the Governor of Bruffels) to assure him, that he would certainly come to his Relief: Upon which Encouragement, the States-Deputies, refolv'd to stay in BRUS-SELS, and the Vigorous Measures they took with the Council of State, and the Governor, were very Instrumental in the Preservation of that Important Place. Nor were the States-General less Solicitous for AN-TWERP, whither they disparch'd some of their own Members, with General Fresheim (an experienc'd Officer) and order'd Troops to hasten thither, from Naerden. Heusden, Grave, and other Places. On the 22d of November (N. S.) the Elector of Bavaria invested BRUS-SELS, and the next Day, fent a Trumpeter with a Summons to General Paschal, to surrender in these Terms. His Sum-"His Electoral Highness knowing, that the Command-mons to the ant is not in a Condition to defend himself with the few

⁽a) BRUSSELS is a very Fair, Large, and Noble City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Dukedom of Brahant in the Quarter of Brussels, subject to the King of Spain, and the Seat of his chief Governor for these Parts. It was abandon'd by the French immediately after the Memorable Battle of RAMILLIES, and made its Submission to the Duke of Marlborough. The Elector made several Furious Assaults upon it during the Siege of Liste, but the Duke of Marlborough passing the Scheld, made him precipitately quit the SIEGE. It is pleasantly seated on the River Senne. 24 Miles South of Antwerp, 30 South-East of Ghent, 96 South of Amsterdam, and 150 North-East of Paris. Longitude. 23. 36. Latitude. 50. 54.

1708.

ANNO "few Troops he has: wherefore, if he obliges his Electo-" ral Highness, to begin the Attack, he shall have no Ca-"pitulation for himself, or his Garrison. Let not the "Commandant flatter himself that he can retire with " his Garrison to Antwerp, if he delays to surrender; for " he is to know, that he will foon find Troops posted to "hinder his Retreat.

> HEREUPON, the Governor (who had 9 Battalions, and 1000 Horse, under him) return'd the following Answer, by the same Trumpeter.

MONSEIGNEUR.

por's Anfwer.

"THE Commandant of Bruffels, is very Unfortunate, in not having the Honour to be known to " vour Electoral Highness. He dares assure you, that " he will do all that a Man of Honour ought to do: "That he is fatisfied with his Garrison, and, that he "has the Honour to be, with Profound Respect,

MONSEIGNEUR.

Your Electoral Highness's

Most humble Servant.

PASCHAL

of Bavaria Attacks Bruffels.

The Elector of Bavaria, was not a little furpris'd of Bavaria T ar this Resolute Answer: and so, on the 26th of at this Resolute Answer; and so, on the 26th of November, in the Morning, the Enemy began to Fire from their Batteries against the City, but with little Success. Towards the Evening, they began to Fire with their Small-Shot, against the Men in the Out-Works, and about 9 at Night, they Attack'd the Counterscarp with great Fury, between the Gates of Louvain and Namur. The Fire was Terrible on both fides, and lasted till 5 the next Morning; during which Time, the Enemy made 9 Attacks, and at last lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Counterscarp. But, about Six-a-Clock, the Befieged made a Sally from the Cover'd-Way, Sword in Hand, with fuch Success, that the Enemy were beaten out of their Works, after a most Furious, Obstinate, and Bloody Engagement. The Action ceas'd the 27th, about 10 in the Morning, and the Allies expected to be Attack'd a fecond Time at Night; for their Spies unanimously Reported

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Reported, that the Enemy had a Design, not only to ANNO make a General Affault, but would also Fire with Red- 1708. hot Bullers, to excite the Burghers to Sedition: And fo, the Befieg'd dispos'd all things as well as possible, for refifting the Enemy's Attacks. But, in the Afternoon, instead of renewing the Engagement, the Elector of Bavaria demanded a Suspension of Arms, in Order (as he pretended) to Bury the Dead, and draw off the Wounded; which prov'd but a Stratagem to raise the SIEGE with less Disadvantage. For, upon the Arrival of two Couriers from Mons, with Intelligence that the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene had pass'd the Scheld, in Order to relieve BRUSSELS; his Electoral Highness, sent away his Baggage, and in Heraises the the Night March'd off with his Troops, without Siege. Sound of Trumper, or Beat of Drum; and with fuch Precipitation, that the Enemy left in their Camp, 12 Pieces of Cannon nail'd up, 2 large Mortars, and about 20 Barrels of Powder. They also left about 800 Men Wounded in the adjacent Villages; and, the Dragoons and Hussars, who, the next Morning, went out in pursuit of the Enemy, brought in a great many Prisoners, and some Baggage: So that it was computed, The Loss on that what with their Kill'd, Wounded, Prisoners, or both Sides Deserters, this Fruitless Expedition cost them above computed. 3000 Men; whereas the Loss of the Allies did not amount to above 5 or 600 Kill'd or Wounded.

FOR this Brave and Resolute Defence of the City General Pasof BRUSSELS, Lieutenant - General Paschal was chal created justly advanc'd by King Charles III. to the Honour and a Marquis. Dignity of a Marquiss. However, it had not been possible for that GENERAL to defend himself much longer, with a Garrison scarce 5000 Men Strong, in so Great and Unfortified a Place: The Preservation whereof, was therefore principally owing to the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, who with Incredible Secrecy and Expedition, pass'd the Scheld the 27th of November, in the Morning, with very little Opposition: The French in a Panick Fear and Distraction. and to their Eternal Reproach, abandoning those Lines and Intrenchments, which they had been casting up for 3 Months past. This Affair was manag'd with fo much Prudence and Precaution, that it will redound to the Immortal Glory of the Confederate Generals. For. the Duke of Marlborough, being early acquainted with

ANNO the Extremity the City of Bruffels was in, recall'd the Troops which were in the District of Furnes (commanwhich join'd the Army at Rouffelaer on the 22d, and also the Detachment which was at Lens and La Baffee. The fame Day. they receiv'd Advice, that the Dam which the Enemy had been making near Gavre, to stop the Course of the Scheld, was broke and carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream, which very much facilitated their Paffing that River. The Army arriv'd the 25th, at Harlebeck, and continued there till Four in the Afternoon, for giving time to Prince Eugene to come up to the Place appointed.

THE Measures were concerted thus, That, the

Measures Scheld.

the Schold.

concerted to Prince of Savoy's Army should pass the River between Eskenaffe and Hauterive; the Duke of Marlborough, and Count Tilly, at Kerkhoven; and Count Lottum, with the Earl of Orkney between Gavre and Afperon. Major - General Cadogan, and Brigadier Evans were fent before to lay the Pontoons over the Scheld. who not only perform'd their Orders, but pass'd the River, and posted themselves, and their Detachment on the other fide, and put to Flight a Body of the French, which lay Intrench'd thereabouts. The Confederate Troops were therefore order'd to March with all possible Expedition, and as they pass'd the River, they The Duke Form'd themselves in Order of Battle. Prince Eugene of Marlbo- having Advice of these Proceedings, pass'd directly over the River, and joyn'd the Duke of Marlborough at Kerkhoven. Upon their Conjunction, they advanced to Berchem, in Order to dislodge the Enemy from that Post : but Monsieur Souteron (who commanded there) retir'd with the utmost Precipitation. The Dutch Cavalry pursu'd them, and happen'd to fall in with a Party of Grenadiers, who had lin'd fome Hedges and Dirches, in order to secure the Retreat of the rest. In this Action, the Allies had about 60 Men either Kill'd or Wounded; among the latter, Brigadier Baldwin (in the Service of the States) was floot thro' the Body: And, the Earl of Albemarle, Prince William of Heffe, and Count Maurice of Nassau, had their Horses Kill'd. under them. The Confederates pursu'd the Enemy till 'twas Dark, and encamp'd on the Hills near Oudenard, to the Joy of the whole Army, who expected to have met with great Difficulties in passing the SCHELD;

of the Present W A R.

and to the Surprise of the Generals themselves, who ANNO could not have Imagin'd that the Enemy would have so easily abandon'd Posts so advantageous by Nature, and which they had fortified with fo much Application and Labour. In the feveral Pursuits, the Confederate Forces took great part of the Enemy's Baggage, their Bread-Waggons, feveral Colours, Standards, 2 or 3 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and Kill'd and made Prisoners near 1000 Men.

THE Duke of Marlborough, upon his Arrival at Oudenard, took the Necessary Measures for advancing rowards Bruffels; and in his March, he was inform'd at Alost, that the Elector of Bavaria, upon the first Notice that he had of the Passage of the Schold, quitted the SIEGE, with great Precipitation and Confusion, leaving all his Artillery and Wounded Men behind Whereupon, his Grace came to Bruffels the 29th And Arrives in the Morning, to take proper Measures for sending a at Brussels. Supply of Ammunition and Stores to the Siege of the Citadel of LISLE, and to thank the Garrison for their Vigorous Defence. His Grace was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy, and complimented by the States of Brabant, and the Magistrates of the City upon their Deliverance, which they justly Attributed to his Conduct, and Expeditious March. The Day before, Prince Eugene, with his Troops, and a Detachment of 8 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons from the Grand Army, return'd to Liste; and the 16 Battalions under Count Lottum, march'd back again to the Camp: But, the same Morning, Lieutenant - General Dompre, with 40 Squadrons, advanc'd towards Alost, being order'd to encamp between that Place and Asche, in Order to Relieve Bruffels. The Duke of Marlborough, with King Augustus, and several other Persons of Distinction, having been entertain'd at Dinner by General Paschal, and given the Necessary Directions, return'd in the Evening to his Camp at Alost, where the Troops rested the 30th. The Day following, the Confederate Army mov'd from thence, and encamp'd with the Right at Oudenard, and the Left near Bierlegheim. At the same time, Lieutenant-General Dedem, was order'd to Advance with 20 Battalions, and to pass the Scheld at Oudenard, where he encamp'd on the other side the River, to assist at the Works that were order'd to be made for the Security of that Place, and to be

A Compleat HISTORY

tinued.

ANNO near at hand to join Lieutenant-General Hompesch, who with 38 Squadrons, and 8 Battalions, were Encamp'd near Menin: By which Dispositions, a Communication was maintain'd with Prince Eugene's Forces in LISLE.

The Siege of THE Siege of the Citadel of Liste, was all this the Citadel while carried on with great Diligence; and in the Abfence of Prince Eugene, the Besiegers had lodg'd themfelves on the fecond Counterfearp, and began on the Ist of December to raise Batteries thereon, which being finished in Six Days, his Highness sent a Summons to Mareschal Boufflers, offering him an Honourable Capirulation, if he would Surrender before the Batteries had begun to Fire, otherwise to expect no other Terms than for him and his Garrison to be made Prisoners of Hereupon, the Governor, whole Stock of -Ammunition was almost Exhausted, and being inform'd that the Communication between the two Cities of Brussels and Liste was Free and Open, thought fit to prevent the Consequences of a Breach being made in The Citadel the Body of the Citadel, by beating a Parley the 8th of Lille sur- of December (N.S.) Hostages being exchang'd, the venders. Articles were Sign'd the Day following: And, on the 10th. Mareschal Boufflers with the whole Garrison.

march'd out with all the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to Doway. Whereupon, the Prince of Orange-Nassau wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

Prince of 44 Orange-Naffau's der of the Citadel of Lifle.

LL the Lodgments before the Citadel having " A been join'd, and all things being ready to make Letter to the " the Descents into the Cover'd Way, and to finish the States upon "Batteries on the Left, in order to batter in Breach; "the Enemy beat a Parley Yesterday Morning, at 7 "o'th' Clock. The Hostages on both sides being "Exchang'd, Prince Eugene went with those of the "French, to the Abbey of Loss; but, the Capitulation

" was not fign'd till this Day at 4 in the Afternoon: "And, I thought it my Duty to fend it by Major Thi-"lo-van-Thilau, my Adjutant - General. I most hum-"bly congratulate Your High - Mighrinesses on this

" new Conquest, which is so much the more conside-"rable, because the Enemy had been oblig'd to Sur"render in a Season of the Year so far advanced; and ANNO that we have not on our part fir'd a Gun, and have lost very sew Men. I pray GOD to bless more and more the Arms of your High-Mightinesses, and those of your Allies; so that after a Series of Glorious and Happy Successes, there may result from thence a firm and lasting PEACE: And, that the Lustre and Glory, which this State has attain'd to, by the particular Favour of the Almighty, under the most wise Government of Your High-Mightinesses may be long preserved. I am, &c.

From the Camp before LISLE, December 9. 1708. Sign'd,

I.W. FRISO, Prince of

ORANGE and NASSAU.

F the Difficulties of an Enterprise increase the Glory thereof, the taking of LISLE, must be one of the most Glorious Performances that ever was. The Place was in it felf as strong as Art could make it, on the Fortifications whereof, the late Celebrated Engineer Monsieur De Vauban, had exerted his utmost-Skill. It was defended by a Numerous Garrison, under the Command of a Mareschal of France, and several other Experienc'd Generals; provided with all manner of Necessaries, and encouraged to a vigorous Defence, by the Approach of a Powerful Army, which was as Numerous, if not Stronger, than the Forces of the Allies: And yer, the latter, without having any Communication with their own Territories, ever fince the Duke of Vendosme, took the Village of Leffinghen after a Siege of 8 Days, reduc'd LISLE, found means to subfift about it, till the Reduction of the Citadel, and got Corn from the Territories of the Enemy. The French thought this beyond the Power of Man, and therefore boafted, that without striking a Blow, they would Oblige the Allies to abandon the SIEGE. And indeed, the Difficulties the Allies had to struggle with. were so Many, and so Great in themselves, that the Confidence of the Enemy did not appear altogether Unreasonable. But, what would have been impracticable by the Duke of Vendosine, and other French Generals, was happily accomplish'd by Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the Duke of Marlborough, who after the Reduction

A Compleat HISTORY

The French Army Sepc-

ANNO Reduction of the Town and Ciradel of LISLE, were resolv'd to Crown their Conquests before the end of the Campaign, with the Recovery of GHENT and BRU-GES. The French Generals not imagining that the Confederates would have attempted any thing, after the last Important Conquest, (especially at this advanc'd Season of the Year) seperated their Army, and return'd to Paris. But, upon Advice, that the Allies had invested GHENT, on the 18th of December (N. S.) Monsieur De Chamillard (the French King's Prime Minister) by his most Christian Majestics Directions, wrote the following Letter to Count De La Motte.

Monfieur Chamillard's Letter to Count De La Motte a- " bout the De- " fence of Ghent.

SIR, "THE Preservation of GHENT, is of so great Importance, that you can never take too many Pre-" cautions, in concert with the Baron De Capres, Monsieur De-la-Faye, the Brigadiers, and other chief Officers, for a long and Vigorous Defence, in case the Enemy refolve to Besiege it in Form. Notwithstanding, the " Place in it self is not strong, yet it cannot be Attack'd. "but by narrow and difficult Places. You have a great " Number of Troops, which are more than sufficient to " defend a Cover'd-Way, and fell dear to the Allies the " Conquest of that Place, if they persist in their Design, "to make themselves Masters thereof. I cannot forbear " to tell You, that to a great deal of Courage and good " Inclination, it is necessary to add a great Calmness and Sedateness of Mind, and Patience, in Order to make " use of all the Difficulties which may difturb the Enemy. and retard the Siege. Do not take upon your felf alone, " all the Motions which are to be made; for there are " feveral Officers, who are capable to Advise and Affist " You. You know how much I interest my self, in eve-" ry thing wherein you are Personally concern'd; tho' " Reasons of State Oblige me to explain my Thoughts " to You, on fuch things, which, in my Opinion, may " most contribute to a long Defence. I think, however. "my self oblig'd to tell You, (as relating to You alone) " that after having had the Misfortune to Command in "OSTEND, which the Enemy reduc'd in a very few " Days, and of having not succeeded in the Fight of "WYNENDALE; it is of the Highest Concern to "Your felf, as well as to his Majesty, that the Oppor-" tunity you have now, may give him so good an Opi-" nion of You, as may obtain from his Majesty, those Marke

Marks of Distinction, for which you have so long la- ANNO bour'd. I do not know whither You want any Majors-General of the King's Troops: But as all the Forces which are to be from Ghent to Ipres, with those in Bruges and Newport, and all the General Officers, and Others, are to obey your Orders; You may fignify to those, who are to Command there this Winter, what you shall think fit to be done for the Service of his Majesty. According to the Repartition of the Winter Quarters, which I fend You with this Letter, you will find that feveral Regiments which were defign'd for Ghent and Bruges, are march'd towards Newport and Ipres; for the first Disposition of the Troops, was made in View of Winter-Quarters, and not for continuing the CAMPAIGN, and maintaining Sieges. However, his Majesty has commanded me to let you know, that it is not fitting to change any thing as to the Garrison of GHENT. He is pleas'd to send Orders to Monsieur De Puiguion, to leave in Bruges 14 Battalions, and 9 Squadrons, as Monsieur Grimaldi has defir'd it: But, the rest of the Forces, are forth-" with to return towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom.

"IF you are Besieg'd, you must use all possible Means to protract the SIEGE; infomuch, that it may cost the Allies very Dear: And, dispute the Ground Inch by Inch, as Monsieur the Mareschal of Boufflers has "done at Liste. I know the Difference between the For-" tifications of Liste, and those of Ghent; but there is in " the latter, a good Cover'd-Way, which is equally good "every where: And, after 6 Weeks time, the Enemy " were not entirely Masters of that of Liste, tho' the " Garrison of that Place was not so strong as Yours. I " write to Messieurs the Baron De Capres and De La Faye, "to defire them to Act in concert with You, in every "thing that may contribute to the good of the Service, " and content the Burghers of GHENT, which deserve, "and should have had a happier Fare. I tell you no-"thing as to the Preservation of the Troops: You have, " in my Opinion, a long time before You ought to think " of their Preservation; and, I have Reason to Believe, "that they will ferve with much Distinction and Affect-"ion under your Command. I am, &c.

CHAMILLARD.

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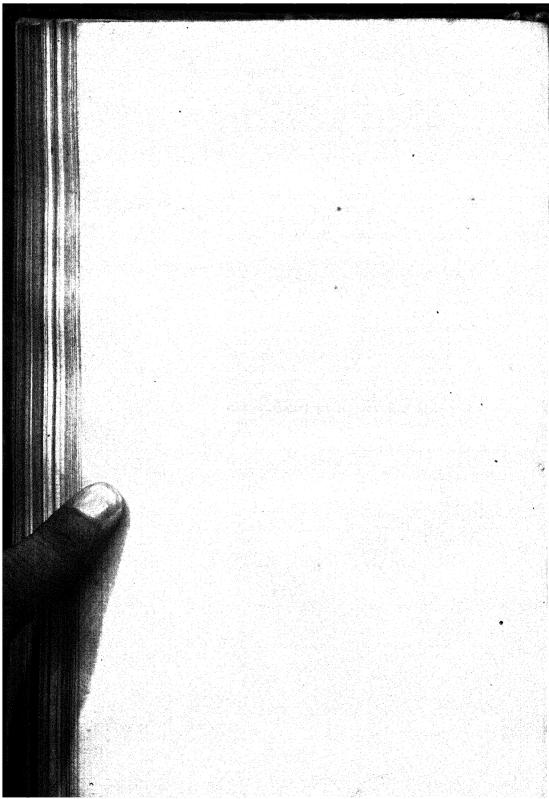
Gheat Invested.

ALL the necessary Preparations being made for the Siege of GHENT, that City was Invested on the 20th of December (N. S.) in the following Manner. Count Lottum, with 39 Battalions, and 36 Squadrons, were Posted between the Upper-Scheld, and the Lys: The Hereditary Prince of Heffe, with 40 Squadrons, and 20 *Battalions, between the Lys and the Canal of Bruges. and from thence to the Canal of Sas: The Duke of Wirtemburgh between Mulestein, and the lower Scheld, with Twenty five Squadrons, and 26 Battalions: Count Tilly with 30 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, between the Upper and Lower Scheld: And, the Duke of Marlborough encamp'd at Meerlebeck, that he might be near the Centre of the several Attacks. On the 24th, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd, at the Attack Commanded by General Lottum; and 2000 Workmen cover'd by 7 Battalions, and 2 more in Reserve, with 600 Horse, were order'd for that Service, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Fagel, Major-General Weeke, and the Lord North and Grey. The Men work'd about half an Hour before the Enemy discover'd them; and then they made such a terrible Fire, that the Allies had near 30 Men Kill'd, and about 70 Wounded. They carried on their Works with good Success, from St Peter's Gate towards Fort Monterey, and finish'd a Parallel of 1000 Paces from the Right to the Left, within 200 Paces of the Counterscarp. On the 25th, at Night, the Trenthes were open'd at the Duke of Wirtembergh's Attack, with 4 Battalions, and 600 Horse, commanded by Major-General Murray, which cover'd 1400 Pioneers, and this Attack was directed against the Castle. The same Night, they open'd the Trenches before the Bruffels Gate, between the Upper and Lower Scheld, with Four Battalions, and Six Hundred Workmen commanded by Brigadier Evans, who carried on their Works with a great deal of Success, and made a Communication without any Loss: But, the Works on the Right, being very Difficult, and time as well as Fascines being wanting to finish the same, the Garrison made a Salley with ten Companies of Grenadiers, who put the first Troops into some Confusion; and whilst Brigadier Evans was bringing up the next Battalions to support them, he was taken Prisoner with Colonel Grove, of the Lord North and Grey's Regiment: They had likewise about 20 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd or Taken; but the Enemy retired upon the first firing of the Troops, and had not time

The Trenches Open'd.

to level the Works. On the 26th, the Batteries began ANNO to Fire upon the RED-FORT, and the Garrison (confifting of 200 Men) furrender'd Prisoners of WAR. The following Days, the Approaches were carried on The Red. with a great Deal of Success; and the Batteries being ders. ready to Fire, on the 30th, at Six in the Morning, with Red-Hot Bullets, and the Mortars to throw Bombs and Carcases into the Town, the Count De La Motte, sent out a Trumpet to the Duke of Marlborough, and demanded an Honourable Capitulation, which was Granted him: Pursuant to which, one Gate of the City, and Ghent caanother of the Castle, were deliver'd to the Troops of pirulates. the Allies, on the 31st of December (N. S.) and 2 Days after Count De La Motte, march'd out with his Garrifon, which confifted of above 30 Battalions, and 16 Squadrons, in order to be conducted to Tournay: The Duke of Argyle, with 6 British Battalions, immediately after took Possession of the Town and Citadel.

THE Reduction of Ghent (the last great Effort of the Confederates in the NETHER LANDS) occasion'd a great Surprize at the French Court: and was indeed in it felf very Wonderful, confidering the Scituation and Largeness of the Place, its Numerous Garrison, the hard Scason of the Year, and the Fatigue the Troops had already undergone, in this extraordinary Long and Difficult CAMPAIGN. The Confequence of furrendring that Important City, was the Enemy's quitting of The French BRUGES, PLASENDALE, and LEFFINGHEN, Abandon and retiring into their own Territories. The Duke of Bruges. Marlborough and Prince Eugene, having thus Gloriously finish'd this CAMPAIGN, and setled the Winter-Quarters for the Forces of the Allies, fet out the 9th of January from Bruffels for the Hague; having left all the Confederate Troops, under the Command of Count Tilly. General of the Dutch Forces.





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HISTORY

OFTHE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1709.



HE French, in the Year 1708, having ANNO Miscarried in almost every thing they 1709. Undertook, and the Confederate Arms, having, that CAMPAIGN, been the French attended with many Great and Glori-propose to Our Successes; the Court of France, be-PEACE.

gan to Entertain very Serious Thoughts of PEACE; and thereupon, made some plausible Overtures, which were generally thought to be the more Sincere, in that the whole Kingdom of France was then reduc'd to the utmost Extremities, by the great Scarcity of Money and Corn. In the beginning of the Year, the President De Rouille (who was permitted by the Allies, to come into the Netherlands, to treat of PEACE) came to Antwerp; where Monsieur Buys (Pensionary of Amsterdam) and Monsieur Vanderdussen (Pensionary of Goude) on the part of the Consederates

ANNO derates, held a Conference with him. The States-General gave immediate Advice to the Emperor, and the Queen of Great-Britain, of what had been Propos'd: and Prince Eugene arriv'd at the Hague, March the 27th (N.S.) on the part of the Emperor, and the Duke of Marlborough, on the 8th of April, on the part of Her Majesty. The Confederates having made their Demands, the Prefident De Rouille communicated them to the French Court, and receiv'd Orders to agree to them. The Duke of Marlborough return'd to England to inform Her Majesty what Steps had been taken in this great Work, and to receive her further Commands. The French Court seem'd so much in earnest, that the King dispatch'd the Marquiss De Torcy (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) who arriv'd at the Hague. May 9th, to finish the Negociation. The Duke of Marlborough being return'd, his Grace with the Lord Townshend, were constituted Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries; and feveral Vifits, Interviews, and Conferences having pass'd between the Ministers of France, and those of the Allies, the following ARTICLES (Preliminary to the Treaties of a General PEACE) were at last Agreed on, and Concluded, viz.

Preliminary Articles of PEACE,

GOOD, Firm, and Lasting Peace, Confederacy. A and perpetual Alliance and Amity, shall be forthwith Treated and Establish'd, between his Imperial Majesty, with all and each of his Imperial Majesty's Allies, (principally, the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and the Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces) on the one Part; and his most Christian Majesty, and his Allies on the other Part. And, feeing the present Conjunctures have not permitted his Imperial Majesty, to take previously the Approbation and Consent of the Empire, upon all that relates to it, in feveral Articles contain'd in these Preliminaries; his Imperial Majesty shall endeavour to Procure, according to the Usage establish'd in the Empire, as soon as possible, the Confent and Ratification of the faid Empire, before the Execution of the Articles, which particularly concern the Empire.

AND, to attain this good End speedily, and to enjoy it as much as possible, from this time, Preliminary

nary Articles are agreed, to serve for a Foundation of ANNO the Treaties of a GENERAL PEACE.

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FIRST, in Confideration, and in Confequence of the faid good Peace, and fincere Union of all the Parties; the most Christian King shall, from this Time, Acknowledge Publickly and Authentickly, as also afterwards, in the Treaties of Peace to be made, King CHARLES III. in the Quality of King of Spain, the Indies, Naples and Sicily, and generally of all the Territories dependent, and comprehended under the Name of the Monarchy of Spain, in what Part of the World foever Scituate, (except what is to be given to the Crown of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy, purfuant to the Treaty between the High Allies, and the Barrier in the Netherlands, which the faid King CHARLES III. is to put into the Hands of the faid Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces, according to the Tenor of the Grand-Alliance, in the Year 1701; except also what shall be hereafter mention'd, touching the Upper Quarter of Guelderland; and also except the Agreements yet to be made with the faid King CHARLES III. without excepting any thing more) Together with all the Rights which the late King CHARLES II. did possess, or ought to have possess'd, as well for himself, as his Heirs and Succeffors, according to the Will of Philip IV. and the Compacts establish'd, and receiv'd in the most Serene House of Austria.

AND, whereas the Duke of Anjou, is at present in Possession of a great part of the Kingdoms of Spain, of the Coast of Tuscany, the Indies, and part of the Netherlands, 'tis reciprocally agreed, that for the fure Execution of the faid Articles, and of the Treaties of Peace to be made, the said Treaties shall be finish'd within the Term of two Months, to begin from the first Day of the enfuing Month of June, if possible; during which Time, his most Christian Majesty shall so Order it, that the Kingdom of Sicily shall be put into the Possession of his Catholick Majesty CHARLES III. And, the said Duke of Anjou, shall depart in full safety and Freedom, out of the Limits of the Kingdoms of Spain, with his Consort, the Princes his Children, their Effects, and generally all Persons who are willing to follow them. And if, before the faid Term expire, TA

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO the faid Duke of Anjou do not confent to the Execution 1709. of the prefent Agreement; the most Christian King, and the Stipularing Princes and States, shall, by Concert, take proper Measures, that it may have entire Effect, and that all Europe may, by the full Performance of the said Treaties of Peace, speedily enjoy perfect Tranquility.

TO facilitate the Establishment of that Tranquility, his most Christian Majesty shall, within the Term of the two Months, withdraw the Troops and Officers he now has in Spain, and also those he now has in the Kingdom of Sicily, as well as in the other Countries and Territorics depending on the said Monarchy in Europe, and from the Indies, as soon as possible; promising on the Faith and Honour of a KING, not to send henceforward, to the Duke of Anjou (if he resust to Acquiesce with this) or to his Adherents, any Succour, whether of Troops, Artillery, Ammunition, or Money, directly or indirectly.

THE Monarchy of Spain, shall remain entire in the House of Austria, in the manner above-mention'd. None of its Parts shall ever be dismember'd; neither shall the said Monarchy, in whole, nor in part, be united to that of France; nor shall one and the same King, or a Prince of the House of France, ever become Sovereign thereof, in any manner whatfoever, either by Will, Legacy, Succession, Marriage-Compact, Donation, Sale, Contract, or any other Way whatever. No King who shall Reign in France, nor any Prince of the House of France, shall ever Reign in Spain, or acquire within the Extent of the faid Monarchy, any Towns, Forts, Places or Countries, in any Part of it (especially in the Netherlands) by Virtue of any Donation, Sale, Exchange, Marriage-Compact, Inheritance, Legacy, Succession by a Will, or in default of a Will, in whatever kind or manner soever, either for Himself, or for the Princes his Sons, or Brothers, or their Heirs and Descendants.

VII.

PARTICULARLY, and especially, France shall never become possess'd of the Spanish West-Indies, nor send Ships thither to exercise Commerce, under any Pretext whatsoever.

VIII. HIS

1709,

HIS most Christian Majesty being willing to give sure Proofs of the Intention he has to maintain a firm and lasting PEACE, and to put an End to all Umbrage of any clandestine Designs, consents to deliver up to his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, the City and Citadel of Strasbourg, in the Condition they are now in, the Fort of Kehl, and its Dependencies and Appurtenances, scituate on either side of the Rhine, without any Demand of Cost or Expences, under what Pretext foever; with 100 Pieces of Brass Cannon of different Sizes: viz. 50 Pieces, some 24, some 12 Pounders 3 and 50 Pieces, some of 8, some of 4 Pound Ball, and Ammunition in proportion; to be Re-establish'd in the Rank, Prerogatives, and Priviledges of an Imperial City, which it enjoy'd before it came under the Dominion of his most Christian Majesty: Which said City of Strasbourg, and its Forts, shall be deliver'd up and evacuated immediately, after the Ratifications of the Emperor and Empire, shall be exchang'd at the Hague: and on the Appearance, at the Gates of the faid City. and Forts of Strasbourg, of some Person Authoriz'd by a full Power from his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire in the usual Form, to take Possession of them.

THAT, the Town of Brifac, with its Territory. shall be evacuated by his most Christian Majesty, and by him restor'd to his Imperial Majesty; and the House of Austria, with all the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR that shall be found in it by the end of June at farthest, to be henceforward enjoy'd by his Imperial Majesty, as his own Propriety, so as his Imperial Majesty has enjoy'd, and ought to have enjoy'd it, in execution of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Resmick. with the Cannon, Artillery and Warlike Stores now in it.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall from henceforth possess Alface in the literal Sence of the Treaty of Munster; so that he shall content himself with the Right of Prefecture over the ten Imperial Towns of the said Alface, yet without extending the said Right to the Prejudice of the Prerogatives and Rights belonging to them in common with other free Towns of the Empire; and he shall enjoy his said Right, together with the Prerogatives, Revenues, and Demesnes, in fuch

ANNO fuch manner as his faid Majesty ought to have enjoy'd them from the time of the Conclusion of the said Treaty, putting the Fortifications of the faid Towns into the same Condition they were in at the same time; excepting the Town of Landau, the Possession and Propriety of which, shall belong for ever to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, with Power to Demolish the faid Place, if the Emperor and Empire thall think fit.

IN consequence of the said Treaty of Munster, his most Christian Majesty, shall within the time agreed, cause to be demolish'd at his own Expence, the fortify'd Places he has at present on the Rhine, between Basil and Philipsbourg: viz. Hunningen, New Brifac. and Fort Louis; with all the Works belonging to the faid Fort, on each fide of the Rhine, fo that they may never be Rebuilt hereafter.

THAT the Town and Castle of Rhynfelt, with their Dependencies shall be possess'd by the Landtgrave of Hesse-Cassel, till it shall be Agreed otherwise.

XIII.

THE Queen of Great-Britain, and the Lords the States-General, Affirming, That the Clause incerted in the 4th Article of the Treaty of Reswick, relating to Religion, is contrary to the Tenour of the Peace of Munster, and consequently, ought to be repeal'd; 'tis thought fit, that this Affair shall be referr'd to the Negoriation of the GENERAL PEACE.

XIV.

AS to Great - Britain, his most Christian Majesty shall, from this Time, and in the Negotiation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, Acknowledge the Queen of Great-Britain in that Quality.

HIS faid Majesty shall also Acknowledge the Succession of the Crown of Great-Britain in the Prorestant Line, as 'tis settled by Acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

XVI.

* THE most Christian King, shall deliver up to the Crown of Great-Britain, what France possesses in the Island of Newfoundland; and on the part of the Queen of Great-Britain, as well as on the part of his most Christian Majesty, all the Countries, Islands, Forts and

and Colonies, which have been taken and possess'd on ANNO both fides, during the Present WAR, in what part 1709. foever of the Indies scituate, shall be mutually reftor'd.

XVII.

HIS faid Majesty promises, to cause all the Fortisications of the Town of DUNKIRK, its Harbour and Rys-banks, with what belongs thereto, to be Demolish'd at his own Expence without Exception: So that one half of the faid Fortifications shall be Demolish'd, and one half of the Harbour fill'd up within the Space of two Months; and the other half of the Fortifications shall be raz'd, as well as the other half of the Harbour fill'd up, in the Space of two Months more, to the Satisfaction of the Queen of Great-Britain, and of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces: Nor shall it be permitted ever to Rebuild the Fortifications, or make the Harbour Navigable again, Directly or Indirectly.

THE Person who pretends to be King of Great-Britain, having defir'd to depart the Kingdom of France. and so to prevent the Demand which the Queen of Great-Britain, and the British Nation have made, shall retire into fuch a Country, and in fuch Manner, as by the next ensuing Treaty of a GENERAL PEACE, shall be agreed, as to the Means of his retiring.

XIX.

IN the Principal Negotiation of the Treaties to be made, Care shall be taken to settle a Treaty of Commerce with Great-Britain.

AS to the King of Portugal, his most Christian Maiesty shall consent that he shall enjoy all the Advantages stipulated in his Favour, by the Treaties made between him and his Allies.

HIS Majesty shall Acknowledge the King of Prusfia in that Quality, and promise not to disturb him, in the Possession of the Principality of Neufchatel, and of the County of Valengen.

XXII.

AND, as to the Lords, the States-General, his Majesty shall Yield and Make over to them, in the most express Terms that shall be judg'd proper, the Place of Furnes. 284 A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO Furnes, with its District (the Fort of Knocque being 1709. therein included) Menin with its Verge; Ipres, with its Castellany and Dependencies, which from henceforward shall be Bailleu, Warneton, Comines, Werwick, Poperingen, and what depends on the Places abovemention'd (the Town and Castellany of Cassel, remaining to his most Christian Majesty) Liste, with its Castellany (the Town and Government of Doway to be excepted) Conde and Maubeuge, with all their Dependencies, the whole in fuch Condition as the faid Places are at present, and particularly, with the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR therein; to ferve with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands, for the BARRIER of the faid Lords, the States-General, upon which they may agree with the said King Charles, according to the Tenour of the Grand-Alliance, as well with regard to the Garrisons, which the said Lords the States-General shall maintain therein, as to all other things in the Spanish Netherlands, and particularly, as to their having in Propriety and Sovereignty the Upper Quarter of Guelderland, according to the 52d Article of the Treaty of Munster, in the Year 1648, as from Time to Time they shall think sit. But, 'tis Understood, that if there is a General Magazine in Tournay, the Quantity and Quality of the Artillery and Ammunition to

XXIII.

be left in the same Place, shall be agreed.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall also deliver up all the Towns, Forts, and Places which he shall have possess'd himself of in the Spanish Netherlands, in the Condition they are now in; with their Cannon, Artillery, and Warlike-Stores. But, 'tis Understood, that if (fince the Troops of the most Christian King enter'd Namur) any Magazine has been erected, or Stores of Artillery and Ammunition laid up, in that Town and Castle, more than for their Defence, they shall be remov'd by the Officers of his most Christian Majesty, in concert with those of the States-General, at the time of the Evacuation, which shall not on this Account be retarded, but shall be done within the Time that shall be limited; the whole on this express Condirion, that the Roman - Catholick Religion shall be maintain'd in all the said Places to be deliver'd up, and in their Dependencies, in the same manner as tis now establish'd there; except, that the Garrisons of the of the Present W A R.

the States may exercise their own Religion, as well in ANNO the Places yielded, and made over for enlarging the 1709. Barrier, as in the Places of the Spanish Netherlands that are to be restor'd.

XXIV.

AND, to the end that this Agreement may have its full Effect; his most Christian Majesty promises not to cause to be remov'd from this rime, any Cannon, Artillery or Ammunition, out of the Towns and Forts which are to be restor'd and yielded up by Virtue of these Articles.

XXV.

HIS Majesty shall grant to the said Lords the States-General, in Relation to their Commerce, what is stipulated by the Treaty of Reswick; the Tarif (or Book of Rates) of 1664, the Suppression of the Tarifs made since, the Revocation of the Edicts, Declarations, and Arrests posterior to them, contrary to the said Tarif of 1664, and also the Abolition of the Tarif made between France, and the said Lords the States-General the 29th of May, 1699. So that, with respect to them, the Tarif of the Year 1664 only shall be of Force: And, all Dutch Vessels trading in the Ports of France, shall be exempted from paying the Tonnage-Duty of 50 Sols per Ton.

AFTER the Signing of the Treaties of PEACE, his Majetty shall Acknowledge the Ninth Electorate crected in Favour of his Electoral Highness of Hannover.

XXVII.

THE Duke of Savoy shall be Re-instated in the Possession of the Dutchy of Savoy, the County of Nice, and of all the other Places and Countries, hereditarily belonging to him, and of which his said Majesty shall have possess d himself by his Arms during the Course of this present WAR, without any Reservation: His Majesty consenting besides, that his Royal Highness shall enjoy all the Countries, Territories, and Places, which have been Yielded and Made over to him, by the Emperor and his Allies.

XXVIII.

THAT, the King make over to the Duke of Savoy the Propriety and Sovereignty of the Towns of Exilles, Fenefirelles, and Chaumont, now possess'd by the Arms of his Royal Highness, together with the Valley of Pragelas;

ANNO Pragelas; as also whatever lies on this side the Genevre, and other Mountains: So that from hencesorward, the said Mountains may serve for a Barrier and Limits, between the Kingdom of France, and the Principality of Piedmont.

AS to the late Electors of Cologn and Bavaria, their Demands and Pretentions shall be refer'd to the Negotiation of the Treaties of PEACE: And the Dispofitions and Degrees of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, made and iffued during this WAR, shall be maintain'd, with respect to his Electoral Highness Palatine, who shall remain in Possession of the Upper-Palatinate, the County of Cham, and the Rank and Dignity with which he has been Invested by his Imperial Majesty; as also with respect to what has been , done in Favour of the Imperial Towns of Donawert. and to several other Dispositions of that Nature. And. for what relates to the Garrisons, which on part of the Lords the States-General, may be plac'd in the Town of Huy, the Citadel of Liege, and the Town of Bonn. they shall remain there, rill an Agreement otherwise be made, with his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire. XXX.

AND, for removing all Doubts, touching the Execution of the faid ARTICLES, and to haften the Execution of them, upon which depends the Re-establishment of the General Tranquility, and of Reciprocal Confidence, and Amity between the Parties.

XXXI.

IT is Agreed, that the further Demands, which the Empetor, the Queen of Great-Britain, and the faid Lords the States-General, may make in the Negotiation of the GENERAL PEACE, as well as the most Christian King, shall not interrupt the Cessation of Arms, which will be mention'd in a Subsequent Article.

XXXII.

AS for the Empire, the Four affociated Circles, the King of Portugal, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Savoy, and other Allies, they shall be free to make, in the said General Congress such Demands (besides what is above granted to them) as they think convenient.

XXXIII.

THE General Negotiation shall be finish'd, if possible, within Two Months, as is aforesaid.

XXXIV.

AND to the End the said Negotiation may be the better terminated within the Space of the said two Months; and that, upon the Execution of the said ARTICLES, the PEACE may immediately be made: 'Tis agreed, that there shall be a Cessation of Arms, between the Armies of all the Parties who are at WAR, to commence every where, as soon as the Conclusion of the said Articles shall come to the Knowledge

of the faid Parties at prefent in WAR.

THE most Christian King, to give Proofs of his Desire and Inclination to put a speedy End to this Bloody WAR, promises immediately after the Conclusion and Ratification of the said Articles, to evacuate, in the Netherlands, the Towns of Namur, Mons, and Charleroy, before the 15th of June next: Luxembourg, Conde, Tournay, and Maubeuge, within 15 Days after; and before the 15th of July, the Towns of Newport, Furnes, with Fort Knocque, and Ipres: And, before the Expiration of those two Months, to raze, and sill up (as is above Stipulated) the Fortisications and Harbour of Dunkirk: The delivering up of Strasbourg, and the Fort of Kehl, being refer'd to the Stipulation of the 8th Article.

XXXVI.

HIS most Christian Majesty promises likewise, from the Time of the said Conclusion, and before the Expiration of the two Months after it, to execute all that has been formerly stipulated, with respect to the other Allies.

XXXVII.

AND, in case the King of France executes all that is above-mention'd, and that the whole Monarchy of Spain be deliver'd up, and yielded to King CHARLES III. as is stipulated by these Articles, within the limited Term; tis agreed that the Cessation of Arms, between the Parties in WAR, shall continue till the Conclusion and Ratisfication of the Treaties of PEACE which are to be made.

XXXVIII.

ALL this, shall serve for the Basis and Foundation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, which shall be drawn up in the most ample Forms, that have usually been Observ'd in Treaties of PEACE, with respect to Cessions, Successions, Renunciations, Dependencies,

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ANNO and Appendages, Evacuation of Cannon, Artillery, 1709. and Stores of WAR, Galleys, Crews serving in Galleys, without Cost and Charges, and the like Things.

XXXIX.

THE Ratification of the Preliminary Articles above Specify'd, shall be finish'd and exchang'd, on the part of the most Christian King, the Queen of Great-Britain, and the Lords the States-General, before the 15th of June next: On the part of the Emperor. by the 1st of July following: And of the Empire as foon as Possible. And, upon the Delivery of the said Ratifications of the Queen of Great-Britain, and the Lords the States-General, the Execution of what is stipulated, touching the Evacuation of Places, which his most Christian Majesty is to restore, and yield up in the Netherlands; as also touching the Demolition of the Town of Dunkirk, and the filling up of its Harbour. and every thing granted to the faid Potentates, shall immediately be Set about, and Perform'd without Delay. The like Execution shall take Place, with respect to what is stipulated in Favour of the Emperor, and King CHARLES III. after his Imperial Majesty's Ratification; and all that relates to the Empire shall be Executed, after the Ratification of the faid Empire be exchang'd: As to the other Allies, the Articles that concern them shall be Executed, after they have Acquiesc'd with, Sign'd and Ratify'd the faid ARTICLES.

XL.

AND to hasten the Conclusion of the Treaties of a GENERAL-PEACE, 'tis agreed, that on the 15th of June next, the Congress shall begin in this Place of the Hague. And all Kings, Princes, and States, in the Alliance, and Others, shall be Invited to send hither their Ministers Plenipotentiaries. And to prevent all Difficulties and Disputes, about the Ceremonial, and to forward as much as possible, the Conclusion of the General Peace; those of the said Ministers, who shall have the Character of Ambassadors, shall not declare it till the Day of Signing, the Treaties of the said PEACE.

DONE, Concluded, and Sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his faid Imperial Majesty; of Her Majesty the Queen of Great - Britain; and of the Lords the StatesStates-General of the United Provinces, with the Mi- ANNO nisters Plenipotentiaries of his most Christian Majesty, in the Hague, the 28th of May, 1709.

Eugene Prince of Savoy. The Prince and Dake of Marlborough. Townshend. A. Heinsius. Welderen.

Philip Lewis Count (De Sinzendorf. Bonima. Baron De Reed. Van Renswoude, Goslinga. Itterfum, Wichers. Will. Buys. Van Dussen.

AFTER the Imperial, British, and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, had fign'd the aforefaid Preliminary ARTICLES, the French Ministers refus'd to set their Hands to them, pretending they had not full Instructions to proceed to far. However, the Marquis De Torcy told the Allies, that he would immediately fet out for Paris, to lay the whole Transaction before the most Christian King, and endcavour to procure his Ratification: And at the same time, promis'd Prince Eugene, that he would acquaint him with his Majesty's Resolution by the 4th of the next Month. Accordingly, he took leave of the Confederate Ministers, and that Af-The Marquits ternoon left the Hague, and proceeded on his Journey. De Torcy At the Expiration of the Time limited, the Marquiss lets out for Paris. fent a Letter to Prince Eugene, importing, " That he "had communicated to the French King, the Project " of PEACE; but that his Majesty having examin'd "the fame, found it impossible for him to accept it; and "therefore, had fent Orders to the President De Rouille, " to notify the fame to the Potentates engag'd in the "WAR. On the 5th, that Minister having receiv'd an Express from France, acquainted the Confederate Ministers, that his Master could not ratify some Arricles agreed to in the Conferences held with the Marquis De Torcy, and concluded on the 28th past; and The French that the most Christian King, particularly excepted King Refuses against the 10th, 11th, 28th, 29th, and 37th Articles to fign the Preliminary And withal, he offer'd some Reasons, which had been Articles. alledg'd in feveral Conferences, endeavouring to perfuade them, that these Terms were so hard, that it could not reasonably be expected, that his Master flould ever comply therewith. Whereupon, the Confederate Ministers, in a Conference among themselves, came to a Resolution, That no Alteration ought to be

ANNO admitted in the Articles Preliminary, especially in those excepted against by France, which were the most Essen-1709. tial. And fo they told the President De Rouille, That.

they would not recede from any of the ARTI-CLES agreed to, and that if his Master did not think fit to comply therewith, the Allies would not think themselves bound by the said Articles, or restrain their Pretentions to the Contents thereof, after the 15th of that Month, the Time allow'd by the faid Articles.

The French Minister said he had no Orders to make The Conferences break any farther Declaration. So, on the 9th in the Morning, he fet out from the Hague, to embark at Rotterdam for Antwerp, from whence he continued his Journey to Paris. The French King, in order to raise in his Subjects, an Indignation against the Exorbitant Demands of the Allies, and thereby encourage them to bear some time longer the Burthen and Calamities of

COUSIN,

King's Manicito.

The French " THE Hopes of an approaching Peace were fo generally spread in my Kingdom, that out of Re-" gard to the Loyalty my People have express'd during "the whole Course of my Reign, I think my self o-" blig'd to give them the Comfort of acquainting them "with the Reasons, which still hinder their enjoying "the Repose I design'd to procure them.

the WAR, caus'd the following Circular Letter, to be written to all the Governours of his Provinces.

"IN Order to restore the same, I would have ac-" cepted Conditions very Opposite to the Security of my " Frontier Provinces; but the more Facility and Defire " I have shewn to dissipate the Umbrages which my Enc-" mies affect to entertain of my Power and Defigns, the " more have they multiply'd their Pretentions; infomuch, " that by Degrees, adding new Demands to the first, and " making Use, either of the Duke of Savoy's Name, or " of the Interest of the Princes of the Empire; They " have at once let me see, that they had no other In-" tention, than to encrease at the Expence of my Crown, "the States bordering upon France, and to open to "themselves easy Ways to penetrate into the Heart of " my Kingdom, as often as it would fuit with their In-" terest to begin a New WAR. Nor would the War "I now maintain, and was willing to have ended, have "ceas'd.

"ceas'd, had I confented to the PROPOSALS ANNO "they have made to Me: For, they fix'd within two "Months the Term, wherein I was, on my part, to "execute the Treaty; and, during that Interval, they pretended to obline me to deliver up to them the Places they demanded of me in the Low-Countries and " Alface, and to Raze those, on the Demollishing where-" of they infifted; refusing on their part, to enter into "any other Engagements, than the Suspension of all "Acts of Hostility, till the first Day of August, and referving to themselves the Liberty of acting then by " Force of Arms, in case the King of Spain (my Grand-"(on) persisted in the Resolution of desending the Crown GOD has given him, and rather to Perish, "than abandon faithful People, who for Nine Years, "have Acknowledg'd him as their Lawful King. Such a Suspension (more dangerous than WAR it self) would rather put off than forward PEACE: For, it would not only have been necessary to continue the " same Expence for the maintaining of my Armies, but as foon as the Term of the Suspension of Arms would have expir'd, my Enemies would have Attack'd me, with the New Advantages they would have taken "from the Towns, into which I should have Introduc'd them my felf, at the same time, that I should have Demolish'd those that are a Bulwark to some of my Frontier Provinces. I Pass over in Silence, the "PROPOSALS they have infinuated to me, of joyning my Forces with those of the Confederates; and to compel my Grandson to descend the Throne. if he did not Voluntarily consent to live, for the future, without Dominions, and to reduce himself to the Condition of a Private Man. It is against Humanity, to believe that they had even the Thought, of engaging me in such an Alliance with them; but, altho' the Tenderness I have for my People, be as " hearty as for my own Children; altho' I bear a part "in all the Ills, which the WAR makes fuch faithful Subjects undergo; and I have shewn to all Europe. "that I fincerely defir'd to make them enjoy PEACE, "I am persuaded they would themselves oppose the Acceptance of it, on Conditions equally Opposite "to Justice, and to the Honour of the FRENCH " Name.

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"IT is therefore my Intention, that all those, who " for so many Years past, have given me Demonstra-"tions of their Zeal, by contributing with their La-"bours, Fortunes, and Blood, towards the maintain-"ing fo heavy a WAR, may know, that the only Va-" lue my Enemies pretended to set on the Offers I was " willing to make to them, was a Suspension of Arms; which being stinted to the Space of two Months, "would have procur'd to them more confiderable Ad-"vantages than they may expect from the Confidence "they put in their Troops. As I repose mine in the "Protection of GOD, hoping that the Purity of my "Intentions, will draw the Divine Bleffing upon my "Arms, I write to the Arch - Bishops and Bishops of " my Kingdom, to excite more and more, the Fervency " of Prayer in their respective Diocesses: And at the " fame time, I order you to acquaint my People, with-" in the Extent of your Government, that they should "enjoy PEACE, if it had been in my Power, as it " was in my Will, to procure to them a Good they wish "for with Reason, but which must be Obtain'd by " new Efforts, fince the Immense Conditions I would "have Granted, are Useless towards the Restoring of "the Publick Tranquility. I therefore leave it to your " Prudence, to make my Intentions known, in fuch a "manner, as you shall judge convenient: And so, I " pray GOD to have you in his holy Keeping.

derate Ar my Fermid.

at the Proceedings of the French (which had all the Air of Artifice and Amusement) resolv'd to improve their late Advantages, by a vigorous Profecution of the WAR. In Order to that, the Confederate Troops, The Confe-defign'd for this CAMPAIGN, to the Number of 110000 Men, being affembled about Courtray and Menin, form'd the Army the 21st of June (N.S.) near the last Place, and march'd the 22d towards Lisle. The next Day, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough put themselves at the Head of the Army; the Right-Wing whereof, under the Command of the First, pass'd the Lower-Deule; the Left under his Grace pass'd the Marque, and the Army encamp'd in the Plain of Liste, on both fides of the Upper - Deule. About the same time, the Enemy's Forces were on their March from all Quarters, to Form their Army in the Plain of Lens,

THF. Confederates justly incens'd with Indignation

under the Command of the Mareschal De Villars, where ANN O he began to cast up deep Intrenchments to cover his Troops. The 24th, upon Advice from Arras, that Mareschal Villars had positive Orders to venture a Battle, The French the Quarter - Masters - General went out with 1200 themselves at Horse, to view the Ground between the two Armies, Lens. and the Scituation of the Enemy's Camp; and, upon their Return, reported, that they were advantageously Posted, between Pont-a-Vendin, Cambrain, and Beauvrain; their Right and Left being cover'd by Morasses, and their Front by some Villages, which they had Fortified: And, that they were perfecting their Intrenchments with all possible Application. The next Day, Lieurenant-General Dopf, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, were fent out with other Detachments, to take a narrower View of the Enemy; and, upon their Report of the almost insuperable Difficulties, that must unavoidably attend the Attacking, of the French Troops, in their Advantageous and Fortified Camp; the Confederate Generals resolv'd to lay Siege to the Important City of (a) TOURNAY: The Conquest of which (notwithstanding the great Fortifications) appear'd the more easy, because Mareschal Villars, on the Approach of the Confederate Army, had unadvitedly, very much Weaken'd the Garrison.

ON the 26th, the Confederates decamp'd, about Nine in the Evening, from the Banks of the Deule, march'd part of the Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; and on the 27th, in the Morning, arriv'd before TOURNAY, which Place was foon after Invested. This Enterprise was manag'd with so Invested. much Secrecy and Precaution, that the Enemy could not have any Notice of the Defigns of the Allies, nor Time to Reinforce the Garrison, which confisted only of 12 Weak Battalions, and 4 Squadrons of Dragoons, under the Command of Lieutenant-General De Surville. Upon the Confederate Army's coming up to the Town, the Duke of Marlborough made a Detachment (under the Prince of Nassau) to Surprise St. AMAND a Post very

(a) TOURNAY, a very strong City and Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, in the Territory of Tournay, a Bishoprick, under the Arch-Bishop of Cambray. It stands on the River Schold. 15 Miles East of Lifle, 20 North-East of Doway, 32 almost West of Mons, and 30 Nigh South of Ghent. Longitude 22.36. Latitude 50.43.

thing.

ANNO very necessary to cover the intended Siege) and another to take Possession of MORTAGNE (a Post where the Scarpe falls into the Scheld) both which was foon St. Amand Effected; the French Troops retiring upon the Approach of our Men. The Governor of Tournay, not a little and Mortagne Surpris'd by the Surpris'd to fee the Town Invested, which was unprovided with Necessaries for a long Siege, rifled great part of the Corn of the Inhabitants, and sent out a Party of French Dragoons, to fetch in the large Cattle our of the Neighbourhood; who were most of them cut off, or taken Prisoners, and the Cattle (to the Number of above 700) were generously restor'd to the Peafants. At the same time, Mareschal Villars being fensible of his Mistake in weakening the Garrison of Tournay, order'd 7 or 8000 Horse from Mons and Conde to advance, and endeavour to throw themselves into the Town; but Measures were taken to prevent them. that they were forc'd to retire, without attempting any

gadier, at St. Amand; and a Colonel with 700 Men. at Mortagne, return'd to the Camp before Tournay, with the Earl of Orkney, General Hompesch, and the rest of their Troops. The next Day, a French Brigadier, and a Captain, were taken in the Confederate Camp, in the Habit of Peasants. On the 3d, all the Troops appointed for the Siege, had taken their Posts round the Town, from Cerque above the Town, to the Castle of Constantine below it: And the next Day, the Line of Circumvallation was begun on this fide the Scheld. In the Interim, upon Advice that a Detachment of 10000 Men from the Ememy's Army, was 700 of the march'd towards Warneton; Lieutenant-General Wilks Allies taken was detach'd thither with 2500 Grenadiers, and 30 stwarneton. Squadrons: But, before he could arrive, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and about 700 Men, had yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. All the Necessary Dispositions being made for opening the Trenches, and the Bridges of Communication being laid over the Scheld, the GENERALS made the following Difposition for the Attacks of the City and Citadel.

ON the 1st of July (N.S.) The Prince of Nassau, having left 1000 Men, under the Command of a Bri-

"THERE shall be 3 Attacks: One against the Citadel, and One on each side the River, against the Town;

"Town; of which, the Principal shall be commanded ANNO by General (a) Lottum, against the Citadel, on the 1709. side of the Gate of Valenciennes. The Second, by General (b) Fagel, against the Gate of Marville: And, Dispositions the Third, by (c) General Schuylemburg, against the made for the Horn-Work of the Gate of the 7 Fountains. Sixty gainst Tour-Battalions are appointed for the Trenches: viz. 3 nay. Imperialists, 7 English, 3 Danes, 7 Prussians, 3 Saxons, 23 Dutch, 5 Hannoverians, 3 Palatines, 4 Hessians, 2 Wirtemburghers: And, 6 Squadrons of the Troops of the several Nations likewise, are to attend the Usual Services of Horse in a SIEGE. The Regulations for the Attacks, are as follow.

T.

"OF the 60 Battalions, 10 shall enter the Trenches, Regulations out of which 10, and also of the 10 that are to for the Attacks against Mount next, no Detachment shall be made. But, as Tournay.

" for the other 40 Battalions, from 50 to 100 Men of

" each Battalion, shall be commanded out to Work.

"THE Generals, and General-Officers shall keep at their Respective Attacks: But, the Battalions shall relieve, and Roll from one Attack to the other. At each Attack, a Lieutenant - General, a Major-General, and a Brigadier, shall be in the Trenches every Night. At the Attack of the Citadel, 4 Battalions are to be employ'd in the Trenches, and 6 Battalions at the other two Attacks, with the Workmen, are Necessary.

THERE are also to be 4 Brigadiers, at each Attack, to be taken as they rise in Seniority, of the English, Primtose and Sabin. Each General is to chuse the Major of the Tranches at his own Attack.

⁽a) THE General Officers at Count LOTTUM's Attack. Withers, Fing, and Heyden (Lieutenants-General) Sir Richard Temple. Denhoff, and Vegelin (Majors-General.)

⁽b) AT General FAGEL's Attack. Dedem, Oxenstiern, and Spaar (Lieutenants-General.) Hamilton, Wassenaer, and Keppel (Majors-General.)

⁽c) AT General S C H UYLE M B U R G's Attack. The Duke of Argyle, Wackerbaert, and Week (Lieutenants - General) Hondorf, Dalbergne, and Nassau-Woudenbourg (Majors-General.)

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"THE Trenches shall Usually be reliev'd at 4 in the Afternoon, to the end that the General-Officers who relieve, may have Day enough to View at lei"fure the Works made, and to examine what is to be

" done in the Night while they are there,

"IN extraordinary Attacks and Cases, the Grenadiers, and detach'd Men, out of all the 60 Battalions,
finall be employ'd.

"IF there be a Necessity to place a Reserve of some Battalions at the Entrance of the Trenches, they shall be such Battalions as have been 24 Hours out of the Trenches.

VI.

"ACCORDING to the Scituation of the Ground; Referves of Cavalry shall be Posted behind the Espaulements at the Entrance of the Trenches, either on the Right or Lest, or on both Sides, as the General of the Attack shall judge convenient for Security and Service.

"THE three Majors of the Trenches, shall be charg'd with all that is Necessary for the Trenches, and shall take Care that the General-Officers who enter the Trenches, may find every thing ready for carrying on the Works, as they shall be mark'd out by the Directors of the Approaches or Engineers.

"THE Directors of the Approaches, shall every "Morning draw up a List, of what they shall want in "the Evening, and shall give it to the Majors of the "Trenches in due time, before the Trenches are re-"liev'd, that there may be time enough to get all things "in readiness.

"THE Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to the Entrance of the Trenches, by the Commissary of the Fascines; who for this Service is to be furnish'd with at least 100 Waggons, that the Horses and Carriages may be Reliev'd.

"THE Carrying the Fascines to the Head of the "Trenches, shall be perform'd by the Workmen of the "Trenches.

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"THE Colonel and Officers of the Artillery, shall "be charg'd with making the Batteries, after they are "inform'd by the Generals and Directors of the Ap-"proaches what Works are to be Attack'd, whether " for Ruining the Enemy's Defences, or Battering in

" Breach.

"THE Miners are to be well Instructed in what "manner to carry on their Works, to examine with "their Spits the Ground as they go on, and to be pro-"vided with Materials for supporting the Ground over " them. where that is requifite.

"THE Workmen at each Attack, shall be com-"manded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Major, a " Captain, a Lieutenant, and Ensign, 4 Serjeants, and " 150 Men.

"THE Majors - General that are to relieve the "Trenches, shall with the Majors of the Regiments, " go in the Morning into the Trenches, to examine and "inform themselves what Condition and Forwardness " things are in. XV.

"THE Directors and Engineers belonging to the "Trenches, shall be there likewise in the Morning, " when the Generals are there, to inform them of their " Defigns, that the Generals may the better make the " proper Dispositions for advancing the Works, and for "the Security of the Trenches.

ON the 4th of July (N. S.) the Enemy endeavour'd The French to possess themselves of Commines, and Fort Rouge, in abandon the former of which Places, was a Major, with 150 Warneton, Men, and in the latter, a Captain with 50, who were twice attack'd with great Vigour; but they defended themselves so bravely, that the Confederate Troops coming up in time to their Relief, the Enemy not only retir'd with Precipitation from those two Places, but abandon'd the Post of Warneton. On the 7th, at Night, the Trenches were Open'd before TOURNAY, at the The Trenches 3 Artacks, with the Loss of about 30 Men Kill'd, and Open'dbefore as many Wounded. The next Day, the Trenches were reliev'd about 4 in the Afternoon, but the Violent Rains which fell in the Night, very much incommoded the Besiegers.

ANNO Besiegers, and retarded the Works, The 9th, the Befiegers began to erect a Battery: The fame Day, two J French Officers (who attempted to get into the Town) were taken Prisoners; and in the Night, the Trenches were carried on (notwithstanding the wet Weather, and the continual Fire of the Befieg'd) with the Loss of near 40 Men, Kill'd or Wounded. The 10th, 30 Vessels. laden with Artillery and Ammunition, arriv'd near the Bridges of Communication. The fame Day; the Befieg'd made a Sally with 500 Men, but immediately retir'd at the Approach of the Confederates. The 12th, they made another Sally by the Valenciennes Gate; but General Lottum had dispos'd all Things at his Attack

carried on.

with such Regularity, that the Enemy were immediately repuls'd with the Loss of near 20 Men. On the 13th, The Attacks the Beliegers began at the Attack of Count Lottum, and fir'd from two Batteries of 12 Pieces of Cannon each, with fo much Success, that they foon dismounted the Guns of the Enemy on that fide; and beat down a Wind-mill, from which they had very much diffurb'd our Men in the Trenches. The 14th, they began at the fame Attack to Fire from another Battery to break open Sluices; and the fame Day, the Batteries at the Attack of General Fagel, began to Fire, as did the 15th. those at the Attack of General Schuylemburgh: The rest of the Cannon and Mortars, to the Number of 100 Guns. and 60 Mortars were Mounting on feveral Batteries. and were in a Condition to Fire the 16th. The same Day, the Befiegers at Count Lottum's Attack, began to batter the Wall, which made the Communication berween the Town and Citadel. On the 19th they fir'd from a Battery of 11 Pieces of Cannon, at General Fagel's Attack, in Order to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count Lettum, and into the Cover'd-Way, on the same side, from the Scheld to the Citadel, which would very much facilitate the Success of that Attack: And, on the 21st, they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterfearp, at General Fagel's Attack, and Fir'd into the Cover'd-Way on the other fide of the Scheld before the Attack of Count Lottum, with fo much Success, that the Besieg'd were forc'd to quit that Post. The Attack of General Schuylemburgh, was likewise by this time very forward; for they made such an incessant Fire from their Batteries, that on the 22d, the Breaches in the Horn-work, the Ravelin, and the Wall of the Town, were almost in a Condition to be Mounted, and at the same time, the Saps were carried to the Wall of ANNO the Ditch. However, they continu'd to Fire from all the Batteries to enlarge the Breaches, infomuch, that General Schuylemburgh, on the 27th, caus'd the Ravelin and Half-Moon at his Attack to be storm'd: And, notwithstanding, the Vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, and their prodigious Fire, the Allies lodg'd themselves thereon, and perfected their Lodgment, by favour of the continual Fire they made from the Cannon and Mortars. On the 28th, in the Morning, the Befieg'd made a Vigorous Sally, in order to retake the Works they had loft the Night before; but met with so warm a Reception, that they were forc'd to retire with considerable Loss: And, in the Evening, the Besiegers having made the necessary Dispositions for a General Storm and the Enemy fearing to be raken Sword in Hand; they beat the Chamade, and defir'd to Capitulate for the TOWN. Whereupon Hostages were exchang'd, The Town of and after some Debares, the Capitulation (confisting of pitulates. 22 Articles, propos'd, by the Garrison, and 4 added by the Besiegers) was agreed to, containing in Substance, "THAT, the Roman-Catholicks, with the Bishop and "Clergy, should be maintain'd in all their Privileges. "That the Liste-Gate should be deliver'd up, the 30th " in the Morning, and the Garrison to retire into the "Citadel the 31st, at which time the Town was to be "deliver'd up. That the Sick and Wounded which " were in a Condition to be remov'd, to go to Valenci-" ennes or Doway at their own Charge, 6 Days after the " figning the Capitulation: But, those who were unable "to go, might stay in the Town till their Recovery. "There were several Articles for the Payment of Debts; " for the Inhabitants, or Officers withdrawing them-" selves, Families, and Effects; and for Regulating "other particular Points, which are Usual in Capitula-"tions. The Befieg'd defir'd leave to fend an Officer to " Mareschal Villars, in order to receive his most Christ-"ian Majesty's Orders, before they surrender'd the "Town; but that was refus'd them. On the part of "the ALLIES, it was demanded, that Hostages should "be left, for the Payment of the French King's Debts. "That the Keys of the Magazines should be deliver'd "up, and the Mines faithfully discover'd: And, that " the Inhabitants of Tournay, might have leave to with-"draw their Effects out of France. The Articles rela-"ting to the Capitulation for the Inhabitants of Tournay

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ANNO " in particular, were left to the Management of the De-" puties of the States. Thus after 21 Days of Open-Trenches, the Victorious Arms of the Allies reduc'd a Place which the French thought Impregnable, and that in the fight of a numerous Army of the Enemy, who made no Attempt to Relieve it: And, the Conquest was so much the more Advantageous still, that the Loss of the Allies before it, was less than could have been expected, confidering the Strength and Importance of the Place.

And furrenders .

THE French (according to the Capitulation) furrender'd one Gate the 30th of July (N. S.) The next Day. the Marquiss De Surville (the French Governor) was entertain'd at Dinner by Prince Eugene; and in the Afternoon, retir'd into the Citadel, which his Garrison had already enter'd to the Number of about 4000 Men. At the fame time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Number of 800, march'd our to be conducted to Doway; and the Earl of Albemarle, who was appointed Governor of Tournay, took Possession of the Town. The time agreed to for evacuating the same, expiring that Night, the Allies began to work again on the Approaches to the Citadel: Count Lottum continuing the Command of his Attack. of Tournay, with 4 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, as many Brigadiers-General, 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons, including the Garrison of the Town. On the 1st of August, about 6 in the Evening, the French began the first Act of Hostility, and fir'd from the Citadel. with Cannon and Small-shot, upon Count Lottum's Trenches and Batteries; from whence, they were immediately answer'd, and the Fire continued very hot on both fides, the whole Night. The fame Day, the Difpolitions were made for a Second Attack, the new Lines. of Circumvallation about the Citadel almost finish'd.

> IN the mean time the Marquis De Surville, having propos'd to the Confederate-Generals, the appointing 2 Persons to treat about the Surrender of the CITADEL: Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough, nominated the Sieur De Lalo (a Brigadier in the British Troops). on their Part: And, the Marquis De Surville, nam'd the Marquis De Ravignan (a Brigadier in the French Service) who having conferr'd, drew up, and Subscrib'd the following Agreement.

and Orders given for levelling those about the Town.

I. THAT

The Siege of the Citadel

I.

THAT the Citadel of Tournay shall be evacuated, 1709. and deliver'd up to the Allies, on the 5th of September onext, at Noon: But, in case the King's Army, Obliges Articles for the 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons (amounting to Time of surabout 18000 Men) employ'd in the SIEGE, to raise rendring the citadel of tournay.

THAT the Garrison of the Citadel, as well Officers as Soldiers, shall March out with Arms and Baggage, and the Honours of WAR, on the 5th of September next at Noon, and shall be conducted in Safety by the shortest Way, to the nearest Town, or to the Army of France, at the choice of the Marquiss De Surville, or of the Person who shall command.

ON the 8th of August, provided the Marquis De Ravignan, brings the Ratification of the Court, sufficient Hostages shall be given on both sides; and a Gate shall be deliver'd, after the Capitulation shall be sign'd by the foremention'd Principals, the Eighth or Ninth of

IV.
THAT the Guard which the Allies shall place, at Gate of the Citadel, shall not exceed the Number of 300 Men: In the midst of which Gate, a Barrier shall be made in the usual Manner.

August.

THAT Commissaries shall be appointed to See that the said 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons, shall remain before the said Citadel, till the Day stipulated, which is the 5th of the Month of September next; and that none of those Troops shall be employ'd otherwise than Investing the Citadel, or in keeping the Town of Tournay, till after the time that the Citadel shall be evacuated and deliver'd up to the Allies.

THAT the Hostages given on the part of the Allies, shall be Authoriz'd by the Marquis De Surville, to view the Magazines, Artillery, Ammunitions of WAR, Provisions, and other Things, that are to be left in the Citadel after the Evacuation, in the Condition they are in on the 8th of August: But, 'tis Understood, that use shall be made of the Things necessary for the daily Substistance of the Garrison, till the Day of the Evacuation; and the Marquis De Surville shall promise, that the Sur-

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ANNO plus of the faid Ammunitions, &c. shall not be diffipa-1709. ted, nor Damag'd, during the time the Garrison shall remain in the Citadel.

THAT the 8th or 9th of August next, the Gate shall be put into the Possession of the Allies; and from the Signing of the Capitulation, there shall be a Cessation of Arms on both sides.

DONE and Concluded in two INSTRUMENTS of the same Tenour, the 4th of August, 1709. If one Word be alter'd in them, the Agreement to be Null.

Sign'd,

LALO.

RAUIGNAN.

The French n
King refuses th
to fign the
Acticles.

HESE Articles were fent to the French Court for their Approbation, and an Answer was to be return'd the 8th: But, upon this Occasion, the French gave a fresh Instance of their Insincerity, and manifested to the World, that their Proposals for delivering up the Citadel of Tournay, was but an Artifice to gain Time, and Amuse the Allies. For, the French King, would not Ratify these Articles, but upon Condition that there should be a Cessation of Arms in General, in the Netherlands, till the 5th of September, which the Allies would not confent to: And so the SIEGE was carried on with all possible Vigour, notwithstanding the great Disadvantages the Confederate Troops lay under, by Reason of the Vast Number of the Enemies Mines. To give an Account of every particular Circumstance that Occurr'd during this Difficult Siege, would be both tiresome to the Reader, and inconfistent with my defign'd Brevity. It will be fufficient to take Notice, that from the 8th of August (the Day whereon the Marquis De Ravignan, return'd from the French Court) to the 20th of the same Month, the Enemy sprung 16 Mines, which cost the Besiegers a great Number of Men, and very much retarded their Approaches. On

Men, and very much retarded their Approaches. On The Siege of the 20th, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, with so great the Citadel Execution, that part of the Wall from the Town to the Citadel, two Branches of the Trenches, a Parallel, two Saps, and two of the Besiegers Mines were ruin'd;

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and a Captain, two Ensigns, and 19 Soldiers Kill'd. ANNO The 22d, the Miners of the Allies discover'd the Branch of another Mine, and as they were busy in finding out the Mine it self, they heard the Enemy working on a great Gallery: Whereupon, a Lieutenant, and Sixteen Grenadiers, were order'd to dislodge them; but the Lieutenant being Kill'd at the first Onser, his Men were disheartned and retir'd. Immediately after, another Officer with a fresh Detachment, was order'd to go upon that Service; but the Enemy throwing a great Number of Grenado's, and making a terrible Smoak, the Besiegers were forc'd to retire, to prevent being Suffocated. The 22d, the Miners, supported by a Lieutenant, and 12 Grenadiers, were at Work to pierce thro' a Traverse, cross the Gallery they had discover'd; but the Enemy threw in a great Quantity of Straw, Hemp, and Powder, which being fet on Fire, Occasion'd such a Smoak, that the aforesaid Officer, with 8 Grenadiers were stifled. All this while the Miners of the Besiegers, frequently met with those of the Enemy, and engag'd them with Pistol and Bayoner. On the 26th, the Enemy sprung a Mine, which Kill'd above 400 of the Confederate Troops, who notwithstanding that Loss, and the prodigious Fire of the Besseg'd, lodg'd themselves that Night near the Pallisadoes, at Monsieur Du General Schuylemburgh's Attack. On the 29th, Mon-Mey Mortals fieur Du Mey (the chief Director of the Attacks) was ly Wounded. mortally Wounded. That Day, and the next, the Befiegers made a most retrible Fire upon the CITADEL. and threw abundance of Bombs which did great Execution.

ON the 30th, at 6 in the Morning, the Enemy beat The Citadel a Parley, desiring to Capitulate; and Hostages being of Tournay exchang'd on both sides, Monsieur Dolet, and the Marpirulate. quis De Ravignan (both Majors - General) and 4 other Officers, came out of the Citadel; and Major-General Hondorff, with 5 Officers more on the Besiegers side were sent in. Monsieur Dolet, and his Company, were brought to the Earl of Albemarle's House, where the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene were met to receive their Proposals. They offer'd to Surrender the Place, and deliver'd a Project of a Capitulation, consisting of 11 Articles, the chief whereof were: "That "the Chapel should not be made Use of, for the Exer-"cise of any other Religion, but the Roman-Catholick,"

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"upon any Pretext whatsoever: That, they should have 12 Pieces of Cannon, and 6 Mortars, with Ammunition for 20 Charges, and Horses and Waggons, and other Necessaries for that Purpose, to be furnish'd by the Besiegers: That, the Garrison should march out, Drums beating, and Colours stying, with the other Usual Marks of Honour: That, they should have 4 Cover'd Waggons: And, that the Prisoners should be return'd on either side, and no Deserters stopp'd.

MONSIEUR Dolet, and the other French Hostages having made these Offers, were defired to withdraw; and after some Consultation, they were call'd in again, and were told by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, that they could not allow any other Conditions, but that the Garrison should surrender The Articles themselves Prisoners of WAR. So they return'd into the Citadel, and about 3 o'th' Clock in the Afternoon. rejected. the Hostilities were renew'd. The Confederate Generals infifted upon having the Garrison made Prisoners of WAR, as well for the Honour of the Arms of the Allies, as in return for the French King's having refus'd to agree to the former Capitulation, which was declar'd to the French Officers aforesaid. Moreover, during the Ceffation, the Allies had confirm'd Accounts, that the Enemy own'd they were Oblig'd to Surrender for want of Provisions; which they did accordingly, in less than 3 Days time, upon the following Conditions: "That, "all the Officers and Soldiers should retain only their " Swords and Baggage, and leaving their Colours and " Arms behind, were permitted to return to France, " upon Condition that they should not Serve, until "they were actually exchang'd, against the like Num-"ber of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies; and those " taken at Warneton were immeditately to be fent back " as part of that Exchange. According to this Capitu-The Citadel lation the Garrison deliver'd a Gate of the CITAof Tournay DEL, the 3d of September, in the Afternoon, and march'd out the 5th, to be conducted to Conde.

AFTER this Important Conquest, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, resolv'd to leave nothing unattempted, that might tend to the Improvement of their late Successes; and therefore, concerted the Necessary Measures for Besieging MONS. In order

der thereto, the Grand Army, on September 3d, de- ANNO camp'd from Orchies, pass'd the Scheld, joyn'd in their March, and encamp'd the 4th at Brifoul: The Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, (who was derach'd the Day before with 4000 Foot, and 60 Squadrons) encamping at some Distance. The 5th, the Troops continu'd their March, notwithstanding a violent Rain. The Prince of Hesse pass'd the Haisne in the Asternoon, and the Grand Army encamp'd at Siraut, within a League of that River. The 26th, in the Morning, the Army was again in Motion; and in the March, the Duke of Marlborough receiv'd Advice, that the Prince of Hesse, having made the Disposition for Attacking the French Lines, from the Haisne to the Sambre, 3 Regiments of Dragoons had abandon'd the fame. The French design'd to desend those Lines; for the Chevalier De Luxembourgh, with a great Detachment, arriv'd foon after to fustain the Regiments of Dragoons, and was follow'd by Mareschal Villars in Person: But, seeing that their Troops had quitted their Post, they march'd back to Quievrain, whither the whole French Army march'd from their Lines behind the Scarpe. On the other Hand, the Prince of Hesse, having taken Possession of the other Lines already mention'd, encamp'd with his Right to Jenappe, and his Left to Tremiers, whereby MONS was in a manner block'd up; and the Army under the Duke of Marlborough, encamp'd at Havre, and that under Prince Eugene at St. Denis.

ON the 17th of September, Mareschal Boufflers ar- Motions of riv'd in the French Camp, and joyn'd Mareschal Villars, the Contede-The same Day, the Duke of Marlborough receiv'd Ad-rate and Arvice, about Noon, that the French were marching to mies. Attack the Body under the Command of the Prince of Hesse: Whereupon, Orders were given to the Army, to decamp from Havre, and leave their Baggage behind. and their Tents standing. The Army having made a Halt on the Hills of Belian, (where the Prince of Hesse had his Quarters) the Generals receiv'd there farther Intelligence, that the French had not pass'd the Defiles of Wasme, but were encamp'd near Quievrain; whereupon, the Confederate Army continu'd in that Camp the following Night, but in Order of BATTLE. The Duke of Marlborough being inform'd, that the Garrison of Mons confifted only of Nine weak Spanish, and two Bavarian Barralions, befides the Dragoons of Pasteuri conjectur'd

ANNO conjectur'd that Mareschal Villars's chief Design, was to Oblige the Confederates to draw all their Forces ino to the Plain between Belian and Trameries, that he might have an Opportunity to throw Re-inforcements into Mons: To prevent which, his Grace fent some Troops towards St. Guislain. The 8th, Prince Eugene. and the Duke, fpent the whole Day in viewing the Ground between the two Armies; and the 9th in the Morning, the French made a Motion, as if they would March towards Boffu: But, the Duke of Marlborough being advanc'd with some other Generals, to take a narrow View of their Army, they foon perceiv'd that the Motion of their Left was only a Feint to cover the March of their Right, which fil'd off at the same time. Whereupon, his Grace being unwilling to lofe a Minute's time, order'd his Army to March by his Left; by which Motion, the two Armies came so near, a little after Two, that they Cannonaded each other till the Evening. They continued all the Night in the fame Scituation; the French being Posted behind the Woods of La Merte, and Taisniere, near Taisniere and Malplaquet, where they intrench'd themselves the 10th: And, the Confederate Troops lay with the Right near Sart and Bleron, and the Left on the Edge of the Wood of Lagniere, the Head-Quarters being near the Centre of The Confe- BLAREGNIES.

derate Generals refolice to Attack the French.

THE Princes of Savoy and Marlborough, in concert with the States Field-Deputies, having refolv'd to Attack the French, notwithstanding their advantageous Posts and Intrenchments: Orders were sent to the Troops that had been employ'd in the Siege of Tournay, to join the Grand Army, which they did the fame Night. So that the next Day, there happen'd one of the most Bloody and Obstinate Engagements, that has been recorded in HISTORY. A Particular Relation of which Memorable BATTLE, having been Printed at Bruffels, I will incert it here as an Authentick Piece.

THE 11th, the Detachment which arriv'd the E-Buttle of vening before from Tournay, March'd towards Sart, and Blaregue, was plac'd near the Wood on the Right-Wing, where the Enemy's Left-Wing was Posted. The Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savey, and the States-Deputies, went together along the Lines, between the Enemy's

Enemy's Army and Ours, in which, feveral Soldiers ANNO were Kill'd, by the Cannon, in their Presence. About 8 o'th' Clock in the Morning, the Signal for the Begin- U ning of the Fight, was given by a general Discharge of all the Artillery, and the Enemy were at once Attack'd in 3 different Places. It is not possible to express the Violence of their Fire or Ours! Besides the Advantageous Scituation of their Army, they defended themfelves like Brave Men, and made all the Refiftance that could be expected from the best Troops. Who will then hereafter believe, that our Infantry could furmount fo many Obstacles, resist so great a Fire, force the Intrenchments, drive the Enemy out of the Wood, and after all this, draw up in Order of BATTLE in the Plain, in the Sight of the Enemy, and before their third Intrenchment? All this, however, was done in 5 Hours, by the Valour of our Troops, the Constancy of the Generals, and the continual Presence of our two Commanders in Chief. The Battalions who Attack'd first, were entirely defeated: Nevertheless, being still fustain'd by fresh Troops, the Enemy were forc'd every where out of their Intrenchments, and push'd from the Wood into the Plain. Hereupon, we saw their Horse and Foot draw up behind a third Intrenchment, more Resolute and Firm than ever, making a dreadful Fire on our Men, who came to Form themselves out of the Wood. But, here the Enemy were again fensible of the Valour and Bravery of our Troops, and of the Confummate Experience of our Generals: For, after they had feveral times repuls'd our Battalions, Prince Engene, Sword in Hand, having put himself on Foor, at the Head of the Dutch Infantry, this last Intrenchment was carried on all fides, and the Infantry that defended it, pursu'd by several of our Battalions. Regiments of Danish Cavalry, falling at the same time on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter, till having gain'd a Second Wood, they found means to escape; nor was it in our Power to infult them any more. In the mean time, our Horse Attack'd the Enemy's Right-Wing; but some of our Squadrons were at first put into. Diforder by the King's Houshould: Which the Duke of Marlborough perceiving, his Grace repair'd thither immediately, rallied the faid Squadrons, and brought them himself to the Charge, with so good Succels, that the Enemy gave Ground, and were entirely broken, retiring in Disorder towards their Infantry, which

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ANNO which had gain'd the little Wood, by the Eavour where1709. of they Retreated with Precipitation: Abandoning to
Us the Field of BATTLE, their Wounded, Artillery,
The Allies and Ammunition, having no Baggage with them.

gain the

Hereupon, 18 Squadrons were detach'd to disperse the Enemy, who retir'd towards Quievrain, and whose whole Left-Wing, they met a League on this fide the little River Haifneau, confifting of above 100 Squadrons, commanded by Mareschal Boufflers in Person. Our Squadrons perceiving only at first the Enemy's Rear Posted at the Corner of a Wood, our Dragoons made up to them, and drove them without Refistance: Bur, Colonel De La Lippe, and a Corner, advancing too far, were taken, without being perceiv'd by our Men. The Wood being forc'd, our 18 Squadrons advanc'd into the Plain, and faw before them all the faid Left-Wing in 3 Columns, one of which retreated in good Order, and the other two in Confusion. At the Sight of fo great a Number of the Enemy, our Men made a short Halt, and were surpriz'd to see them Face about, and draw up in Order of BATTLE. However, we kept our Ground, and Posted our selves on the Height, with the Wood of Elonge on our Right; but we immediately perceiv'd, that the Enemy made a Stand, with no other Defign, than to pass a Rivulet that was behind them. Hereupon we advanc'd towards them full Gallop, but it was impossible for us to overtake them on this fide the Defile; and having pass'd the Rivulet, we pursu'd them still as far as the Village of Quievrain, where they had a Brigade of Foot, who oblig'd us to flacken our Pace, and to give them Time to pass the Rivulet. Nevertheless, they did not stop their March, till they came within a Quarter of a League from the Rivulet, where the Squadrons that had fled before 18 of ours, drew up on a Height. Thus the Right, Left, and Centre of the Enemy's Army, were dispers'd in 3 different Bodies, and driven two Leagues beyond their Intrenchments. We lay on the Field of Battle, full of Joy at this Glorious and Compleat VICTORY, which, however, has cost Us abundance of Men.

PRESENTLY after this Memorable Action, the Duke of Marlborough wrote the following LETTER to Mr. Sceretary Boyle.

SIR,

R, S I

S foon as I had dispatch'd my Letter to You on The Duke of Saturday from Havre, we were Alarm'd with the Marlbo-" Enemy's marching to Attack the Prince of Heffe; up-ter to Mr. " on which, the whole Army was put in Motion: But, secretary "it was next Day, at Noon, before all the Troops "could come up. In the Morning, they fent out a De-" tachment of 400 Horse to observe our March, which "the Head of the Prince of Heffe's Troops attack'd, and "took the Colonel who commanded them, with the "Lieutenant-Colonel, and several other Officers, and " about 50 Prisoners. Upon Notice of our Army's ly-"ing on this fide the Haifne, the Enemy stretch'd out "their Line from Quievrain to the Right, which they "continued to do the next Day; and Yesterday they " possess'd themselves of the Wood of Dour and Blaugies, where they immediately began to Intrench. "This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two "Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as " foon as the 21 Battalions, and 4 Squadrons, we were "expecting from Tournay, were come within Reach, it " was refolv'd to Attack them: And, the necessary Dif-" positions being made, we accordingly began at 8 this " Morning. The Fight was maintain'd with great Ob-"flinacy till near 12 o'th' Clock, before we could force "their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood " into the Plain, where their Horse were all drawn up; and Ours advancing upon them, the whole Army en-" gag'd, and fought with great Fury, till past 3 in the Afternoon: When the Enemy's Horse began to give "Way, and to retire towards Maubeuge and Valencien-" nes, and part of them towards Conde. We pursu'd "them to the Defile by Bavay, with great Slaughter, " all our Troops behaving themselves with the greatest "Courage. We are now encamp'd on the Field of "BATTLE. You may believe the Loss has been very great on both Sides: We have a good Number of Of-" ficers Prisoners; but as I send this Express, by Lieu-" tenant-Colonel Graham, (who carries a Letter to the "QUEEN) I must refer you to my next for farther "Particulars. X = 3

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'ANNO" Particulars. In the mean time, I heartily congratulate 1709. "You, upon this great Success, and I am truly.

SIR.

From the Camp at BLAREGNIES, September 11th 1709. Your most Faithful Humble Servant.

MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. I HAD almost forgot to tell You, that we took Sr. GUISLAIN Yesterday Sword in Hand, and made the Garrison (consisting of 200 Men) Prisoners of WAR.

Colonel Graham's Relation of the Battle of Blaregnies.

"OUR Army being joyn'd by the Troops which were expected from Tournay, ftood with their Front " to the Woods of Blaugies, Sart and Sanfart; the Im-" perial Troops on the Right, the Forces of the States " on the Left, and the Subjects of Great-Britain in the "Centre. The Enemy were posted in Bodies intrench'd " within those Woods, and drawn up on the Opposite "Side of them in 2 Lines, those Lines being also in-"trench'd. At 8 in the Morning, the Cannon began " to Fire upon the Enemy, and the Left of the Prince " of Savoy's Army, joyn'd the Right of the Duke of " Marlborough. A little before 9, the Signal was given " for the Charge, which was made with the utmost "Bravery. After an Obstinate Dispute, the British "Troops, forc'd into the Enemy's Intrenchments; and "the Right of the Duke of Marlborough's Army, " march'd thro' the Woods with great Difficulty, for-" cing the Enemy to retire as they advanc'd. When we "had pierc'd quite thro', our FOOT, with that of " Prince Eugene, began to Form themselves on the Plain, "after being much divided, by Fighting thro' the "thickness of the Wood. The Duke of Marlborough " commanded a Halt, as foon as they came into the " Plain, and rode to Observe what had pass'd on his "Left, where the Troops of the States had Attack'd the "Enemy, in a Plain between the Woods of Sart and "Sansart. The Army of the States, had peirc'd the " first Intrenchment, with great Slaughter on their fide " as well as on that of the Enemy, and had march'd on "to the Second: But, that being Guarded by French "Troops, they were forced to retire to their first Post." "The

The Duke of Marlborough observing the great Loss ANNO which the Dutch Troops had fustain'd, order'd Lieutenant-General Withers, to march with the Body under (his immediate Direction to fustain them: But, upon farther Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-General had been Attack'd, and was actually engag'd with the Enemy, and that all things went well on the Right, his Grace thought fit rather to press on the Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion towards the Left in the Heat of the Action. Soon after, the Enemies Left, began to retire towards Attich, and draw off their Cannon from the Plain before Bleron : their Foot began also to break in the Centre: Whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, order'd the Earl of Orkney, to Attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments on the Plains of Bleron, with Directions, if he fucceeded there, to Post himself in those Retrenchments, and cover our Horse as they should file off, thro' the Woods into the Plain, in Order to charge the Cavalry of the Enemy, which were there drawn up. This was executed with great Resolution and Success: But, before the Horse of the Allies, were all march'd into the Plain, and while they were yet forming themselves into Order of BATTLE, the French Horse retir'd by the Way of Bavay; and the Right of their Foot, which were Intrench'd on the Plains of Bleron, march'd. " off with great Precipitation, between the Source of the "River Honneau, and the Wood Sanfart. The Duke " of Marlborough, detach'd General Buleau to pursue the "Enemy: Their Army now giving Way, from one "Wing to the other, great Numbers of Prisoners and "Wounded Men, immediately fell into our Hands. " The Fight was very Obstinate and Bloody, and con-"tinu'd till 12 at Noon, before we had forc'd the Enc-"my into the Plain. We pursu'd them to the Defile " of Bavay, where was made a very great Slaughter. "When Lieutenant-Colonel Graham was dispatch'd, the "Duke of Marlborough was encamp'd in the Field of "BATTLE.

THE foregoing Relations, make it apparent, to any Person who will judge impartially of this surprizing Action, that the Allies gain'd a very Remarkeable and Glori- Loft of the ous Victory, altho' it was attended with the Loss of a-Contedebundance of Brave Men: For, the Fight was fo very Ob-rates. stinate, and the Slaughter fo Great, that the Kill'd and X_4

ANNO Wounded on both fides were Prodigious Numerous. The Allies own'd they had above 18000 (a) Men Slain or Disabled: And indeed, the Enemy were so advantageously Posted, that when the Battle was over, the Confederates wonder'd how they had Surmounted fuch incredible Difficulties. Prince Eugene, in the Beginning of the Action, was flightly Wounded: The Duke of Marlborough and Count Tilly, were during the whole Fight, on the Right and Left Wings, at the Head of the Troops, in the hottest of the Fire: The Field Deputies, animated the Soldiers all the while by their Prefence: And, Monsieur Goslinga, had a Horse shot under him. Brigadier Lalo. Sir Thomas Pendergrafs (Colonel of a Regiment of Foot) Colonel Rivet of the Guards. Colonel Cranstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Arundel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bethel, were reckon'd among the Slain. The Duke of Argyle was in very great Danger, but escap'd unhurt: And, Lieutenant-General Webb, in the beginning of the Action, receiv'd a very dangerous Wound by a Musket-Ball, that lodg'd it felf near the Groin. There were several other Persons of Distinction both Kill'd and Wounded. For, in fhort, all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, shew'd in this Bloody BAT-TLE, as great Resolution, Bravery, and Firmness, as ever were known, or could be expected from Valiant Men. The French were very Industrious, in lessening and concealing their Loss; but, some private Accounts from their Army, make it appear, that they had about 540 Officers Kill'd on the Spot, and 1068 Wounded, besides 301 taken Prisoners: And, the Number of their private Men, Kill'd, Wounded, or Taken, was computed at near 15000. However, 'tis unquestionable that the Enemy suffer'd extreamly in this critical Action, as one may eafily judge by the following LETTER, from an Officer of Distinction in their Army, dated from their Camp, between Quesnoy and Valenciennes, September 17th. 1709.

"IT

⁽a) IN the Army of Prince EUGENE. Imperialists, 190 Kill'd: 328 Wounded. Danes, 534 Kill'd. 750 Wounded. Saxons, 196 Kill'd: 510 Wounded. Palatines, 86 Kill'd: 273 Wounded. Dutch, 711 Kill'd: 888 Wounded. Hessians, 135 Kill'd: 392 Wounded. Wirtemberghers, 132 Kill'd: 290 Wounded. Total, 1984 Kill'd: 3431 Wounded. In the Duke of Marlborough's Army. British, 575 Kill'd: 1281 Wounded. Prussians, 309 Kill'd: 894 Wounded. Hannoverians, 298 Kill'd: 1119 Wounded. Dutch, 2381 Kill'd.: 6081 Wounded. Total: 3563 Kill'd: 2375 Wounded. Total of both Armies. 5547 Kill'd: And, 12806 Wounded.

"I'T was the 11th Instant, between 7 and 8 o'th' Clock Aremarke"in the Morning, when the Army of the Allies at-able Letter
"tack'd Ours, with so much Fury, that for 100 Years about the
"past, there had not been a more Bloody Action, than Battle of Blaregnies."
"that which happen'd that Day, and will be Memora"ble to all Succeeding Ages,

"THE English began the Attack by the Woods of "Sart, which we had fill'd with the Foot, and perfect"ly well Intrench'd; but, they met not with such Resist"ance as should have been made, since the Event of the
"Day depended much on the Success of that Attack.
"However, sew of those who sustain'd it, escap'd: For,
"the Enemy were so Fierce and Bloody, that they "hack'd in pieces whatever came in their Way, and "even Dead Bodies, when their Fury sound no more "Living.

"THE Dutch, were not so lucky at our Right, be"cause all our Infantry did Wonders, and were not
"forc'd till after they had desended their Intrenchments,
"for 5 Hours with the most Violent Fire.

"IT is certain, the Enemy suffer'd extreamly on that side, being Repuls'd, and Broken several times: And, there it was that Heroical Actions were performed.

"NEITHER the Advantage of the Ground, nor three Intrenchments one within another, were able to dishearten our Dreadful Enemies, whom we saw advancing, all discover'd, not like MEN but DEVILS. Nor were discharges of 20 Peices of Cannon, that Fir'd directly at Once into their Battalions, able to break them, altho' they carried off whole Ranks.

"VALOUR shin'd on our side, as much as possible." The Generals did not spare themselves; and gave a good Example to the Troops, by a most extraordinary, "Obstinacy in not yielding the Victory, which we thought to be entirely Ours, when a great Body of the Enemy's Cavalry against the Centre of our Army was broke, and routed by the King's Houshold." Troops: But, the Enemy's Generals having put themselves

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"ANNO" felves at their Head, brought them up again to the 1709. "Charge, with so much Fury, that they soon after broke our Centre at the very same time, that our "Right began to Yield to the Efforts of the Enemy's "Left, and Ours to be driven from the Intrenchments "in the Woods. Hereupon, VICTORY declar'd against Us, and we were forc'd to Yield to such terrible Efforts. Never were our Troops seen more animated to do their Duty, nor Disposition better Order'd and Contriv'd, than that which the Mareschals De Boufflers and Villars made. But, when GOD does not Fight with Men, all is to no Purpose.

"THE King ought to be fatisfied with his Troops on this Occasion. The Enemy did undoubtedly lose the best part of their Infantry, and Ours suffer'd extreamly. We reckon, that we lest, at least, 7000 Dead on the Field of BATTLE, and we have 10000 Wounded.

"WE cannot yet dive into the true Reason, why the Enemy did not shew more Ardour in pursuing Us; but "ris believ'd, it must be the Loss of their Infantry. "We certainly made one of the finest Retreats, that was ever made in the Memory of Man, before a Victorious Army: But, 'ris certain also that the Enemy gave Us all the time for it, and pursu'd Us only for Form sake.

"THIS was, however, contrary to our Expecta"tion and Apprehension, since as I have said before,
"when the Enemy Broke Us in the Centre, between
"the 2 Woods, our Army was divided, the Right not
being able to joyn the Left, because the Enemy form'd
"themselves immediately, as far as the Hedges of Tas"nieres: And, 'twas with Reason we fear'd that the
"Left would be surrounded, because it was first broken.
"It was not above half an Hour past 2, when the Fight
"ended, and the Enemy had still a great part of the Day
"left: But, we made a pretry good Use of the Time,
"since before he Sun was down, we had passed Bavay,
"and were consequently out of Danger.

"WE then perceiv'd that our Left, was not pursu'd any more than we on the Right, and that the Enemy were entirely satisfied with the Field of BATTLE.

"In the mean time, we faw all their Horse on the ANNO "Heights of Tasnieres, in the Form of a Crescent, and "were still Ignorant of their Design towards 5 o'th' C

" Clock: But, having fent out for Intelligence, we had "Advice that they halted there. This News gave Us "indeed a great deal of Joy, fince it gave Us likewise

" rime to Breath.

"THE Enemy having taken no other Prisoners, but "the Wounded that could not follow; and those, who " being spent retir'd to Bavay. We reckon 1200 Offi-"cers Wounded, among whom are many of Distinct-"ion. The Mareschal De Villars, who by his extraor-"dinary Valour gain'd much Glory in this Action, will "have much ado to recover: But, Guiche, Albergotti, " and feveral others are fafe,

"THE Troops of the King's Houshold, have lost " several Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums; but "'tis certain, they have perform'd, whatever could be "expected from them. The EUGENE's and "MARLBOROUGH's, ought to be very well fa-" tisfied with Us during that Day, fince 'till then they " had not met with Refistance worthy of them. They " may fay with Justice, that nothing can stand before "them. And indeed, what shall be able to stem the ra-" pid Course of those two Famous HEROES, if an Army of 100000 Men, of the best Troops, posted between " two Woods, trebly Intrench'd, and performing their Duty " as well as any Brave Men could do, were not able to stop " them one Day? Will you not then own with Me, that " They surpass all the HEROES of former Ages.

THE memorable Battle of Blaregnies being over, the Victorious Army was order'd to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battle; and on the 12th of September (N.S.) they return'd to their Old Camp at Belian. The same Day, the Allies were employ'd in Burying their Dead; and there having been a furprifing Number of French Officers and Soldiers left Wounded in the Field of BATTLE, and in the Adjacent Villages, the Duke of Marlborough fignified to the Mareschal De Boufflers and Villars, that those Persons might have leave to retire upon their Parole, to return when they were cur'd: And, that he would ches Open'd

ANNO fend Lieutenant-General Cadogan, with 200 Horse ro Bavar, to make an Agreement about that Matter, with any General they would fend with the like Number of Men. The Enemy accepted this Proposal, and they Order'd the Chevalier De Luxemburgh to meer Lieurenant General Cadogan at Bavay, in order to concert every thing for the Relief of the Wounded, and Burying of the Dead.

THE next Enterprise the Consederate Generale thought fit to go upon, was to lay Siege to the Important City of (a) MONS, the Capital of Hainault. and the Place, for the Preservation of which, the Enemy had hazarded the late Famous BATTLE: and who pretended ftill to give Us fuch a Disturbance, in that Undertaking, as would render the Event very Fatal to the Allies. However, they were refolv'd to prosecure their Designs with the utmost Vigour; and, having taken the Necessary Measures, to secure the March of the Artillery, and fent for all proper Materials for a SIEGE, the 19th of September, the Duke of Marlborough remov'd his Quarters to Havre. The Trenches The Tren-were Open'd before the Place on the 25th, at two Atbefore Mons, tacks: One against the Gate of Bertamont, and the other against the Gate of Havre. Four Battalions and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the former Artack; and two Battalions and 1000 Workmen for the latter. The Works were confiderably advanc'd, and

> the Besiegers had in the first Attack, 3 Private Men Kill'd; and 1 Major, 1 Captain, and 54 Soldiers Wounded. They had in the Second, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns Kill'd; and 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, and 1 Subaltern Wounded; with about 40 Private Men

> > Pruffian

Kill'd and Wounded. On the 26th, in the Afternoon, The Besieg'd the Besieg'd made a Salley, at the Attack of Havre; make a Sally and the Regiment of Hill, which was in the Trenches, was put at first into Disorder; but being sustain'd by a

(a) MONS, a very Large, Fine, Strong, and Rich City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Earldom of Hainault, in the County of Mons, or proper Hainault. It was taken in 1691, but furrender'd to the Spaniards, by the Peace of Reswick, 1697. It stands on the River Troville, nigh the Haisne, 27 Miles South-West of Brussels, 33 North-East of Cambray, 37 West of Namur, 39 South of Ghent, 48 almost South of Antwerp, 48 almost East of Arras, 65 almost West of Liege, 120 North of Paris, and 128 almost South of Amsterdam. Longitude 23. 12. Latitude 70, 28,

Prussian Regiment, the Enemy were Repuls'd, and we ANNO had on that Occasion between 60 and 70 Men Kill'd and Wounded. That Night, the Trenches were reliev'd, by a Lieurenant-General with a Battalions, and 1000 Workmen, at the Attack of Bertamont, and by a Brigadier. with two Battalions, and 800 Workmen, at the Attack against the Gate of Havre. The same Day, they took the Redoubt of NIMI, found therein 2 Pieces of Cannon; and the Officer who commanded, with I Subaltern, and 25 Private Men, were made Prisoners of WAR. From the 26th to the 29th, the Befiegers continued to carry on their Approaches, as much as the Rainy Weather would Permit; finish'd their Batteries: and the 30th, the Artillery from Bruffels being arriv'd : 32 Pieces of Cannon were brought to the Batteries. at the Attack of Bertamont; and 16 to that of Havre.

ON the 1st of October, the Besiegers took a Hornwork and Redoubt, near the Park-Gate, which cover'd the Mills where the Befieg'd us'd to Grind their Corn: And, where I Captain, 2 Lieutenants, with about 50 Private Men, yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. The 2d, they planted several other Pieces of Cannon upon their Batteries (norwithstanding they had very bad Weather) and continu'd to Fire from their Cannon and Mortars, infomuch, that on the 8th in the Morning, they Attack'd the Counterscarp of the Hornwork, at the Gate of Havre; and after half an Hour's The Allies Refistance, lodg'd themselves on the Cover'd Way, ha-take the sirst ving had about 60 Men Kill'd and Wounded. No-Counterthing very Remarkeable Occur'd, till the 16th in the scarp. Morning, when 400 Grenadiers, sustain'd by 500 Fuziliers, and 700 Workmen, Attack'd the 2d Counterscarp of the Horn-Work at the Gate of Havre, which the Enemy quitted, after a short Resistance, on which. our Men made a good Lodgment, removing their Batteries to the Palisado's to Batter the Horn-Work in Breach. The same Day, the Besiegers began with a great Discharge of Bombs, and Grenado's, to attack the Horn-Work of Bertamont, whereby the Enemy were fo much annoy'd, that when the Allies had mounted the Breach, they were furpris'd to find that the Enemy had quitted both the Ravelin and Horn-work, wherein they prefently lodg'd themselves with inconsiderable Loss. On the 18th, they began at the Attack of Bertamont, to remove their Batteries into the Horn-Work.

ANNO Work, in order to batter the Bastions, and continued to Work on them with all possible Diligence. Next 1709. Morning, the Batteries began to Fire upon the Face of the Horn-Work, at the Gate of Havre, and continu'd to do fo with very good Success till the 20th about Noon; when the Breaches being almost Practicable. and the Besiegers making all the Necessary Dispositions for an Attack, the Enemy beat a PARLEY, and de-The Garrison fir'd to Capitulate. Whereupon, Hostages were exof Mons Ca- chang'd, and after some Debates, it was agreed, that pitulates. the Gate of Nimi should be deliver'd up to the Allies that Evening; and that the Garrison should March out on the 23d: The French to be conducted to Maubeuge, and the Spanish, and Bavarian Troops to Namur.

THE Proposals made by the Befieg'd, for the Surrender of the Town of MONS, consisted of 22 Articles, which contain'd in General the Usual Demands, made by Garrisons on the like Occasions: The most Material Articles of Were. "THAT, they defir'd 8 Days Time to expect Capitulation." Relief: But were answer'd that they should deliver "up the Gate of Nimi, on the 21st, and the Garrison march out on the 23d, at 8 in the Morning. They "likewise desir'd the Usual Marks of Honour, with "20 Charges for every Soldier, 10 Picces of Cannon, 4 Mortars, and Ammunition for 12 Charges: But the Cannon and Mortars were refus'd them, and only 6 "Charges allow'd to each Man. They had the Ne-"cellary Waggons allow'd for their Baggage and "Wounded Men, but at the Expence of the Garrison. "They defir'd, befides other Prifoners taken of the "Garrison, that those might likewise be return'd, who "were taken endeavouring to throw themselves into "the Town since it was Invested; but that was not "Granted. They defir'd 10 Cover'd Waggons; but " had no more than 4 allow'd; neither was it permitted " that Deserters should March with the Garrison: And " in respect to the Provisions demanded, 5 Days Provi-"fions were granted to those who were to March to " NAMUR, and 2 Days Allowance to those who "went to MAUBEUGE. The Allies demanded " on their fide, that upon the Delivery of a Gate, all " the Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition, should "be faithfully given up to the Commissaries appointed " for that Purpose, without any Embezzlement.

THESE Articles were fign'd on the 21st of Octo- ANNO ber, about Ten o'th' Clock at Night, at the Prince of Savoy's Quarters, by that Prince, the Duke of Marlborough, the Deputies of the States, and Monsieur Gri- Mons Suranaldi (Governor of the Town) and the Confederate render'd. Troops took Possession of the Gare of Nimi, to the Number of 500. On the 23d, in the Morning, the Garrison of MONS, march'd out according to the Capitulation, with the Marks of Honour allow'd them by the Articles. They were not above 2000 Men, a great Number of Walloons and Others, having staid behind in the Town, to lift themselves in the Service of the Allies. Count Dhona (who was appointed to command in that Place) march'd in at the same sime, with a Detachment of the Troops that were to be there in Garrison that Winter.

THE Season of the Year being so far advanc'd, together with the Scarcity of Forage, and the Difficulty of the Roads, which the wer Weather had render'd almost unpassable for the Artillery, put a Stop to any farther Operation of WAR this CAMPAIGN in The Confethe Netherlands. And, the Winter-Quarters being fet-derate Army led, on the 26th of Officher, the Army page'd the Haifers. led, on the 26th of October, the Army pass'd the Haisne, in order to seperate, and march into their Respective Garrisons. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, went to the Hague, where they had several Conferences, with the Deputies of the States, and setled feveral Important Points, in Relation to the Operations of the next Campaign; and in one of these Conferences, Prince Eugene was pleas'd to deliver himself to this Purpose: "THAT, tho' there was Reason to hope Prince Eu-"that the Glorious Victory, and other great Advanta-Speech about "ges, obtain'd in the last Campaign, would induce the Early Maga-"Enemy to comply this Winter, with fuch Terms as zines. " might secure a Good and Lasting PEACE; to pre-"vent thereby the Continuation of the WAR, and " fave the great Charges they must be at to bring their "Army into the Field, the next Campaign: Yet, as "this was still Uncertain, there was an absolute Neces-" fity to take in Time, and without any Delay, the Ne-" ceffary Mcasures for coming into the Field early the " next Spring; in Order to Act with more Vigour than "ever, in case the Allies find it Necessary to continue "the WAR. Thar, it was a Matter of the highest "Importance, to make sufficient Magazines of Forage,

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1709.

ANNO "Corn, Meal, and other Necessaries, in the most con-"venient Frontier Places, that the Troops might be "Assembled, Subsisted, and put into a Condition to "Act, as well before the Country afforded any Forage. "as in the Summer. The Duke of Marlborough spoke likewise upon the same Head, and recommended with the utmost Earnestness, the Articles relating to the Magazines and Waggons, Intimating, "That being "Oblig'd to go for England, he had left General Cado-" gan, who was impower'd to fettle with the Council "of State, the Contracts for the Subfiftance of the " Imperial and Palatine Troops, and other Affairs. "which were to be regulated in Common, between "Great-Britain, and the States. These Conferences having been reported to the States-General, their High-Mightinesses took the same into serious Consideration: And Directions forthwith were given for the Recruits. that no Time should be lost in that Important Conjuncture. And, to prevent any Surprise from the Enemy during the Winter, the following GENERALS were order'd to continue in Flanders, and the Adjacent Generals Countries. Viz. In the Conquests in FLANDERS: appointed to The Earl of Albemarle, Lieutenant-General Murray, and Command in

> Prince D'Auvergne, Villate and Vanderbeck. The Majors-General Keppel, Ranck, Schmetteau, and Quarter-Mafter-General Ivoy. At MONS, Lieutenant-General D'hona; and the Majors-General Els and Hamilton. At LIEGE, Count Tilly; the Lieutenants - General Dopft, La Lecq, and Heyde; and the Majors-General La Portail, and the Prince of Wirtembergh. At MA-LINES, the Hereditary Prince of Heffe-Caffel, and the Earl of Athlone. At LOUVAIN, Lieutenant-General Hompesch, and Major-General Slippenbach. And. at

MAZEIK, Lieutenant-General Wittinghoff.

the Nether- Major-General Chanclos. At BRUSSELS, the Lieu-lands. tenants - General Dompre, Prince William of Hesse,



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COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1710.



HE last Campaign has been so Remark- ANNO able by the Importance, as well as 1710. the Multiplicity and Variety of its Events, that it affords Matter of Speculation to all Europe: Not so much with respect to the Time it lasted, as to the

Great and Numerous Military Actions which have pass'd in it; and the fignal Advantages (exceeding even all Expectation) which the Confederate Arms have Obtain'd. The Taking of TOURNAT and MONS, the Victory of BLAREGNIES, and other Memorable Conquests; together with the great Difficulties France was reduc'd to in 1709, made People believe that the present Year would produce a PEACE, such as the High Allies had propos'd to themselves, which might secure a General Tranquility in Christendom: And, as upon the earnest Instances of

propose a of Peace.

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ANNO France, the Conferences for fetling the Preliminaries were renew'd, many were of Opinion, that this Grand Affair would be adjusted, before the Opening of the The French CAMPAIGN. The Quality of the Persons sent on the Part of France, to manage those Conferences, and the Solemn Affurances given on the Part of the French Court, that the most Christian King consented to all the Preliminary Articles, except the 37th, for which they had an Equivolent to Propose, render'd this Opinion very Probable: But, the Event demonstrated, that PEACE (or at least, such a PEACE, as the Allies defign'd for the Good of all Europe) was very far from the Thoughts of that Prince.

THE Town of Geertruydenberg, being appointed for these Conferences, the Mareschal D'Uxelles, and the Abbor of Polignac (Plenipotentiaries of France) arriv'd The French there the 10th of March (N.S.) being met at Moordyke. Plenipoten by Merfieurs Buys and Vanderduffen, Deputies of the traries come States, who were to manage the Conferences on the part of the Allies. They had the fame Day a Conference together; but instead of an Equivolent for the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, as it was promis'd by their Court, for fecuring the Restoration of the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria, they proposed a Seperate Treaty for France, with a Promise that they would not Affift the Duke of Anjou. This Propofal of the French, being communicated to the Ministers of the High-Allies, at the Hague; they were immediately sensible, that the French had no other Design in these Negotiations, than to divide them; and that these Conferences would break up without any Success. However, it was refolv'd to continue them, that the French might not have a Pretence to charge the Allies with the Continuation of the WAR, as they had often attempted, in order to encourage their own People, and create some Uneafiness amongst the Subjects of their Enemy's, which was certainly their Intention, as it evidently appear'd some time after. The said Plenipotentiaries and Deputies, had feveral other Conferences together, which would be too tedious to incert here; and we must content our selves to Observe, that the Partition of the Spanish Monarchy, which they reduc'd to Sicily and Sardinia, in Favour of the Duke of Anjou. and the Subfidies they offer'd towards the Charges of

the WAR, for obliging that Prince to quit the Spanish

Throne.

denberg.

Throne, supposing all along a Seperate PEACE with ANNO France, and the continuation of the WAR to conquer 1710. Spain and the Indies, contrary to the first Foundation of the Negoriations, which was the Restoration of the Proposals for same to the House of Austria; the Allies insisted upon a a Partiton Positive Declaration of France, about that essential min Monar-Point: Without which, they judg'd it to no Purpose to thy rejected continue the faid Conferences. The French being thus ly the Allies. brought to a Necessity to declare their Mind, broke off the Conferences, and their Plenipotentiaries wrote a The Confelong Letter to the Penlionary Heinfius, dated the 20th rences broke of July, 1710. Wherein they end avour'd to instifie the off. Conduct of their Court, and the Negotiations; and boldly charg'd the ALLIES (varticularly the Dutch) with the continuation of the WAR; telling their Penfionary in plain Terms, That, their longer Stay at GEERTRUYDENBERG, would be to no Purpofe; feeing, that those who Govern'd the Republick. thought it their Interest to make the WAR depend upon an impossible Condition: And, that their King left it to the Julyment of all the World, and even of the People of England and Holland, to distinguish who were the true Authors of the Continuance of so Bloody a WAR. Which Obviates (as hath been aiready observ'd) that the chief Deligns of the French, was to create Uneafiness, if not an Infurrection, amongst the Subjects of the Maritime Powers, who has contributed to large a Share to the Charges of the WAR. But this, and their other dishonourable Intentions, together with their false Arguments, to throw a Veil over the same, were clearly discover'd in a Resolution of the States - General (dated July 27th) wherein they laid open all the Resolution secret Steps of the said Negociations, the Artifices of of the States the French to divide the Ailies; and in short, that it unde-thereupon. niably appear'd, by the Success of the said Conferences. that the Enemy had no fincere Intention to Treat earneftly of PEACE, nor to restore Spain and the Indies: And that having broken off-the Conferences, the Allies were under an indispensible Necessity to continue the WAR, till they had obtain'd the Aim they had propos'd to themselves. Thus vanish'd away the Conferences of GEERTRUYDENBERG, which was fet on Foot at the earnest Desire of the French, not in Order to procure a PEACE, but only to try whether it would be possible to divide the Allies, and at the fame time, to dispose their own People pariently to

ANNO bear with the additional heavy Taxes they did then in-1710. tend to lay upon them, as they have actually done w fince.

THESE Conferences did not Retard the Prepara-The Duke of Marlborough and Pance Eufor the Ar-

tions of the Allies, which was doubtless another Design of the French in the Infincere Negotiations of PEACE: gene fer out But, on the contrary, the Necessary Dispositions being made for taking the Field before the Enemy, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, set out the 15th of April for Tournay; near which Place, the Confederate Troops (Quarter'd on the Maeze, Brabant, and Flanders) were order'd to Rendezvous. The Day before, the Earl of Albemarle (Governour of Tournay) in concert with Lieutenant-General Cadogan, caus'd an Attack to Mortaigne be made on the Castle of MORTAIGNE, which

furrenders to was perform'd with so much Success, that the Garrison the Alles.

(confifting of a Captain, 4 Subalterns, 5 Sergeants, and Retaken by 65 Private Men) furrender'd Prisoners of WAR: But. the next Morning, the Enemy retook that Post, with about 60 Men. Whereupon, the Earl of Albemarle. and General Cadogan, were refolv'd to make themselves Masters of it a second time; and caus'd it to be Attack'd the 18th, by 600 Men of the Garrison of Tournay: And, tho' the French Garrison (which confisted of 4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, several Serjeants, and 200 Grenadiers) were affisted in the Defence of the Place, by 12 or 15 Galliots from Conde; yet, the Confederate Troops, being supported by a Detachment And taken a from the Body of Count Feltz, and favour'd by the

second time Cannon they had Planted on the Heights of Munde, by the Allies.

the Enemy were oblig'd again, to furrender Prisoners of WAR. The Allies confidering the great Conveniency and advantageous Scituation of that Post, left therein 200 Men, and 4 Pieces of Cannon. THE French had all the Winter been strengthening

their Lines, for covering Downy, and other Frontier Towns, and boafted that they were Impregnable; but not being able to supply their Troops with Provisions, and especially Forage for their Horse, the two Confederate Generals, with Count Tilly, and Monsicur De Claerbergen (one of the States Deputies) made all the Necessary Dispositions for advancing towards the Enemy's LINES: And, in order thereto, the Army began their March the 20th, in the Afternoon, in two Columns :

Columns: The Right, commanded by the Duke of ANNO Marlborough to Pont-a-Vendin, and the rest by Prince Eugene to Pont-Oby. on the Deule. This March was fo well Contriv'd, and fo Sudden, that notwithstanding the great Preparations, the French had made for fortifying and defending their Lines; the Chevalier De Luxembourgh, being for that Purpose encamp'd with about 4000 Men near St. Amand, and the Mareschal De Montesquiou, having affembled about 40 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, near Lens and Bethune: Yet, the next Day, in the Morning, the Prince of Wirtemberg, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, with a Detachment of 15 Battalions and 50 Squadrons from the Duke of Marlborough's Column, enter'd those LINES at Pont-a-Ven- The Allies din, without any Opposition. The few Troops they French Lines. had therein, for the Defence of that Post, retir'd without Firing a Gun; and the Battalions and Squadrons that the French had Posted near Lens and Bethune, made likewise their Retreat; Partly towards Arras, and Partly towards Doway. The Allies thereupon, having laid Bridges over the Scarpe, the Hereditary Prince of Heffe-Cassel, was detach'd with 12 Squadrons to fall upon their Rear: But, they broke down so many Bridges, and retir'd so fast, that his Highness could not put his Designs in Execution, and only took a few Prisoners. The Army under the Duke of Marlborough, pass'd the Scarpe, on the 22d at Night, encamping his Right near Vitri, on the same River, and his Left at Gouy: But his Grace took his Quarters at the Extremity of his Left at Goulessin. The Army under Prince Eugene, remain'd on the other fide of the River to Invest (a) DO-WAT, the Siege whereof was resolv'd upon; and for prepare to that Purpose Lieutenant-General Cadogan, march'd on Bilege Dothe 23d in the Morning, to take Post at Pont-a-Rache, and other Detachments were made to open a Communication over the lower Scarpe with Liste and Tournay. The Enemy quitted St. Amand, Marchienne, and the Abby of Hasnon below Doway, and their Army retir'd towards Cambray, upon the News that the Confederates Υ3 had

(a) DOWAY (or DOVAY) a strong City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Doway.

An University, Subject to the French, and taken by them in 1667. It stands on the River Scarpe, between Artois and Hainault, 13 Miles almost North of Cambray, 15 almost East of Arras, and 35 West of Mons. Longitude 22.12. Latitude 50.24.

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ANNO had pass'd the Scarpe at Vitry. The same Day, both Armies made a Motion to Invest DOWAY: Than under Prince Eugene, reaching from Vitry on the Scarpe. Doway In- to Pont-Oby; and that under the Duke of Marlborough. from the other fide of the Scarpe, over against Vitry, to Pont-a-Rache, on the lower Scarpe. The 24th was spent in laying feveral Bridges below and above Doway, on the Scarp, and the Canal; and on the 25th, they began to Work on the Lines of Circumvallation. The 26th. they continu'd the same, and the Prussian Troops, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt-Daffau, arriv'd near the Camp. Monsieur Vegelin de Claerbergen (Deputy of the Council of State) went to Tournay and Liste, to give the Necessary Orders for the speedy Transporting Forage, and other Provisions to the Army. The Line of Circumvallation being in great Forwardness, both Armies made a Motion the 28th; and the Duke of Marlborough took up his Quarters in the Abbey of Flines. near Pont-a-Rache. The 29th, they continued to perfect the Line of Circumvallation, and Detachments were made for securing the March of the Artillery from Lifle and Tournay. The 30th, the Troops were provided with a great Number of Fascines, Gabions. &c. in order to Attack DOWAY.

ON the 1st of May, 800 Men were detach'd from The Allies take the Ca. Prince Eugene's Army, to Attack the Castle of Pignonfle of Pigville; near Fort-Scarpe (which would have diffurb'd the nonville. Besiegers in their Approaches) and after an Hour's Refiftance, the Garrison (consisting of about 100 Men) furrender'd Prisoners of WAR. At the same Time, the Necessary Preparations for the Attack of DOWAT being made, 40 Battalions were appointed for that Service, under the Command of the Prince of Anhalt-Dessaw, and the Prince of Nassau-Friesland (both Generals of the Foot) with 4 Lieutenants - General, 8 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers: And, on the 4th at The Trenches Night, the Trenches were open'd at two Attacks on the North fide of the Scarpe, between the Gates of Ocre and Esquerchien, with so much Precaution and Regularity, that the Men were cover'd before they were perceiv'd from the Town; so that all the Fire the Enemy then made prov'd Ineffectual. The Siege was carried on in the usual Methods; till the 7th, when about 10 at Night, the Besseg'd, to the Number of 1000 Foot (most Grenadiers) and 200 Dragoons, made

a Vigorous Salley, under the Command of the Duke of ANNO Mortemar, against the Lest Attack, commanded by the 1710. Prince of Nassau; put the Workmen into great Disorder, and levell'd some Paces of the Paralell. Colonel The Bessey'd Sutton's Regiment suffer'd very much, being the first that ley. Supported the Workmen; but Mackartney's, and some other Regiments coming up to their Relief, the Enemy were repuls'd with considerable Loss, and pursu'd to their Counterscarpe. The Bessegers had above 300 Men Kill'd or Wounded upon this Occasion, and among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Gledhil, who was taken Prisoner.

BY this time, the Enemy's Troops began to affemble The French in d fferent Bodies, near Bethune, Bapaume, Arras, Cam-Forces Affembroy, Londrecy, and behind the River Somme; and Mareichai Villars (whom the French Court had appointed to command their Forces in the Netherlands) being arrived at Peronne, on the 14th of May, The Confederate Generals receiv'd Advice, that he defign'd to pass the Scheld, between Bouchain and Denain, in Order to advance towards the Allies. Hereupon, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, gave Directions the 15th, for the marking a Field of Battle on the Plains towards Valenciennes; provided the Enemy should attempt to relieve Doway on that fide. On the 17th of May, in the Mor-The Befieg'd ning, the Befieg'd made a fecond Salley, with 9 Compa-make feveral nies of Grenadiers, and a Detachment of Dragoons up-Salleyse on the Left: But Colonel Presson (who commanded there) gave them so warm a Reception, that upon the 1st firing of his Men, the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation. The 21st, at Night, the Befieg'd made another Salley on the Left, wherein several Men were Kill'd on both sides; and notwithstanding they were disappointed, they made a 4th Attempt on the Trenches the 23d at Night: But, the Befiegers who had Notice of it, having Kill'd about 20 of their Men, upon the first Discharge, the rest retir'd in great Confusion. During these Transactions before Downy, Mareschal Villars, set out from Peronne the 19th of May, and arriv'd the same Day at Cambray, where he held a The French Grand Council of WAR, in which it was resolv'd, Generals bold a Counforthwith to assemble the French Army, in Order to at-cil of WAR. tempt the Relief of Doway. Accordingly, Mareschal Villars, sent Expresses to some Reinforcements, that were commanded to joyn him from the Upper-Rhine, to advance with all possible Expedition; and having drawn together

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ANNO together all his Troops, pass'd the Scheld the 22d, and 1710. encamp'd with his Right near Bouchain, and his Left at Ribecour. Upon Advice of this Motion, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, thought fit to alter the Disposition of their Forces, except 30 Battalions left at the Siege, and 12 Squadrons at Pont-a-Rache. 24th, all the Cavalry of my Lord Duke's Army, march'd over the Scarp, and took their former Camp near Goulesfin; and, the next Day, the Infantry mov'd the same Way, encamping with the Right, over against Vitry and the Left near Arleux. At the same time, Prince Eugene made a Motion with his Army, placing his Right at Ise-les-Esquerchien: By which Scituation, the Confederate Troops were ready to repair immediately to either of the Fields of Battle already mark'd out, according to the next Motions of the Enemy; for which Purpose, Roads were made for the Armies to March in 4 Columns either Way. The 25th, Bridges were laid in several Places over the Scarpe, which parted the two Armies, for the more easy Communication of the Troops; and the same Day, upon Advice that the Enemy were in Motion, all the Troops were order'd to be in a Readiness to March. From the 25th, to the 29th. both Armies made several Motions, and on the 30th. the Dutch Infantry, under Count Tilly, was order'd to joyn the Duke of Marlborough's Army; which was by this time Re-inforc'd, by the Arrival of the Prussians, Palatines, and Hessians, and the recalling of several Detachments. Upon Intelligence, that Mareschal Villars had positive Orders from Court to venture a Battle, the Expectation of a sudden Engagement encreas'd on both fides, and that General (who was encamp'd with his Right at Roquelincourt, near Arras, and his Left at St. Eloy) advancing with his Troops in Order of Battle, the Confederate Generals repair'd to their Respective Posts: The Cannon was plac'd on the Batteries that defended the Avenues to their Camp, and all other Necessary Difpositions were made to receive them. Mareschal Villars, with a great Detachment advanc'd some time after within Musket-shot of the Confederates Grand-Guard, and took a view of the Army, and its Scituation: But, instead of attacking them, (as he had so confidently given out in the Morning) he march'd Back, and joyn'd the Centre of his Army, and encamp'd between Noyelles Scus Lens, and the Heights of St. Laurenes: So the Confederates judging thereby that he did not defign to

The French advance to Attack the Confederates.

But Retire upon their Approach.

Attack them, but only to retard the SIEGE, fent the ANNO Troops back which they had drawn from before DO-WAY; and those under General Fagel, return'd into the Lines on the other fide of the Scarpe. And to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy, Orders were given to joyn the several Redoubts in the Front of the Camp. by a Line to extend from Montignon to Vitri, which was finish'd on the last of May.

THE Siege of DOWAY, (which by all these Mo-The Siege of tions, had been Retarded) was carried on with all ima-Doway conginable Vigour; notwithstanding, the many Obstacles the Allies met with in their Approaches, both from the Difficulty of the Ground, and the Resolute Defence of the Garrison. On the 29th of May, the Besieg'd made a 5th Sally on the Right Attack, and penetrated into the Trenches: But, after an Obstinate Engagement, they were repuls'd with the Loss of 25 Officers, and about 100 Private Men. The next Day, a Party of the Garrison of Fort-Scarpe, made a Sally, and advanc'd to Ponta-Rache, with a Design to Intercept the Bread-Waggons of the Allies: But, Colonel Caldwel, (who Commanded there with 300 Dragoons) Vigorously repuls'd them, tho' he had the Misfortune of being Wounded in one of his The last Day of May, the Besseg'd made a Vigorous Salley; burnt feveral Villages; took part of the Equipage of General Fagel, and return'd into the Town, with a good Number of Cattle.

THE Befieg'd continued to defend their Out-works with the utmost Obstinacy: But, notwithstanding their frequent Salleys and Mines, on the 5th of June, the Allies made two Lodgments on the Glacis of the Counterscarpe at the Right Attack; as also Lodgments on the Right and Left of the Left Attack of the Counterscarpe of the Ravelins, and fir'd briskly from the Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, to drive the Enemy from their Traverses. The 10th, in the Morning, the Allies fir'd from 5 Pieces of Cannon into the Cover'd-Way. and continued the Saps, which went on but flowly, by Reason of the Prodigious Fire of the Enemy: However the Besiegers in the Night, between the 14th and 15th. perfected a Lodgment on the Cover'd-Way at the Right-Attack, and repair'd the Damages their Works receiv'd at the Left, by the great Number of Bombs that were thrown into them. On the 16th at 4 in the Morning,

ANNO the Besiegers began to Fire against the Ravelins from a Battery of 7 Pieces of Cannon, and made a Line of Communication on the Left Attack: They sprung likewise 2 Mines that Night at the Right Attack, with so much Success, that the Enemy abandon'd all their Places of Arms, and the Besiegers made good Lodgments at both Attacks. After this, they brought feveral Pieces of Cannon on their Batteries, and fir'd fo effectually. that the Breaches in the Ravelins being judg'd wide enough, and all things being in a Readiness to Storm both of them, by the 19th, the Troops commanded for the Assault, perform'd that Service with abundance of Bravery; but met with so Vigorous a Resistance, that a great many Men were Kill'd on both fides. On the 23d, at Night, the Prince of Anhalt, having caus'd the Necessary Dispositions to be made for attacking the 2 Ravelins at the Right Attack, they Storm'd the same the 24th, at 3 in the Morning, and lodg'd themselves thereon, after a small Resistance. Soon after, the Enemy sprung 2 Mines, under the Ravelin of the Right. whereby the Befiegers loft fome Workmen: However, they enlarg'd the Lodgments and Communication at the Left. At length the Garrison being brought to the last Extremity, on the 25th, at 2 in the Afternoon, beat a Parley, and offer'd to Capitulate for the Town only, without including FORT-SCARPE: But this being refus'd, they fent Hostages to both Attacks, who were conducted to the Duke of Marlborough's Quarters; where being again told, that no Capitulation could be granted The Carrifon to the Town, without including Fort-Scarpe, on the 26th, in the Morning, Monsieur Albergotti signify'd that of Doway he was willing to furrender that FORT with the Town. provided he might have Liberty to remove all the Provisions and Ammunition that were therein. This Pretension Occasion'd a Conference in Prince Eugene's Quarters, where it was agreed that the Garrison of Fort-

Scarpe, should be allow'd to March out, with 2 Cannon,

2 Cover'd-Waggons, 20 Others, and 2 Days Provisions: The Capitu- But, they were to leave their Muskets in the Magazine. lation fign'd. So the Capitulation for the TOWN and FORT-SCARPE, were fign'd on the 26th, by the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough, and the Field-Deputies of the States on one Part; and Monsieur Albergotti on the other, after 52 Days Open Trenches.

PURSUANT

PURSUANT to this Capitulation, a Gate of the ANNO Town call'd Morel, and the Out-works of Fort-Scarpe, were deliver'd up to the Confederate Troops, on the 27th of June, the Commissioners appointed to take Pos-Doway sursession of the Magazines, and see the Mines that were renders. to be discover'd by the Garrison. On the 29th, about 10 in the Morning, Monsieur Albergotti, with his Garrison march'd out of DOWAY, which amounted to no more than 4527 Men: And, 5 Dutch Barralions, and 1 Saxon march'd into the Place, of which, Lieutenant-General Hompesch took Possession, as Governor. Brigadier Des Roques (Engineer-General of the States) was alfo made Governor of Fort-Scarpe, and took Possession of it at the same time. The Allies found in the Place, 40 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, 200 of Iron, 8 Mortars, with Ammunition and small Arms; but a very slender stock of Provisions. When the Confederate Generals went into the Town to view it, the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and the Deputies of the States, were feverally Complimented by the University in a Body, after the following Manner.

MY LORD

WE come to Affure your Highness of our most hum- The Speech ble Respects, and of the Inviolable Fidelity, we cellor of the " shall have towards our new Sovereign. 'Tis with University of "much Joy and Justice that we pay You our Devoirs. We boway to the Duke of "cannot fufficiently respect a Sovereign Prince of the Marlbo-"Empire, a Duke, a Generalissimo of the Armies of rough.
"Great-Britain: A Heroe whose Victories and Con-" quests have amaz'd the World! Germany, and the Ne-"therlands, are MY LORD, Eye-Witnesses of your "Heroick Actions. You have beaten your Enemies at " Hochstet, Ramillies, Oudenard, and Blaregnies: You "have forc'd Lines in Germany, which feem'd Impene-" trable; and in Brabant, you have broken into Others "by a fingular Conduct, in the fight of a Powerful Ar-"my which you put into Confusion: You have con-" quer'd the Countrey of Liege, the Spanish Guelderland, "Brabant, Flanders, and part of Hainault. You go "from Conquest to Conquest, and the least Step you "advance farther, you Subdue a whole Kingdom! We "do not compare You, MY LORD, with Heroes of "Antiquity, whose Great Actions were Sully'd with all "Manner of Vices. You are a Heroe, Wise, Mode-"rate, Just, Gracious, Generous, and equally averse

ANNO "to Cruelty and Debauchery. No wonder then, that "the EMPEROR has made You a Prince of the Empire: That the QUEEN of Great-Britain has "conferr'd the highest Honours, and Multiply'd Fa-"vours upon You: That Her PARLIAMENTS " have given You all possible Proofs of Esteem and Af-"fection: And, that the FRENCH themselves, have, "upon a Thousand Occasions, proclaim'd Your Praises. "We should never have done, MY LORD, should " we enter into a more particular Survey of all your "Heroick Actions, and Your admirable Qualiries; but "we must consider that we ought not to detain too long, " a Prince, whose Moments are so Precious. Give Us "Leave only to desire the Protection of your Highness " for our UNIVERSITY, which stands in great " Need of it. We might in a Revolution, be expos'd to some Storm, inconsistent with that Peace and Tran-"quility, which are so Necessary to make the SCI-"ENCES flourish: But, we shall have no Cause to entertain any Fear, if you are pleas'd to grant Us the "Favour we most humbly Ask. We shall be infinitely "Oblig'd to You, MY LORD, for it; and shall Of-" fer up our Prayers to GOD, for the Queen of Great-" Britain, Your Highness, and Happy Success to all " Your Enterprizes.

> MAY it please Your most Serene HIGHNESS of SAVOY.

The Speech of the Chan-se cellor of the ce University of Doway to Prince Eugene.

WE come to make our humble Submission to your most Serene Highness, and to assure you " of the inviolable Fidelity, which we shall have for "our new Sovereign. Our Fathers (of whom several " are still alive) have been very Faithful to the House " of Austria: We have been so to the most Christian "King, and it shall be the same with Respect to our " new Master.

"WE should with Pleasure have set forth the Rea-" fons, MY LORD, which induce Us to pay our Respects to You, Your Royal Birth, Your Victories, "Your Conquests, and all your good Qualities, which "are Famous all the World over, had been our. "THEME: We had represented You, without Flat-" tery, as an Incomparable Heroe; but we Understand, "Your most Serene Highness, cannot endure either Ha-" rangue or Complement, wherein Your Praises are ser "forth

"forth. Suffer Us, at least, to Demand the Honour ANNO
"of Your Protection for our UNIVER SITY, which
"was founded by one of the Greatest Kings in the
"World, from whom You are descended, MY LORD,
"by Catherine Michaele of Austria, the Daughter of
"Philip II. King of Spain. We hope you will be
"pleas'd to Grant it Us; the rather, because we know,
"that you take an extraordinary Delight in the Scien"ces, and that there are scarce any good Books, of HIS"TORY or RELIGION, but You have Read them
"with Pleasure. We shall be infinitely Oblidg'd to
"You, MY LORD, for it. We shall put up Prayers
"to Heaven for Your Health, for that of the Emperor,
"and for the happy Success of all Your Enterprizes.

MY LORDS.

HE more the University of Doway considers the The Speech Birth and Happy Progress of your Triumphant cellor of the "Republick, the more we find our felves engag'd to University of "Admire, the Superiour Genius, that Governs it, with States Des " fo much Glory and Success. Who would have belie-puties. " ved, MY LORDS, that your Republick was Esta-"blish'd, to be one Day the most Powerful Support of "the most August House of Austria, and to secure to her "the great Number of tottering Crowns, which she has "always worn with Distinction? So great a Work, "cannot receive its finishing Stroke, but by Men of so "rare a Merit as Your Excellencies. The Town of "DOWAY, has been some time under another Master: "But. the UNIVERSITY has never forgot, even "for one Moment, the infinite Advantages it receiv'd " from Philip II. King of Spain, its Glorious Founder. "Your Excellencies will eafily judge by these Declara-"tions, that You may promise Your selves any thing, " from the Inviolable Fidelity and Affection of the Uni-"versity, for their High-Mightinesses Service. We hope "Your Excellencies will not refuse it, the Honour of " your Powerful Protection, which it makes bold to de-" mand of you, but with the Submission and Respect "due to Illustrious Persons, who render their Republick " fo Venerable for its Justice, Valour, Moderation, and "Plenty, that it may justly be called the Wonder, and "the ROME of our Age.

THE French (according to their usual Custom) very The Loss of much magnified, the Loss the Allies sustain'd in the the Consederates before "Siege Doway."

ANNO Siege of DOWAT. 'Tis certain, the Reduction of for 1710. Strong and Important a Place, must be attended with no small Danger and Difficulty, and according to the Computation that was made by the Allies of their Kill'd and Wounded, there were 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 23 Captains, 35 Subalterns, 100 Serjeants, and 1899 private Men Kill'd: 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 50 Captains, 152 Subalterns, 242 Serjeants, and 5267 private Men Wounded. Of the Artillery, 54 Kill'd, and 96 Wounded. Engineers 13 Kill'd, and 33 Wounded. Miners, 12 Kill'd, and 12 Wounded. Total at both Attacks, 2142 Men Kill'd, and 5865 Wounded. As foon as the Trenches, and other Works before the Place were Levell'd, and the Breaches Repair'd; the Con-Motions of federate Armies being joyn'd by feveral Detachments. both Armies, on the 11th of July, advanc'd to Vitry, where they halt-

ed for the Baggage, and Bread-Waggons, whose March had been retarded by the badness of the Roads, and the great Rains that fell for several Days. On the 12th, the Armies march'd from Vitry, to the Camp at Villars-Brulin, extending from the Right, upon the Source of the Lave, to the Left upon the River of Lens, having the Scarpe before them: By which Scituation, their Par-

refled.

ties were at Liberty, to make Excursions into the Enemy's Countrey. Mareschal Villars being likewise Re-inforc'd with several Detachments, under the Command of the Chevalier De Luxembourgh, and Monsieur De Broglio; and having drain'd the Garrison of Conde, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, and Cambray, instead of Attacking the Confederates, encamp'd his new Lines from Arras, towards Miramont: So that the Confederate Generals find-Bethune ining it impracticable either to Attack the Enemy, or Befiege Arras, made Dispositions for the Siege of (a) BE-THUNE. Accordingly, on the 15th of July, 25 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons, Invested the Place: There were 2 Attacks against it, one commanded by Monsieur Schuylembourgh

⁽a) BETHUNE is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldon of Artois, vafily strong, and in extraordinary Repair. A Nobleman in his Travels was so extremely pleas'd with it, that he declar'd, it gave him Such Surprizing Ideas of the great Loss of France, in the Death of Monsieur VAU BAN (who drew the Plan of it) that he could not but pass away a Melancholly thought upon Mortality, and regret the short Duration of Inventors of ARTS and SCIENCES, when the Works that are done by them, are of so long Continuance. It stands on the River Biette, 18 Miles North-West of Arras, and 18 South-East of Aire. Longitude. 21. 46. Latitude. 50. 38.

Schuylemburgh (General of the Saxons) and the other, by ANNO Baron Fagel (General of the Dutch Infantry) and the Cavalry were commanded by Lieutenant-General Wood. The Trenches were open'd on the 23d of July, at Night; The Trenand the Works considerably advanc'd without any Loss. ches open'd. On the 24th, the Garrison made a Vigorous Salley, which Occasion'd a sharp Dispute, that ended in the Loss of about 100 Men, on each side, and about the fame Number Wounded. The Artillery being Arriv'd, began to Play the first of August (the Besiegers having found means to drain the Innundation, in which the chief Strength of the Place confifted) till the 27th; when having taken the Counterscarp Sword in Hand, and made every thing ready for a General Storm. Monsieur Du Puy Vauban (Nephew to the late famous Engineer of that Name) who commanded there, beat a Parley on the 28th, and defir'd to Capitulate. Ho-Bethune Castages being exchang'd, an Officer was sent to the pitulates. Grand Army, to give Notice of it to the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene. Whereupon, those Princes went to the Camp of the Besiegers on the 29th, on which Day the Articles were Sign'd, and a Gate deliver'd up to the Allies the same Day. On the 31st, the And Surren-Garrison March'd out, with the Usual Marks of Ho-ders. nour, to the Number of about 700 Men, to be conducted to St. Omer, having lost near 2000 during the Siege; and the Allies put 3 Battalions into the Town. under the Command of Major-General Keppel; Brother to the Earl of Albemarle.

DURING the Siege of Bethune, on the 31st of The French July, Marcschal Villars, with his Army, march'd out pretend to of their Intrenchments, and positively declar'd that he Attack the would Attack the Confederage and ordered that he Allies. would Attack the Confederates, and endeavour to raise the Siege. Hereupon, the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough form'd their Armies in Order of Battle, and recall'd the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, who with a strong Detachment, was Posted between Lens and La-Bassee, to secure the Convoys from Liste and Tournay: And, on the 1st of August, the Duke of But did not Marlborough advanc'd with a Detachment to Observe Attemptit. the French Army, who, instead of making Preparations for a Battle, were industriously casting up a new Line and Intrenchments, for the better Security of their Troops. On the 24th of August, in the Morning, the Right-Wing of Prince Eugene's Army, Forag'd in the

ANNO Front towards St. Pol, near the Enemy's Camp, under a Guard of 500 Horse, and 1000 Danish and Hessian 1710. Foot. Mareschal Villars having Notice of it the Night before, detach'd 30 Squadrons under the Command of the Count De Broglio, to Attack the Foragers, and in Order to be an Eye-Witness of that Enterprize, he follow'd in Person, and arriv'd on the Mount of St. Pol. where he Order'd 4 Squadrons of Carabineers to Attack the Foragers on that fide, while fome other Squadrons

But are Re-

Lofs.

The French were advancing to Attack them another Way. They fell upon 3 Squadrons of the Allies, which gave Way; gene's Ford but the Foragers joyning with their Guard, beat the Enemy back with great Slaughter. However, the French growing too Numerous, the Allies retir'd in very good Order to an Adjacent Village, from whence the Danish and Hessian Infantry made such a Fire upon the Enemy, that they lost a great many Men. Mareschal Villars advanc'd in Person, and having in a Manner Surrounded that Post, summon'd the Infantry to Surrender, and upon their Refusal, order'd part of his Horse to Dismount and Attack them; but, they were so warmly receiv'd, that they retir'd in Disorder: And in the mean time, the Picquet-Guard of the Army advancing, and the Prince of Savoy marching with part of his Cavalry; Mareschal Villars thought fit to make a puls'd with precipitate Retreat, least this Skirmish should Occasion a General Engagement; having lost a great many Men

> THE Confederate Generals, resolv'd to enlarge their Conquests by another Siege, fince the Enemy would give them no manner of Opportunity of coming to a decifive Battle: So they bent their Efforts against (a) St. VENANT, and (b) AIRE, at the same time, In order to the Reduction of those two Places, both Armies

> in this Fruitless Attempt, besides a Colonel, 20 other Officers, with 300 Private Men, that were made Pri-

foners, and a Boory of 150 Horses.

⁽a) St. VENANT, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Artois. It stands by the Borders of Flanders, about 4 Miles East of Aire, 26 South of Dunkirk, and as many North of Arras. Longitude 21. 39. Latitude 56. 44.

⁽b) AIRE, is a large and handsome City of France. It stands upon the Lys, 25 Miles South of Dunkirk, 28 North-West of Arras, and 26 East of Boulogne. Longitude 17. 49. Latitude 43. 47.

Armies on the 2d of September, March'd from their re- ANNO spective Camps of Villers-Brulin, and Rebreve, and on the 3d, a Detachment was made to secure several Posts about Aire, which took in the Castle of Isbergue, where a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 70 Private Men were made Prisoners, besides a whole Company of Grenadiers in the Village of Lambre. The 4th, a Detachment of 2000 Horse; and 6 Battalions march'd from the Camp to make Bridges over the Lys at St. Quintin; pass'd that River, and block'd up Aire on that side: And the Armies march'd nearer the Place, Encamping, the Right of the Prince of Savoy to the Lys, and the Left of the Duke of Marlborough to Lillers: And, the Forces employ'd in the Siege of Berbune, join'd the Grand Army in their March.

THE Troops defign'd for the Siege of St. V E- St. Venant NANT and AIRE, march'd the 5th of September, and Aire Inand Invested those Places on the 6th; 20 Battalions being appointed to Befiege the First, under the Command of the Prince of Nassau-Frizeland (who had under him, 2 Lieutenants - General, 4 Majors - General, and 4 Brigadiers) And, 40 Battalions for the Latter. under the Command of the Prince of Anhalt (who had under him, 4 Lieurenants-General, 8 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers) The Horse for the Service of those two Sieges, confifted of 46 Squadrons, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle (one of the Generals of the Dutch Cavalry) having under him, 2 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers. The heavy Arrillery and Ammunition to be made Use of in those Sieges, were Order'd to be brought up the Lys to Merville, near St. Venant, and a good Guard of Horse and Foot appointed for the Security of the Boats.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great Precaution of the Allies for the Security of their Artillery and Ammunition, the Enemy form'd a Defign of Surprifing a Convoy of several Boats coming up the Lys from Ghent, under a Guard of 1200 Men, who were to be Re-inforc'd by another Detachment: But, Monsieur De Ravignan, with 4000 Men from Ipres, attack'd them Agreat Conthe 19th of September, at St. Eloy Vive (not far from voy of the Courtray) Beat the Guard; Kill'd about 200 Men; Took prized by the 600 Soldiers; Blew up some Boats laden with Ammuni-Freuch. tion; Sunk others laden with Cannon-Ball, and Bomb-

ANNO Shells, to interrupt the Navigation of the Lys; and 1710. then retir'd with fo much Diligence and Precaution. that a Detachment of the Allies, sent out to cut off his Retreat, could not effect it. There was no Time loft in repairing the Damages Occasion'd by this Missortune; and to prevent the like Attempt for the future. 22 Squadrons and 9 Battalions, were order'd to encamp at St. Eloy Vive, and the Country People were immediately Summon'd to weigh up the Boats, which the Enemy funk in the Lys, and clear the Paffage of that River.

THE Approaches of St. VENANT being very difficult, the Befiegers could not break Ground before that Place till the 16th of September; but then the At-St. venant tack was carried on with fo much Success, that on the Surrenders. 29th, the Garrison beat the Chamade, and the next Day deliver'd up a Gate, and march'd out with Arms and Baggage, and other Ufual Marks of Honour (but no Cannon) to be conducted to Arras. For which flender Defence, the Governor (upon his Arrival at Verfailles) was committed to the Bastile; and the Sieur Bruyn (one of the States-General's Engineers) who had the Direction of the Siege, had the Government of the Place.

The Tren-

THE Trenches before AIRE were Open'd on the thes open'd 12th of September, at two Attacks: One on the fide of before Aire. St. Quintin, and the other on the fide of the Village of Lambre, which were carried on with the utmost Diligence and good Success, notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground, and the Vigorous Defence of the Garrison. On the 20th, the Allies attack'd a Redoubt, on the Right, and took it after a very short Resistance, and inconfiderable Lofs. The Enemy fent a Body of Troops the same Day to Retake it; and a great many Officers, who were then at Dinner with Monfieur Goesbriant (the Governor) came out with them as Voluntiers: But as they pass'd under the Fire of the Allies Batteries. the greatest part of them were either Kill'd or Wounded, and a Colonel of Dragoons was taken Prisoner.

> ON the 23d, the Befiegers having lodg'd themselves in the Fore-Ditch on the Left, and within a few Paces of it on the Right; the Enemy Sallied out with 400 Fuzileers, and 200 Workmen, but were repuls'd with

the Loss of about 40 Men Kill'd on the Spot, and did ANNO the Allies no manner of Damage. The fame Day, there happen'd a Vigorous Skirmish, near the Village of Rebeck, on the other side of the Lys, the Enemy having A Party of advanc'd with 1000 Horse, to beat up the Quarters of 1000 French the General - Officers of the Right in the said Village, feated, were fo warmly receiv'd by the Guard, that about 450 of the Enemy were Kill'd upon the Spot; 12 Officers, with 220 Troopers (all Mounted) made Prisoners: And near 300 Horses were taken, without any other Loss on the Allies side, than about 40 Men Kill'd and Wounded.

On the 26th of September, the Chevalier De Luxembourgh form'd a Design to surprise Fort-Scarpe; and in Order thereto, march'd from Bouchain, with a strong Detachment to Pont-a-Rache; sent 200 Men in the Night, into the Wood of Bellifonties, near the Fort, and had 2 Waggons loaded with Hay, in which feveral Grenadiers were Conceal'd. These Waggons were driven by some other Soldiers disguis'd as Boors, who were to seize the Barrier, and upon a Signal, to be supported by the Others, and then by the Chevalier De Luxembourgh himself. But, Major-General Amama, coming at the same time to Visit General Hompesch, The Enemy's who having some Suspicion of the Design of the Ene- Design in my, was gone into the Fort, to give the Necessary Or-farprizing ders for its Security, left his Guard without the Barrier, frustrated. who walking their Horses, and following the Waggons by meer Chance; the Enemy believ'd they were discover'd, and so ran away, leaving the Captain, and one of their Men Prisoners.

ALL this while, the Besiegers before AIRE, car- The siege of ried on their Approaches with the utmost Diligence, Aire contitho' the Enemy defended themselves with uo less Obstinacy. On the 5th of October, the Allies made themfelves Masters of a Redoubt, which covers the Cawfey of Bethune, Sword in Hand, and began the 8th, to batter the Bastion of Arras, with 8 Pieces of Cannon. From the 8th to the 19th, the Allies advanc'd their Works with great Danger and Difficulty; and on the 20th made a Lodgment on the Angle of the Cover'd-Way, with the Loss of 300 Men. On the 21st, at Night (notwithstanding abundance of Rain that fell) they finish'd 5 Bridges, over the Fore-Ditch at the At-

1710.

ANNO tack of St. Quintin, at the Gate of Arras, but they had in that Service 160 Men Kill'd and Wounded, besides ○ 82 Wounded in the Trenches, and 36 Kill'd. They lost likewise 18 other Men, by the Blowing up a Quantity of Powder, besides a Major of a Brigade was Wounded, with a Captain, and an Engineer. At 12 at Night, the Prince of Anhalt went into the Trenches. to make the Necessary Dispositions for Attacking the Cover'd-Way, and had his Hat struck off by a Cannon-Ball; but it was thought proper to put off the Attack to another Day, and go on farther with their Approaches by the Sap. On the 23d, the Enemy fallied out upon the Besiegers with all the Dragoons of the Garrifon; and having levell'd fome of their Works, retir'd into the Place, with the Loss of 60 Men Kill'd, and 25 taken Prisoners; tho' the Loss of the Allies was Confiderable upon this Occasion. On the 26th, at Night, after a Prodigious Fire, and another Salley from the Enemy, which cost the Besiegers many Brave Men (among whom were feveral Pruffian Officers of Note) they ceas'd at the Attack of the Gate of Arras all Hostilities on both sides, as if it had been by Confent: But, on the 27th in the Morning, the Fire began again at 9 o'th' Clock, with as great Fury as ever. The 30th at Night, 500 Grenadiers and Fuzileers. were commanded to fignalize their Courage at the Attack of a Fletche, on the Arras Gate fide, and our of that Number, not 100 return'd to bring the News of their Defeat: However, the Confederate Generals were refolv'd to carry the Post, and they made a good Lodgment for 150 Men, on the 1st of November, after an Obstinate Resistance from the Enemy, who dispuputed every Inch of Ground with them.

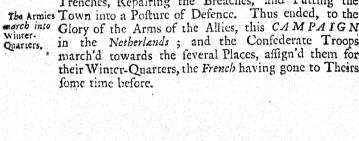
> THE 2d of November, at Night, the Necessary Dispositions were made for Attacking the two Angles of the Cover'd Way, and the Place of Arms, and 800 Grenadiers, and 400 Fuzileers were appointed for that Purpose, who Attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery; and tho' they were twice Repuls'd, gain'd those Posts, and began to lodge themselves therein: But the Enemy springing a Mine over against the Ravelin, which blew up 100 Men, and fallying out at the fame time, with the greatest part of the Garrison, their Workmen were put into Disorder, and the Men were oblig'd to quit those Posts. On the 3d, they Attack'd

the Saliant Angle before the Bastion of Thienne, with ANNO the like ill Success; for the Enemy made so terrible a Fire, that the Allies were oblig'd to defift from that Attack. The Besiegers advanc'd by the Sap till the 7th, when the Enemy quitted the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, before the Ravelin of the Gate of Arras: and the other Saps being so far advanc'd, as to oblige the Enemy to quit that part of the Counterscarp, which they were still possess'd of, the Besiegers erected a Battery to enlarge and finish the Breach in the Ravelin. And on the 8th, at Night, all the Saps being joyn'd, and the Befieg'd observing, that the Bridges were almost finish'd in order to Storm the Place, they thought fit to prevent it by a timely Capitulation. Accordingly, Monsieur Goesbriand (the Governor) order'd the Chamade to be beat at Six in the Evening, and Hostages were exchang'd about Ten. The Befieg'd fent out a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Ma-Aire Capitus ior: And, the Prince of Anhalt sent into the Town lates. Four Officers of the like Quality. The former went the next Morning, to the Duke of Marlborough's Quarters, where the Capitulation was fign'd in the Evening; .by which the Town, and Fort St. Francis was to be deliver'd to the Allies, and a Gate of each to be put into their Possession the same Night, and the Garrison to March out the 11th, to be conducted to St. Omers.

THE Terms agreed on for the Surrender of AIRE, were in Substance: That, the Gate of Arras, Should be Articles of deliver'd to the Allies, immediately upon figning the AR_Capitulation. TICLES. That, all Hostilities should Cease, and that Care should be taken to prevent any Diforder, from the Officers and Soldiers on either side. That, the Garrison should March out on the 11th, and be conducted to St. Omer, with the Usual Marks of Honour, Four Pieces of Cannon, &c. That, the Sick and Wounded should remain in the Town, till their Recovery. That, the Garrison should be allow'd Six Cover'd Waggons, Deferters should be deliver'd up, and Prisoners Exchang'd. That, Hostages should be left for the Payment of the Garrison's Debts. And, that Faithful Discovery should be made of all the Mines; and the Keys of the Magazines should be deli-ver'd up to the Allies. The Garrison of AIRE having been (upon the Solicitation of the Governor) allow'd a Day more than was agreed to by the Capitulation, to provide Carriages, and other Necessaries.

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ANNO March'd out the 12th of November, in the Morning. The whole Body confisted of 15 Battalions, and 2 J Squadrons of Dragoons, amounting to no more than The Garri- 3628 Men, their Numbers being much diminish'd during the SIEGE; and besides those that were Kill'd. there were above 1500 Wounded left behind in the Town. As foon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place. the Count De Nassau Woudenbourgh (Son to the late Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque) March'd into it with 8 Bartalions appointed for the Winter-Garrison; and Directions were immediately given for Levelling the Trenches, Repairing the Breaches, and Putting the in the Netherlands; and the Confederate Troops march'd towards the feveral Places, affign'd them for their Winter-Quarters, the French having gone to Theirs







A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OFTHE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1711.



HE Advantages obtain'd in the Preceding Campaign in the Netherlands, by the taking of DOWAY, BETHUNE, AIRE, and St. VENANT, were so considerable, that the Consederates were resolved, if possible, to Improve their late Conquests, and to prosecute

the WAR with the utmost Vigour. In order thereto, the Duke of Marlborough, on the 18th of February, embark'd for Holland, and arriv'd at the Hague, the 4th of of Marlborough; where he was daily in Conference with the barks for the Deputies of the States, to concert the Operations of Hague, the ensuing CAMPAIGN. And, it being judg'd a Matter of the highest Importance to be in the Field before the Enemy; it was resolv'd to cause Detachments from all the Garrisons, to Canton along the Scarpe, and Z 4 between

'ANNO between that River and the Canal of Doway, whereby a great Body might in a few Hours be Form'd, and be vin a Readiness to March; which was with great Diligence put in Execution, under the Direction of Lieurenant-General Cadogan; and fuch Care was taken to conceal the Numbers of these Detachments, that the Enemy could have no Account of it. At the same time, vast Magazines were providing at Tournay, from whence Provisions, and other Necessaries, were to be fent up the Scheld, and the Scarpe, to Doway, for the Subfiftance of the Troops: And, on the other Hand. the French Forces began about the middle of April, to affemble near Cambray and Arras. The Duke of Marlborough, having Advice that Mareschal Villars was expected at one of those Places, on the 25th of April (N. S.) he set out from the Hague, the 23d of the same Month, and arriv'd at Tournay the 26th, near which Place, the Troops were encamp'd in feveral Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of WAR with the Deputies of the States, and the Generals, it was refolv'd, that those Troops should join, and Form the Army; which was done accordingly on the 30th at The Confe- Orchies, between Lifle and Domay. The next Day, the Duke of Marlborough pass'd the Scarpe, and encamp'd

mies Form'd. between Downy and Bouchain, and found that the Ene-

Hay and Clars At-

French.

of May, when 3000 French detach'd from Valenciennes A Convoy of and Conde, attack'd a Convoy of 45 Boars, laden with Hay and Oats for the Confederate Army, which fet stacked by the out from Tournay, under a Guard of two Battalions. commanded by Brigadier Chambrier: But, the Garrifon of St. Amand, advancing to the Affistance of the Guard, the Enemy retir'd, having first fet on Fire 12 of the Boats, with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd and Wounded; and the Allies lost about the same Number. The Duke of Marlborough continu'd in his Camp, where he expected the rest of the Troops which were to Form his Army, and the Arrival of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who had been detain'd at Vienna, and in the Empire, by reason of the Death of the Em-

peror FOSEPH, who departed this Life, the 17th

of April (N.S.) This difinal and unexpected Accident,

my had affembled a Numerous Army behind the Sanfet, in a most advantageous Post, which was judg'd Inaccessible. Nothing Material happen'd till the 9th

The Emperor Dies.

oblig'd the Prince of Savoy to stay some Days about Frankfort, to concert with the Elector of Mentz, the Necessary

Necessary Measures for the Security of the Empire, and ANNO to view the Lines, and other Posts. His Highness having given such Directions as he thought convenient, proceeded to the Court of the Elector Palatine, to regulate several Matters with that Prince, who, as one of the Vicars of the Empire, was to have the chief Administration thereof during the Interregnum, and arriv'd at the Hague the 5th of May, where he was Oblig'd to continue for some time, so that he did not joyn the Prince Eu-Grand Army, till the 23d of the same Month; on which the Confede-Day, having Din'd with the Duke of Marlborough, and rate Army. the Confederate Generals (who met together to Celebrate the Anniverlary of the Battle of Ramillies) his Highness went in the Evening to his Quarters at the Abbey of Anchin. Those Princes were resolved to conrinue in their Respective Posts as long as possible, in Hopes that the Scarcity of Forage, would Oblige the Enemy to decamp; for after the several Attempts, that were made at the Post of Arleux, which was Taken and Re-taken, there was no likelihood to Force their Lines.

IN the mean time, the French hoping, that the Elector of Bavaria, had many Friends in the Empire, who would declare for him; and believing that the Germans being depriv'd of their General in chief, would hearken to a Neutrality, if that Elector appear'd in Germany, at the Head of a powerful Army; Refolv'd to fend him: And in Order thereunto, re-inforc'd their The French Army on the Rhine, from their Garrisons on the Maeze Re-inforce and Mozelle, and likewise from their Army in the Ne-on the Uptherlands: For, Mareschal Villars thought his Lines so per-Rhine. Secure and Impenetrable, that he believ'd he might spare a great Body of Troops, and boasted that his Lines were the NE PLUS ULTRA of the Duke of Marlborough. Those Lines began at Bouchain on the Scheld, and were continued along the Sanset, and the Scarpe to Arras; and from thence along the Upper-Scarpe, and the River Ugy to the Canche, the opening between those Rivers being Intrench'd and Fortified with all possible Care by a large Dirch, defended with Redoubts, and other Works.

THE Preparations of the Enemy alarming the Em-The Imperial pire, Prince Eugene receiv'd positive Orders, to March Troops dewith the Imperial and Palatine Troops to the UPPER-tackd to-RHINE, for securing Germany: And, accordingly, the Rhine,

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'ANNO two Armies decamp'd from the Post afore-mention'd, the 1711. 14th of June, and repass'd the Scarpe; Prince Eugene taking his Way towards Tournay, and the Duke of Marlborough marching towards the Plains of Lens, in sight of the French, who did not offer to insult his Rear. His Grace continued there till the 20th of July, when he advanc'd towards Aire, to make the Enemy believe, that he design'd to Besiege St. Omer, or Attack their Lines on that side. This oblig'd Mareschal Villars to re-inforce the Garrison of that Place, and to draw all his Troops to defend his Lines between the Scarpe and the Canche, which both Armies believ'd his Grace design'd to Attack, because of the Preparations he had made. The Dube of The Army encamp'd at Villers-Brulin, in the beginning

The Duke of Marlborough advances to Villers-Brulin.

Troops to defend his Lines between the Scarpe and the Canche, which both Armies believ'd his Grace defien'd to Attack, because of the Preparations he had made. The Army encamp'd at Villers-Brulin, in the beginning of August, and on the 4th, by break of Day, my Lord Duke advanc'd with a great Detachment, to take a near View of the faid Lines, and being return'd to his Camp. order'd Fascines to be provided, and made such other Dispositions, as confirm'd every Body, that his Design was against the Lines. The Army had Orders to March about 9 o'th' Clock at Night; but as foon as they were in Motion, his Grace put himself at the Head of the Horse of the Left-Wing, and march'd back towards the Sanset with so much Diligence, being follow'd by the rest of the Army, that having pass'd the Scarpe at Vitry at 5 o'th' Clock, the next Morning, he march'd directly to support the Detachment from the Garrison of Doway, which had already pass'd the Sanfet, and was jovned there by the rest of his Army, which, without the Loss of one Man, got by that Well-manag'd Stratagem. into the Enemy's LINES. The Duke of Marlboroush. on the 6th, disparch Brigadier Sutton with this agreeable News to Great-Britain; and the Field-Deputies wrote

And entirs the French Lines.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States
Deputies
Letter to
their HighMightinelles.

cation.

"THE Baron De Hompesch, Lieutenant-General, took Post Yesterday Morning at 4 o'th' Clock at Palne, and Bac-a-Bacheul, with about 8000 Foot, and

the following Letter to the States-General upon this Oc-

Mightinesses 2000 Horse, partly drawn out of the Garrisons of Do-"way, Liste, and St. Amand; and partly consisting of the "Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near Bethune.

"The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops "they had in those Posts to Re-inforce their Army,

"wherefore

wherefore ours found no Refistance. In the Precau-ANNO "tion for Success in this Enterprise, Orders were given "at 6 in the Evening, for the Army to be in a Readi-" ness to March, which they began accordingly at to in " A Columns, and took the Way by Viler-au-Bois: And, "the Army having afterwards fil'd off by Neufville and " Telu directly to Viery, pass'd the Scarpe there, and the "next Morning, by ten o'th' Clock, the Van-Guard "were advanc'd as far as Arleux, and Bac-a-Bacheul: "This March was made with such Diligence, that the "like has hardly ever been Known. The Foot, in that "fhort time, march'd to Leagues, without halting, to "which the Moon-light and the fair Weather which "GOD Almighty gave Us that Night, contributed "not a little. Mareschal Villars was inform'd of our "March about 11, but was so strongly perswaded by "the Feint we had made for some Days, that our De-"fign was to Attack his Lines near Avefnes le Comte, that he waited till next Day at 2 in the Morning, to " be fully affur'd of our March. Then he gave Orders to his Army to March immediately; but seeing that our Army was already too far Advanc'd for his to be "able to come up with Us, he himself advanc'd with the King's Houshold-Troops, with Hopes to arrive time enough to dispute with Us the Passage of the San-"fet. But. he found that 50 or 60 of our Squadrons, had already pass'd at 11, and particularly those of General Hompesch: Upon which, Mareschal Villars retir'd to "the main Body of his Army, which was by that time advanc'd to the high Road between Arras and Cambray. "In the mean time, our Troops advanced with all possi-"ble Diligence: But, as the Paffage could only be " made by Bac-a-Bacheul and Palne, our Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamp'd upon "the Scheld, between Oify and Estrun. This Morning, at 8 o'th' Clock, we faw the Enemy's Army file off in 4 Columns towards the Scheld, either to pass that Ri-"ver, or to Intrench themselves, between it and a Marsh "that lies near Marquion. Our Generals did not think "fit to Attack them in their March, but have refolv'd to pass the Scheld this Evening to invest BOUCHAIN. From the Camp We are, &c.

of L'Anglois, A Van Capelle. G. Hooft.

August. 6. 1711. S. Van Goslinga. De Claerbergen.

343 ANNO

1711. The Confederates make Preparations for the Siege of Bouchain.

tack the

Confede-

Marlbo-

fies bis

Camp.

ted.

THE Confederates having pass'd the French Lines, and the Siege of BOUCHAIN being resolv'd on. the 9th of August, 30 Battalions (viz. 17 from the Right. and 13 from the Left) and 12 Squadrons were appointed for that Service, under the Command of General Fagel. with the Lieutenants-General Collier, and the Lord North and Grey; the Majors-General Goven, Sybourg, Ivoy, and Huffel; and the Brigadiers La Roche, Lebec, Schmeling. and Schavonne. On the 10th, the Troops design'd for the SIEGE, under General Fagel, march'd to Invest the Place, and General Bulau, was detach'd with 40 Squadrons from the Right, and pass'd the Scheld at Neuf-

ville. The fame Morning, very early, the Duke of Marlborough went in Person with that Detachment, to view the Approaches of (a) BOUCHAIN, and order'd the Lines of Circumvallation to be made: But, upon Advice that the French Army had pass'd the Scheld, as

if they defign'd to attack him, his Highness return'd to the Camp, order'd his Troops to take up Arms, and advanc'd towards the Enemy. The Armies came very

near, but it was impossible to come to any Action, by Marefebal Villars's de-Reason of the difficult hollow Ways and Desiles, by fign to Atwhich they were parted. So the Enemy return'd to

their Camp, and the Confederate Troops march'd back rates frustraagain: But, for preventing any further Alarm, the Duke of Marlborough order'd several Lunettes and Redoubts to be made in the Front of his Camp, which might

be joyn'd by Lines in case of Need. The Town of Bouchain could not be invefted every where on the 10th.

because the Enemy had thrown up an Intrenchment. from the Hill of Marquete, to the Inundation of Bou-

chain, which they had furnish'd with Cannon, and had Posted 30 Battalions behind it. The 11th, Lieutenant-General Withers, with 20 Battalions, and Sir Richard

Temple with 20 Squadrons, march'd to Re-inforce Ge-The Duke of neral Fagel, on the other side of the Scheld. The same rough forti-

Day, the Confederate Troops began to Work on the Lunettes which the Ingineers had mark'd out in the

(a) BOUCHAIN, a Fortified Town of the Low-Countries, in the Province of Hainault, and Marquisate of the Territory of Oftervant, Subjest to the French. It flands on the River Scheld, 9 Miles North of Cambray, 10 South-West of Valenciennes, and 28 almost West of Mons. Longitude. 27. 22. Latitude. 50. 23.

Front of the Army, between the Scheld and the Selle, ANNO and were fo far perfected, that they were all mounted with Cannon the same Afternoon, and were afterwards \ joyn'd together by Lines, for the better Security of the Camp, whilst great Numbers of the Men were employ'd on the other fide of the Scheld. The 12th, at 2 in the Morning, the Duke of Marlborough, with 50 Battalions, and 52 Squadrons, pass'd the Scheld, and having view'd Bouchain, and the Intrenchments made by the Enemy, from Bac-au-Vasne to Wavrechin, gave Orders for making the Lines of Circumvallation from the Scheld, over against Neufville to the Sanset. Mareschal Villars, with about 100 Huffars, came out of their Lines to Observe these Motions, and the like Number of our Hussars were order'd to Attack them; upon which, 4 Squadrons of their Carabineers who were near at Hand, apprehending their General to be in Danger, advanc'd to his Relief; but 4 of ours coming up at the same time, tharg'd them with so much Bravery and Resolution, that they immediately broke their Squadrons, Kill'd feveral, and took a Brigadier, a Major, and 2 Captains Prisoners: the Mareschal himself narrowly escaping. Mareschal On the 13th, in the Evening, the Enemy having begun Villars in Danger of 3 Redoubts, between Bouchain and Wavrechin, as well bing taken for preserving a Communication with the Town, as for Prisoner. preventing the Besiegers carrying on their Line of Circumvallation to the Sanset, the Disposition was made for Attacking them the 14th, with the Troops on the other fide, and 20 Pieces of Cannon with which the Duke of Marlborough march'd at 3 in the Morning, and coming before the Redoubts at break of Day, the Enemy immediately quitted them, and retir'd to their Intrenchments. This Success very much facilitated the carrying on the Line, and to prevent any Interruption for the Furure, the Troops on that fide, were Re-inforc'd to 100 The French Squadrons, and 70 Battalions, which had that good quit 3 Re-Effect, that by Night, the Line was brought too near doubts. the Redoubts, for the Enemy to think of retaking them; and the 15th, the Confederates took them into the Circumvallation, which by Night, was carried quite thro' to the Sanset. Mareschal Villars, not a little disarisfied with his ill Success, having still another Project in Referve, attempted to make a new Communication with the Town, between 2 Rivers, which Space is a great Morass, or rather an Inundation, and is in most Places of a pretty good Depth: But, thro'the middleof it, there

ANNO runs a little narrow Way, call'd Le Sentier des Vaches (or the Com-path) The Enemy work'd Diligently upon

I this Way both from Wavrechin and the Town, to make it passable. In order to cut off this Communication, the Confederates on the 16th, at Night, being provided with good Number of Fascines, laid Bridges over the Sanset below their Line, and over the Scheld below Hordain, and from each began a Fascinade into the Morass. The 17th, the Duke of Marlborough went to Mastin, to forward these Works; and having view'd a Post the Enemy had on the Cow-way, which was covered by a Parapet 600 Paces in Front, guarded by Four Companies of Grenadiers, and fustain'd by the B-igade DU ROY; his Grace order'd it to be Attack'd by 400 Grenadiers, who had a Crown a Man given them for their Encouragement; and being sustain'd by 8 Batta-

The French forc'd to re-

lions (commanded by Lieutenant-General Cadogan) martheir Post as ched with the greatest Bravery 4 or 500 Paces up to the. Wavrechin middle in Water. Upon their Approach, the Enemy gave them only one Fire, by which 6 Men were Kill'd and Wounded, and then retir'd, leaving the Confederates, to take Possession of that POST, which wholly cut off all Communication, between Wavrechin and the Town.

The Trenches before Bouchain. Open'd.

THE Lines of Circumvallation being finish'd, and all Communication between the Town and the Enemy cut off, the TRENCHES were open'd the 23d of August, at 3 several Attacks: Two against the upper Town, to be carried on by 31 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, commanded by General Fagel; and under him. at the Attack on the Right, by the Lord North and Grey. having 4 Majors-General, and as many Brigadiers under him. The Attack on the Left, was Commanded by Lieutenant-General Collier, with the like Numbers of Majors-General, and Brigadiers: Besides which Troops. 40 Squadrons under General Dopfe, and 20 Battalions commanded by Lieutenant-General Withers, were Postcd on the same side to Observe the Enemy. The 3d Attack was against the lower Town, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General Schwartzen, with 2 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers. These Approaches were carried on with the utmost Diligence and Precaution, and inconfiderable Loss; and on the 30th, in the Morning, the Batteries began to Fire at the 3 Attacks, in

The Batteteries begin to Fire.

Order to difmount the Enemy's Cannon, ruin their De- ANNO fences, and diffurb the Troops in their Out-Works. The same Day, Mareschal Villars form'd a Design of making himself Master of the Communication the Allies had over the Morals near Hordain. In Order thereunto, 2000 Grenadiers, sustain'd by 1000 Fuzileers, were detach'd the 31st of August about Midnight, to possess themselves of the Village of Hordain; and, at the same time, another Detachment of 1500 Grenadiers, with a Brigade of Foot to sustain them, from Wavrechin, were to attack the Fort of Fascines in the Morals. The first Detachment made a Bridge over the Scheld, near Etrun, over which they pass'd unperceiv'd by the Favour of a Dark Night: But, the Duke of Marlborough having Intelligence of their Defign, before they could get to Hordain, sent Word to Lieutenant-General Finck, who commanded there, to be upon his Guard: So that the Enemy advancing, that General, and the Officers and Troops under his Command, The French behav'd themselves so bravely, that the Enemy were vigorously revigorously Repuls'd, and forc'd to Retreat, with the Post of Hor-Loss of a considerable Number of Men: The Troops dain. from Wavrechin, that Attack'd the Fort in the Morals. had no better Success, for the Allies soon beat them off, and oblig'd them to retire in great Confusion.

MARESCHAL Villars having been disappointed in his several Projects and Attempts to relieve BOU-CHAIN, form'd a Defign to surprise Downy, which was to have been put in Execution the 8th of September, N.S. Accordingly, all the Necessary Preparations were made for it, and a Detachment of about 10000 Men, under the Command of Monsieur Albergotti (the The French advance to late Governor of Downy) march'd the 7th in the Even- furprise Doing; pass'd the Sanset as soon as it was Dark, and way. Mareschal Villars thought sit Personally to appear in this Enterprise. About One in the Morning, the Encmy were discover'd by a Patrole of the Confederate Horse, who sent Intelligence of it to Count Hompesch; fo that Orders were immediately given to the Officers in the Out-Posts to be upon their Guard: But, in the mean time, the Enemy advanc'd towards the Gate of St. Eloy, where they defign'd to Scale the Wall; and leveral of their Boats fill'd with Soldiers, pass'd over the Innundation to favour the Attempt, and came for near

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ANNO near the Works, that being challeng'd by the Centi1711. nels, they Answer'd, They were the Governor's FisherMen; which the Garrison mistrusting, and at the same
time, hearing some Firing from the Out-Posts, they
find likewise upon the Boats: So that the Enemy sind-

But retire with Precipitation.

fir'd likewise upon the Boats: So that the Enemy finding themselves discover'd, retir'd immediately. Those in the Innundation, left their Boats behind, and made what hafte they could to join their main Body, which March'd back, and Re-pass'd the Sanset, with great Precipitation, having loft a confiderable Number of their Men by Defertion. The Duke of Marlborough having Advice of these Proceedings, sent Lieutenant-General Cadegan, with Orders for the Troops on the other fide the Scheld, under the Command of General Dopft, and Lieutenant-General Withers, to March, and endeavour to Attack the Enemy. These Troops were in Motion before it was Day; but in their March, the Hussars, who were fent before, to get Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, came back with feveral Prifoners, and brought Notice of the Enemy's Precipitate Retreat; whereupon, they return'd to the Camp.

The Siege of ALL this while, the Siege of Bouchain was carried Bouchain on with great Vigour and Success, and the Allies having disloded the Besieg'd from several Traverses, and other Out-Works, they attack'd on the 11th of September, the Bastion on the Right of the Lower-Town, and took it with inconsiderable Loss: But, in making the Lodgment, the Besiegers had a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 10 Private Men Kill'd, and about 30 Wounded. The Besieg'd abandon'd at the same time, the Bastion on the Lest, where the Allies likewise lodg'd themselves.

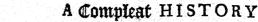
the Upper-Town were very Wide, so that all things being prepar'd for a General STORM, the Garrison thought fit to prevent it by a Capitulation; and having beat a Parley the 12th about Noon, the French Hostages were conducted to the Quarters of General Fagel, where the Duke of Marlborough, the Deputies of the

States, and several other Generals repair'd; and his Grace having conferr'd with them, the Hostages were call'd in: But, when they offer'd to deliver their ARTICLES, the Duke told them, "That, he would not have them Read, for seeing that they had waited

By this time, the Breaches at the two Attacks against

"to the last Extremity, they had no other Terms to

"Expect, than to be Prisoners of WAR: Ordering ANNO them at the same time, to acquaint their Comman- 1711. "der with it, and fend back the Hostages that were in U "the Place on the fide of the Allies, if he would not "accept this Condition. The Hostages being return'd into the Town, the Governor refus'd to furrender upon these Terms, and so the Besiegers renew'd the Hostilities with more Fury than ever, and made fuch a terrible Fire, from their Cannon, Mortars, and fmall Shor, that the Enemy hung out a White Flag at all the Attacks, and beat a Parley a fecond time. New Hostages being exchang'd, they propos'd to furrender Prisoners of WAR, upon Condition, that they should be allow'd to March out with the Usual Marks of Honour, and be conducted into France; where they should do no manner of Service, till they were Exchang'd: Pretending, they defir'd this Favour, because of the Misery the Prisoners were reduc'd to in Holland, where they feem'd abandon'd by their Court, which took no care for their Subfiftance. This Request being also rejected, the Governor agreed at last to surrender upon the Terms propos'd by the Duke of Marlborough; And Surrenand the Allies took Possession of one of the Gates the der Priso-13th in the Morning. The 14th, the Garrison having ners of war. deliver'd 24 Colours, and all their Arms, march'd out, to the Number of about 2000 Men, with Messieurs De Ravigna and St. Luc, being at the Head of them; and the Soldiers were conducted to Marchienne, in order to be sent to Holland; but the Officers continu'd in BOUCHAIN, till further Orders: And, Major-General Grovestein being appointed Governor in the Place, took Possession of it with a Detachment of the Troops that Form'd the SIEGE. The Garrison, which confifted at first of 8 Compleat Battalions, and The Lofs of a Detachment of 600 Smitzers, besides another of Dra-the Garrison goons, lost a great many Men in the Defence of the during the Place, being reduc'd to the Number of 2 Majors-Ge-SIEGE. neral, 2 Brigadiers, 8 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 76 Captains, 83 Lieutenants, 51 Under-Lieutenants, and 2717 Private Men. Those Officers and Soldiers, who by Reason of their Wounds and Sickness, were not able to march out with the rest, were fent to Cambray, to be accounted for as Prisoners. The French Governor pretended, that he was in a Condition to have defended himfelf fome Days longer, but that Aa



354 ANNO the Soldiers finding Mareschal Villars did not attempt 1711. to relieve the Place, as he had promis'd, Oblig'd him to Capitulate. The Field - Deputies dispatch'd immediately after the Reduction of BOUCHAIN, the following Letter to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Field-" THE Enemy having beaten a Parley Yesterday, Letter to the "The Capitulation was agreed to this Morning, by States-Gene-" which the Garrison are made Prisoners of WAR. " It is with the utmost Satisfaction, that we give our " selves the Honour to congratulate your High-Mighti-" nesses, on the Conquest with which GOD Almighty " has been pleas'd to bless the Arms of the State, and " your High Allies. This Place is of fo GREAT IM-"PORTANCE, in respect to its Scituation, which " opens a Way to penetrate farther into the Territories " of the Enemy, and even into the very Heart of "their Country; that in order to prevent it, they have "thought necessary to consume by Fire the Forage in "their own Territories. If the Circumstances that " have attended this Conquest are duly consider'd, as "the Passing of the LINES, which the Enemy and " all the World thought impossible; and the SIEGE "carried on with fo much Speed, and in so Glorious a "Manner, in Sight, and within the Reach of an Ar-"my, which, if not Superiour, was at least of an " equal Strength: If all these things are rightly consi-"der'd, it will appear, that the Conduct, Firmness and "Valour, which the Duke of Marlborough, and Count "Tilly, have express'd in the Prosecution of this Glo-"rious Enterprise, cannot be sufficiently Prais'd. That "we may likewise do Justice to General Fagel (who "commanded the SIEGE) we find our felves oblig'd "to fay, that his Courage, and indefatigable Care, " has very much contributed to the Speedy Conquest of "this Important Place: But above all, we return "Thanks to Almighty GOD, who has made Use of "these Generals as happy Instruments for the Accom-" plishment of his Will and Mercies. We pray GOD "that he will continue his Bleffings on the Arms of "Your High-Mightinesses; that this Bloody and Ex-"pensive WAR, may be chang'd into a Happy and Lasting PEACE. We take the Liberty to propose " Major-

of the Present W A R.

"Major-General Grovestein for Commander, and Cap- ANNO rain Keppel, for Major of the Place, who are to take 1711.

"Possession thereof; and hope that Your High-Mighti-

"nesses, will be pleas'd to approve the same, and re"main with the utmost Respect.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before BOUCHAIN. Sept. 13th, 1711. A. Van. CAPELLE. W. HOOFT.

S. Van. GOSLINGA.

P. F. Vegelin Van. CLAER BERGEN.

THE Success of this memorable Siege, so difficult Difficulties in all its Circumstances, improv'd the Bravery and Re-of the Siege folution of the Confederate Troops; infomuch, that they never express'd such Eagerness for coming to a fair Engagement with the Enemy. The Stratagem of the Allies, in paffing the French Lines without the Loss of a Man, the cutting off the Communication of the Enemy with Bouchain, the Manner of their Investing the Town with an Inferiour Army, their casting up Lines, making regular Forts, raising Batteries, laying Bridges over a River, making passable a Morass, and providing for the Security of their Convoys, against a Superior Army on one fide, and the Numerous Garrifons of Conde and Valenciennes on the other, are Enterprifes truly Heroick: And after all, their forcing a strong Garrison to deliver up so important a Place, and to furrender Prisoners of WAR, is returning most effectually the NE PLUS ULTRA of Mareschal Villars upon himself, and his 100000 Men. That General had form'd a Project to surprise Aire, and Monsieur Gogsbriand, march'd with the Garrison of St. Omer, and some other Troops for that Purpose; but had the same Success as Monsieur Albergotti had upon Doway, which he was likewise to Surprise: So that those two Generals miscarried, in the Design they had to regain their former Governments.

AFTER the Reduction of Bouchain, the French, to extenuate their Loss, pleasantly gave out, That the taking of that Place, was but equivalent to the taking A a 2

356 ANNO of a DOVE-HOUSE: But, the Number of the Garrison, and the many Attempts made by Mareschal Villars to preferve it, shew, that this was a DOVE-

HOUSE of an extraordinary Nature. The Enemy. however, were fo much Mortified, to fee that Monfieur De Ravignan, who commanded there, and the other Principal Officers of that Garrison, represented to the French Court, that the Conditions promis'd them during the Parley, were not made good to them, infifting that they were only to be deem'd Prisoners, to be conducted Home, and to be accounted for in Future Exchanges. And the faid Representation having been transmitted to the Duke of Marlborough, by Mareschal Villars. his Grace in answer to it, return'd him Attestations fign'd by General Fagel, who commanded the Siege. and Colonel Pagnies, one of his Hostages, who they pretend made them that Offer, in the Name of Monfieur Fagel; whereby it plainly appear'd, that their Complaint was altogether Groundless, and that they never had the least Encouragement given them, to hope for any other Conditions, than to be made Prisoners of WAR. The Fortifications of BOUCHAIN being repair'd, and the Place put into a Posture of Desence. it being not thought fit to expose the Infantry to the Farigues of a new SIEGE in the late Scason of the Year, the Duke of Marlborough seperated the Forces The Confe- under his Command, and quarter'd great part of them

derate For- on the Frontiers, that they might be able to hinder the into Winter. Enemy from making new Lines in the Winter, and Form their Army early in the Spring, without being Quarters. harras'd with long Marches. On the 23d of October.

rates.

under his Command, pass'd the Sansei, and having join'd Mareschal Villars, they march'd the 25th, and The French seperated their Army likewise, in Order to put them Army Sefeinto Winter-Quarters. The Duke of Marlborough, Itaving given all the Necessary Orders, left the Army the 27th, went that Day to Tournay, where he was nobly entertain'd by the Earl of Albemarle (Govenor of that

his Grace went to Visit the Fortifications of BOUCHAIN. and order'd the Battalions appointed for the Garrison of that Place to march in, and the Detachments that were there belonging to the feveral Regiments that made the SIEGE, to joyn the Respective Bodies to which they belong'd. The fame Day, Monsieur D'A-Lergotti, with the Troops encamp'd near Wavrechin,

Fortress)

of the Present WAR.

Fortress) arriv'd the 3d of November at Antwerp, and ANNO on the 5th, set out for the Hague, where he arriv'd the next Day; and having had several Conferences with the States Deputies, if not about PEACE, at least about the Prosecution of the WAR, his Grace set out the 23d, for the Brill, in order to Embark for England, and on the 18th of November (O.S.) arriv'd at London, of Maribo Thus ended this CAMPAIGN in the Netherlands, rough arwhich has produc'd variety of Strange and Memorable rives at London. Events, and given a new Turn to the Affairs and Meafures of Great-Britain, as will fully appear in the enfuing part of this HISTORY.







A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY

OF THE

Campaign,

In the Year, 1712.



HE Campaign of 1712, is fo remarkable ANNO in all its Circumstances, and has produc'd such a continu'd Series of Wonderful Events, that they will be one of the brightest Parts of the History of these Times; but it will be a very difficult Task to discover the Secret Springs.

which have Occasion'd new and unexpected Motions in several Councils of Europe: And, as this Year begun and concluded with the Negotiations of PEACE, I shall give a particular Account of them, after having related the chief Actions of WAR.

THE Queen having been pleas'd to remove the The Duke of Ormond Duke of Marlborough from the Command of her Army, takes upon appointed the Duke of Ormond to Command her Forces him the Command, as her Captain General, with the fame Authonism A a 4

ANNO rity and Commission as his Predecessor had, and the time of Opening the CAMPAIGN, drawing near. the Duke of Ormond repair'd to the Hague, to concert the Operations of WAR, and from thence went to Tournay, where Prince Eugene of Savoy was already arriv'd. On the 6th of May, those two Generals were nobly entertain'd by the Earl of Albemarle (Governor of that City) with the Sieurs De Claerbergen and Deputies of the States, and some other Persons of Note. The next Day, General Lumley came to Complement his Grace, and in the Evening, return'd to Belieux, where the British Troops were encamp'd, having affifted in a long Conference, held between Prince Eugene, the Duke of Ormond, the Deputies of the States, the Earl of Albemarle, and feveral other Generals. On the 21st, the Duke of Ormond, and Prince Eugene left Tournay, being at their Departure, saluted with a tripple Discharge of the Cannon. They went first to Doway, to view the Fortifications of that Place. and came in the Evening to the Camp of Marchiennes:

federate Camp.

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And arrives his Grace taking his Quarters at the Abbey of that Name, and Prince Eugene at that of Anchin. The 23d. his Grace Review'd the Right-Wing of the first Line of his Army, confifting of all the British Troops then in the Camp, and 16 Squadrons of Dragoons, of the Auxiliary Troops in her Majesty's Pay, which made a very Splendid Appearance. After the Review was over. his Grace entertain'd Prince Eugene, and the General Officers of both Armies at Dinner. On the 24th, the Duke of Ormond went to Bouchain, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and General Fagel's Camp on the other fide the Scheld; and the Dispositions were made for the two Armies to pass that River the next Day. The Proposals made in a Council of WAR, to Attack the Enemy, having not been consented to, it

The Siege of was refolv'd to Befiege (a) QUESNOT; and accor-Quesnoy re-dingly, the two Armies made a Motion, the 7th of folv'd upon. June, and pass'd the River Selle, the Duke of Ormond extending his Left to Chateau-Cambrefis, and Prince Eugene his Right to Haspre, all along the said River,

⁽a) QUESNOY, a small, but strong Town of the Low-Countries. in the Earldom of Hainault, and Territory of Valenciennes, Subject to the French. It flands Seven Miles South-east of Valenciennes, 18 South-West of Mons, and 18 almost North-East of Cambray. Longitude 22. 53. Latitude 50. 17.

which they had in Front. In the mean time, General ANNO Fagel was detach'd with 30 Battalions, and as many 1712. Squadrons to Invest QUESNOT, which was done the 8th of June, but thro' many Difficulties (which would be too tedious here to incert) the Trenches were not Open'd till the 19th at Night, when the Siege was carried on with so much Vigour and Success, that on the 1st of July, the Counterscarpe was taken Sword in Hand: Whereupon, the Garrison beat a Parley the The Town 3d, and Surrender'd the 4th, as will more fully appear Surrenders. by the following Authentick Letter.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I HAD the Honour most humbly to acquaint your General Fa-" High - Mightinesses the 27th past, what Progress gel's Letter " we had made in this SIEGE, as also that we were General. " preparing to Attack the Counterscarp; which we did "Successfully the 1st Instant, when, as we had pro-" pos'd, we drove the Enemy out of the Cover'd-Way. "In the mean time, we continued to enlarge and level "the Breaches with Inceffant Firing of our Artillery, " and to Day, they are made fit to Mount, and our "Saps are brought near to the Edge of the Ditch over "against them, in Order to filling it. The Garrison "not daring to stay till that be done, beat a Parly at "Three to Day, and defir'd to fend out a Brigadier, " and two Colonels to Capitulate, which I have Grant-"ed; yet with Intimation, that the Garrison must "Yield themselves Prisoners of WAR, as I signified to " the Governor, at the beginning of the Siege, that he "was to expect no other Usage, if he waited to the "last Extremity, I would not delay sending your "High-Mightinesses immediate Information of this, "by my Aid-de-Camp (the Count De Berlo) most hum-bly congratulating Your High-Mightinesses on this "good News, and that with the greater Reason, be"cause QUESNOT is a Place very well Fortified, ' and has above 70 Villages dependent on it, &c.

From the Camp before QUESNOY, July 3d, 1712.

Sign'd,

F. N. Baron Van FAGEL.

THE

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moy.

1712.

THE Garrison of QUESNOY, consisting of 2662 Private Men, embark'd at Marchiennes, and pro-Prisoners ta- ceeded to Ghent, in order to be conducted into Holland. hen in Quel- Besides these, there were several Persons of a Superior Rank, made Prisoners of WAR, viz. Monsieur Labadie (Lieutenant-General, and Governor of the Place) the Sieur Damas (Major-General) 3 Bri ga diers: The Major of the Town, and his Affistant: 2 Captains of the Guard: 2 Commissaries of WAR: A Treasurer: A Commissary of the Artillery, with 7 others in Extraordinary: 5 Officers of the Artillery: 1 Lieutenant of the Bombardiers: 4 Cadets: 12 Bombardiers: 8 Officers of the Ordnance: 70 Gunners: 6 Ingineers: 5 Colonels: 4 Lieutenant-Colonels: 6 Majors: 52 Captains: 121 Lieutenants: And 53 Enfigns: Besides, 528 Private Men Sick or Wounded, who could not be remov'd. The Confederates put a good Garrison into · the Place, under Major - General Ivoy, and all possible Expedition was us'd to repair the Breaches, and level the Works.

THE Confederate Armies continued about Queformond in noy, till the 16th of July, and during that time, the ARS upon a Generals had several Conferences, in which the Duke Ceffation of of Ormond infifted (on the part of the Queen) on a two Months. Ceffation of Arms for two Months, in order to facili-

tate the Conclusion of a Treaty for a General PEACE. then on Foot. At the same time, his Grace told Prince Eugene, and the Field Deputies of the States, that he had receiv'd Positive Orders to agree with the French for a Ceffation of Arms for two Months, by which time, it was hop'd, a General PEACE would be concluded; and that in the mean time, he had Directions to fend Ten Battalions to take Possession of DUN-KIRK, which the French had offer'd to put into the Hands of the Queen his Mistriss, for the Security of the Performances of the Offers they had made. The The British Allies could not agree upon this Subject; and so Prince

Auxiliary Troops.

Forces seper Eugene decamp'd the 16th from the Neighbourhood of rate from the Quefnoy, and Encamp'd at Hartre near Landrecy, being joyn'd in his March, by all the Auxiliary Troops of the Princes of the Emprire, that were in the Army of the Duke of Ormond, whose Generals declar'd they had Orders from their Respective Masters, not to seperate themselves from the Forces of the Emperor, and

the States; and so none remain'd with the English, but ANNO some Battalions of Holstein Gottorp, and the Regiments of Dragoons of Waless. This was the faral Day of the Seperation of the Forces of the Allies, which having been invincible, while they continued United, were soon after sensible that they could not be an equal Match for the French after their Separation. Prince Eugene made Preparations for the Siege of Landrees, and on the 17th, the Duke of Ormond having caus'd a Suspension The Duke of Arms, for two Months, to be Publish'd in his Camp, Causes a Cesas the Mareschal De Villars had done in his; his Grace sation of march'd back to Avesnes le Secq, repass'd the Scheld and Ambilibid in the Scarpe and came to Ghent, where the British Forces his Camp. continued, all the rest of the CAMPAIGN.

SOON after the Troops of Great-Britain seperated from the Allies, General Cadogan, went to Prince Eugene with a Complement from the Duke of Ormond, and told him, that his Grace was forry for this Seperation, and wish'd him a Prosperous CAMPAIGN, in which he should have no hindrance from him. fame Day, in the Afternoon, Count Nassau Woudenburgh (Son to the late Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque) came to the Duke of Ormond from Prince Eugene, and the Deputies of the States, to acquaint his Grace, "that upon "hearing that the Commandants of Bouchain and Doway, Mutual Civi-" refus'd to admit some of his Officers into those Places, lity between " upon the March of his Army, they had thought them-ormond and " felves Oblig'd to declare, that the same was not done Prince Eu-"directly nor indirectly by their Orders; and that the their Seperate "faid Commandants should be severely reprimanded:tion. " Desiring his Grace not to impute to them what the said " Commandants had done without Orders; and affor'd "him they were ready to give all possible Assistance to "the Troops in their March, and to do every thing that "could be desir'd of them, towards the preserving a good "Understanding and Union between the Queen and "their Masters. The same Evening, Count Hompesch (Governor of Doway) waited likewise on his Grace, to excuse himself, as having no part in the Commandants refusing entrance to his Officers. In the mean time, the Allies made the Necessary Preparations for the Siege of LANDRECY and on the 17th of July, that Place was Invested by 34 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of the Prince of Anhalt Deffau, who had under him, 3 Lieutenants-General 6 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers.

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ANNO Brigadiers. He was supported by the rest of the Army. 1712. commanded by Prince Eugene, the Left of which, jovned the Camp before Landrecy, and the Right extended along the Scheld towards Denain, where the Allies had an Intrench'd Camp, to cover the bringing up by Water, of the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, which they drew from the Magazines of the Places in the Walloon Flanders. Mareschal Villars, who had Orders to relieve Landrecy, caus'd Bridges to be laid over the Scheld. the 18th of July, which he pass'd the 19th and 28th. encamp'd on the Selle towards Chateau-Cambresis, and the 21st and 22d, order'd 1500 Men to widen and level the Roads towards the Sambre, and to lay Bridges over that River. Upon these Motions, Prince Eugene caus'd a great Intrenchment to be made before his Left, and Posted behind it General Fagel, with 40 Battalions, and caus'd his Right, to move up nearer about 3 Leagues. that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege with all his Forces.

Mareschal Villars forms a Defign of poff. fing bimjelf of the Camp of Denain.

IN the mean time Mareschal Villars, who had formed the Important Defign of possessing himself of the Camp of Denain, and of the Magazines of the Allies. commanded the Count De Broglio, the 23d in the Evening, to advance along the Selle with 40 Squadrons, causing all the Passages of that River to be Guarded. to the end that none of the Parties of the Allies might pass over it, to observe the Motions of the French Army. At the same time, he Order'd the Marquis De Vieuxpont (Lieutenant-General) to March with 30 Battalions of the Left, some Artillery and Pontons, and lay Bridges at Neufville over the Scheld, between Bouchain and Denain. He caus'd him to be follow'd by Count Albergotti, with 20 other Battalions, and by all the Army, in 4 Columns, and a 5th of Artillery, having fome Days before. fent the heavy Baggage to St. Quintin. Notwithstanding, the Marquis De Nieuxpont made all possible Expedition, he could not reach Neufville, till the 24th at 8 in the Morning, where he prefently caus'd Bridges to be laid over the Scheld. The Count De Broglio arriv'd about 9, with his 40 Squadrons, as did likewife Mareschal Villars, who order'd him to pass over before the Infantry, which he did with great Difficulty, by Reafon of a Morass which was beyond the Bridge, which the Horse and Dragoons were forc'd to March thro' Four a-breast.

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THE Allies had made Lines, which began at the ANNO Schold, and ended at the Scarpe, in Order to cover their Convoys against the Garrisons of Cambray and Valenciennes. The Count De Broglio, attack'd those which began between Neufville and Denain, and finding them weakly Guarded, he forc'd them almost without Resistance. He found on the other fide of them, 500 Waggons loaden with Bread for the Army of the Allies, guarded by 500 Horse, and the same Number of Foot, who were surrounded and most of them either Kill'd or Taken. The Troops at Denain came out, in several Columns, to defend their LINES, and their Convoy; but feeing the French Infantry advancing, they return'd into their Camp. It was defended by 17 Bartalions, cover'd by an Intrenchment of between 15 and 20 Foot high, and about half a Quarter of a League in Extent. These Troops were commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, 4 Lieutenants-General, several Majors-General and Brigadiers, with 12 Pieces of Cannon.

THE French Infantry having pass'd the Scheld, and the Line which the Count De Broglio had gain'd, Mareschal Villars made the Dispositions for the Attack in 8 Columns, distant 200 Paces from each other; the Grenadiers at the Head of the Battalions, with a Reserve of 6 Battalions marching in a second Line, and the Cavalry behind. Mareschal Villars put himself at the Right of the Infantry, as did the Mareschal De Montesquiou, and Count Albergotti at the Left. The fignal being given, the whole Line advanc'd, and march'd 7 or 800 Paces, towards the Intrenchment, without Firing once. When they were come within half a Musket-shot, the Troops of the Allies, who lin'd the Rampart, made a Discharge of their Cannon loaded with Cartridge-shot, and 3 Discharges of their Muskets, without disordering any one Battalion. The Enemy coming up within 50 Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquets, and Grenadiers leap'd into the Ditch, follow'd by the Battalions, and after a long Refistance, they enter'd the Camp, cutting down all who made Head against them. The rest retir'd into the Village and the Abbey, where they were forc'd and pursu'd so close, that entire Battalions threw themselves into the Scheld; by which Means, the Confederate Troops were entirely defeated, before Prince The French Eugene could come up to their Affistance: For, the Pre-attack the Confederate cautions which Mareschal Villars had us'd, to conceal Lines.

ANNO his Design, and his March from the Allies, had succeeded for well, that Prince Eugene had no Intelligence till the 24th in the Morning, when the Enemy were laying Bridges over the Scheld, and so was not able to arrive with his Troops, till the end of the Engagement. This was a very unfortunate Action, wherein the Dutch lost several Brave Commanders, and after which, the Field-Deputies wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The FieldDeputies 4
Letter to the 46
States General after the
Adion of 46
Denain. 46

"HE Mareschal De Villars, decamp'd Yesterday in the Evening, at Sun-set from Chateau-Cambresis, and march'd with fuch Diligence, that early this Morning, he pass'd the Scheld in 8 Columns at Sourche. " and at Neufville. As foon as Prince Eugene of Savoy. "had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to De-"nain, caus'd 6 Battalions to March thither to Re-inforce "the Body commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, view-" ed in Person the Intrenchment there, and the Infan-"try who were Posted in it; caus'd the Cavalry and Baggage to come over to this fide of the Scheld, that " there might not be any Embarass; and about 10 o'th' "Clock, came over to this fide of the Bridge, to make "the Necessary Dispositions for supporting that Body, "with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actual-" ly on the March. In the mean while, the Enemy ha-"ving advanc'd near to the Intrenchment, in one very "close Column of their Left Wing and main Body, "which fil'd off to attack the Intrenchment in Front, "they afterwards made feveral Feints, as if they would "tire, because of the great Fire which our Men made "upon them from their Cannon: But, at length, they "fell, with so much Fury, on the Regiments Posted "there, that after one Discharge, the Intrenchment was "abandon'd. Then the Enemy breaking into the In-"trenchment, charg'd our Men on the Right and Left, "broke them, and after a Vigorous but Vain Resist-" ance, forc'd them to retire over the Bridge on the " Scheld: But, that Bridge having been unfortunately " broke by the Weight of the Baggage which had new-"ly pass'd it, the greatest Part of those who attempted " to pass it were Drown'd: Others got over to this side " of the Scheld, and the rest of the 7 Battalions who " were in the Intrenchment, were Kill'd, or made Pri-"foners. The Earl of Albamarle, and Major-General " Lobel, " Lobel. are among the latter. Count Dhona (Lieute- ANNO " nant-General) and the Prince of Holstein (Major-Gene-"ral in the Emperor's Service) were Drown'd. We have not yet any certain Advice of the Count of Nas-" Sau-Woudenburgh. Among the 17 Battalions, were 8 Imperialists, or Palatines, and 3 of this State: Viz. "Those of Albemarle, Welderen, and Douglas; the rest "being Auxiliary Troops. We are oblig'd to defer to "another Opportunity, the fending to your High-" Mightinesses the Particulars of our Loss; 'tis but little, the great Fire confider'd, and without the Accident of the Breaking of the Bridge, would have been " yet less: For, the Enemy durst not Penetrate to the "Scheld, to avoid the Fire of our Infantry, who were "Posted on this side of that River. Brigadier Berk-" hoffer is in Marchiennes with 6 Battalions; and as " that Place is Scituate on the Scarp, on Ground almost " inaccessible, we hope he will retire elsewhere, in case "the Enemy should pass that River. As all Commu-" nication with Marchiennes is cut off from Us, Orders " have been iffued for Baking Bread for the Army, here and at Mons; and the Infantry is order'd back to the "Army, which is in its former Scituation. To Mor-" row, we shall concert with Prince Eugene of Savoy, and Count Tilly what to do; and we will immediately inform Your High-Mightinesses of it. We "hope thereby entirely to prevent any ill Conquences " of this Lofs.

QUESNOY, July 24th. 1712. We are.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS. &c.

FOR the Reader's farther Satisfaction, I think fit to Incert the Lord Albemarle's ACCOUNT of the Action, which he fent the States-General: As also Prince Eugene's LETTER upon that Occasion.

THE Army of the Allies having Decamp'd, the The Lord 26th of May, from the Camp at Anchin and Mar-Albemarle's chiennes, and having pass'd the Scheld at Neufwille and Relation of the ACTION Lourehe, encamp'd with the Right Wing at Noyelles, of Denain, and the Left at Solemne, having the Scheld before them, and the Selle behind. The Earl of Albemarle was detach'd, at the same time, with 13 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, to take Post at Denain on the Scheld, to se-

cure

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MNNO cure the Communication with Marchiennes, whence we were to draw Ammunition and Provisions: He set Men to Work, the same Day, on an Intrenchment for the safe Encamping of his Troops; the Right reach'd to the old Line, which the Enemy had made from the Scarpe to the Scheld, after the Battle of Malplaquet; and the Lest to the Scheld: The Generals took up their Quarters in the Abby and Village of Denain: The necessary Posts every where, were taken Possession of; and all Precautions were used, for the Security of that Post.

THE Saxon Troops, to the Number of 6 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, marching from thence the 30th, to the great Army, were immediately supplied by others: In the mean while, my Lord Albemarle caus'd Men to Work hard on a Double Line of Communication, which extended cross the Plain of Denain, to the Abby of Beaurepaire. These Lines were Two Leagues and a Half in Length; and defended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards, to secure the Passage of Convoys, which were to go to the Army, to oppose the Parties and Enterprizes of the Enemy.

THE 31st, my Lord Albemarle detach'd Brigadier Berkhoffer, with the Regiments of Murray, the Hereditary Prince of Wolfembuttel, Berner, Els, and the 3 Squadrons of Schellart, to Guard the Boats Laden with Artillery and Ammunition from Marchiennes. The Cavalry, which was before at Marchiennes, remain'd there, and my Lord Albemarle caus'd the Infantry to Encamp in the Intrenchment near the Abby of Beaurepaire, to cover the Boats against any sudden Attempt of the Enemy.

THE 7th of June, the Army of the Allies Encamp'd between the Selle, and the Rivulet Eschaillon; the Right-Wing at Flory, within a League of Denain; and the Left at Chateau-Cambress, to cover the Siege of Quesnoy: And then, the aforesaid Troops serv'd to Guard to the Siege, all the Convoys of Ammunition and Provisions. That Siege being ended, it was resolv'd to undertake that of Landrecies: But, the Armies being then to pass the Escaillon, an Intrenchment was begun the 8th of July, for covering the Bridges at Denain, against the Insults of the Enemy. That Intrenchment

renchment was Guarded by the Regiment of the He-ANNO reditary Prince of Wolfemburtel, which Encamp'd there 1712. in three Plottoons. At the fame time, a new Line of Communication was begun from DENAIN, towards Thian, to fecure the Passage of the Convoys for the Siege of Lendrecy, and to cover the Bridge of Communication at Thian.

THE 14th, one of the Bridges of Pontons at DE-NAIN, was taken to Pieces, and by express Order, sent to the great Army, to be made use of, the 17th, to make a Communication over the Sambre, and the Inundation above and below Landrecy, in order to Invest that Town.

THE 16th, the Prince of Savoy pass'd the Escaillon, with his Army, and all the Foreign Troops; and caus'd them to Encamp, the Right-Wing at Thian, and the Left at Fontaine-au-Bon, near Landrecy: The first Line facing towards the Eschaillon, and the second towards Valenciennes and Quesnoy.

THE 17th, the new Line of Communication between DENAIN and Thian, was committed to the keeping of Six Imperial and Palatine Battalions, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Secquin; and the Prince of Holstein, and M. Zobel, Majors-General; to hinder the Enemy's seperating by that side, the Body of Troops at DENAIN, from the great Army.

THE same Day, the Prince of Anhalt was detach'd with 30 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, to Besiege Landrecy: And, as among them, some of the Body of the Earl of Albemarle march'd that Way, they were instantly supply'd; so that the Body at DENAIN consisted then of 10 Battalions, and 23 Squadrons, which Encamp'd along the Intrenchment, from the Lest to the Right, the Cavalry and Insantry intermixed.

THE 19th, the Enemy's Army pass'd the Scheld, below Cambray, after having drawn together all their Troops from Monchypreux, and from the Posts along the Sanset: They Encamp'd with the Left-Wing near Cambray, and the Right at Castelet, giving out that they would offer Battle: Whereupon, the Prince of Savoy put his Army under Arms, and order'd my Lord Albertale.

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ANNO marle to hold himself ready to March with his Troops, 1712. if there should be Occasion. And the Enemy continuing their March the 20th towards the Sambre, he caus'd the great Army to close towards the Left, and ordered my Lord Albemarle again, to hold himself ready to March at the first Order; as he did accordingly, tho it was not intended to do it, but at the last Extremity.

THE Enemy encamping then behind the Selle, the Left Wing at Vielles Coachy, and the Right at St. Marzin, against the Wood of Bohian; the Prince of Savoy caused a Line to be made, from the Source of the Est. caillon to the Sambre, to cover the Left-Wing, and to preserve the Communication with the Troops employ'd in the Siege: He caused this Line to be Guarded by 12 Battalions, and withdrew his Troops into their old Camp, ordering my Lord Albemarle to do the like. Which being done, and my Lord Albemarle observing that the Pontons of the second Bridge, which were taken away the 14th, were not fent back, as was promis'd him; he immediately after these Motions, ser Men to Work to make a Bridge of Timber. On this Service all the Carpenters were employ'd, a Number of Workmen, and 5 or 600 Men to get Timber neceffary, from the Neighbouring Woods. This Work went on till the 24th, when the Bridge would have been Finished, had not the Enemy Attack'd us; and it could not be finish'd sooner, because the River was of the Breadth of 8 Pontons, and by Consequence gave much Labour and Trouble.

THE 23d, arriv'd at Marchiennes, a Convoy from Tournay, Guarded by two Battalions, who were order'd to stay at Beaurepaire with Brigadier Berkhoffer; who by that Means, had under his Command 6 Battalions, and 3 Squadrons. The Earl of Albemarle gave him Order, that in Case the Enemy should have a Design on Marchiennes, and should come upon him with a superior Force, he should move to Marchiennes with his Troops, and Encamp between the Scarpe, and the great Morass, where was only one Passage to come at the Boats; the Priory of Hamage on the Left, and the Fort of Rioles on the Right, being well provided.

THE 21st, 22d, and 23d, the Enemy were continually in Motion on the Side of the Sambre, to make us believe

lieve they had their Eye on the Siege of Landrecy, ANNO and would raise it: They caused Bridges to be laid 1712. over the Sambre; Passages to be open'd at Fenny, as if they would advance that Way; and made all the Motions, which might persuade us that they would Attack our Lines at Landrecy: But in the mean while, They rook Measures secretly, to Attack the Body at DE-NAIN, and to take Marchiennes.

FOR this Purpose, the Mareschal De Villars had already order'd the Garrison of Valenciennes to hold themselves ready to March; and the 23d at Noon, he fent out all his Hussars, to scour the Country between Cambray, Bouchain, and the great Army: He fent a Number of Parties, Foot and Horse, to all the Bassages of the Selle, and the Scheld, to hinder our receiving Intelligence of his Defign. At 7 o'th' Clock at Night, he caus'd the Count De Coigny to advance, with 30 Squadrons of Dragoons towards our Lines of Communication before Landrecy, as if he would Attack them that Night: But, at the same time, he detach'd the Marquis De Viexpont, with 30 Battalions, all the Pontons, and a Brigade of Cavalry; as likewife Lieutenant-General Albergotti, with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadrons to support him. The whole Army follow'd, the heavy Baggage having been fent to St. Quentin and Ham. The Count De Broglio cover'd the March of the Infantry, with 49 Squadrons of the Body of Reserve; having Directions, at the same Time, to take Care that no one should Pass the Rivulet of Selle, to give us Notice of their March: And in this Order, the Enemy decamp'd very hastily from their Camp at Chateau-Cambresis, the 23d in the Evening, after the Sun was Down, and after the Tattoo was Beat. They march'd all the Night by the Plains, between the Selle and the Schold. to Neufville on the Scheld, below Bouchain, where the Van arriving at Day-break, Bridges were immediately begun to be laid for passing that River.

THO' my Lord Albemarle had continually many Spies abroad, to watch the Motions between the faid Rivers, he receiv'd no Advice of their March: Probably they were stopp'd, or taken, or could not pass the Rivers, because of the Number of the Enemy's Parties. Nor did he receive any Intelligence of it from Bouchain, tho' the Bridges were laid at Neufville, which is not

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ANNO far from thence: And tho' till that Time, he had fertled there, and maintain'd a regular Correspondence, which he receiv'd Intelligence every Day; having besides, order'd expresly the Inhabitants of the Dependence of Bouchain, upon the least Motion of the Enemy, in that Neighbourhood, to give immediate Notice to the Governor of the Place. And, as the Prince of Savoy had no News of the Enemy's March, 'till the 24th, at 7 in the Morning, my Lord Albemarle could not have any Advice of it, neither, from the Great Army: So that it was between 7 and 8 in the Morning. when Major-General Bothmar (who was the Commanding Officer of the Day, and vifited the Camp) gave him Notice, that the Enemy appear'd at Avefne le Secq. My Lord Albemarle immediately fent Word of it to the Prince of Savoy; who acquainted him that he would prefently come to him in Person, as he afterwards did; and at the same time, he made the Signal agreed upon of firing fix Cannon; as well to give Warning to the Posts about Bouchain, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, as to call in the Horses of the Cavalry. which were at Pasture, as were also those of the Great Army; and they were presently brought in.

> THE Horses being, upon the Signal, brought in from Pasture, my Lord Albemarle immediately caus'd the Cavalry to Mount; Posted the Count De Croix (Major-General) with 7 Squadrons of Imperialists before the Right-Wing of the Intreachment, on the High Road to Valenciennes, to observe the Garrison of that Place, which having march'd our, began to shew themselves on the Eminence of Hurtebize; and with the other 16 Squadrons he marched out into the Plain by the Left, with intention to dispute the Passage of Neufville with the Enemy; not knowing that their Bridges were already made, and that their Troops were actually Pailing there, because they were in a Borrom, where we could not fee them, because of a great Hill that was between: But as foon as he was advanc'd, with the Head of the Cavalry, to the Top of that Hill, he found that great part of the Enemy's Horse and Foot, intermixed one among another, had already pass'd the Schold, and were extending themfelves in the Plain towards Escaudain: And as by Confequence, it was not possible to Attack them, my Lerd siltemarle caused the said 16 Squadrons to draw up before

before the Intrenchment, with their Right against the ANNO Line of Communication, between Denain and Marchiennes, and the Left towards the Meadows along the Scheld, till it should appear what Motion the Enemy would make next: But, they beginning immediately to make a Disposition to Attack our Cavalry with Theirs. which was very Numerous; my Lord Albemarle withdrew his into the Intrenchment, without which, they would foon have been Born down by the great Superiority of the Enemy: And observing afterwards, that they continued their March to pass the said Line of Communication, and join the Garrison of Valenciennes, he caused some Squadrons to advance out of the Intrenchment between the aforefaid two Lines, defended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards, and which could not be Poffes'd, nor Secur'd otherwise, because they were two Leagues and a half in Length: But the Enemy perceiving it, and being much nearer to those Lines, took Possession of them with their Foot, to facilitate the Passage of their Horse; so that it was impossible to Dispute it with them, because of their Superiority, and they purfu'd their March on to their old Lines.

IN the mean while, my Lord Albemarle had posted his Infantry (confifting of 10 Battalions) along the Intrenchment, by Lieurenant-General Count Dhona, and the other Generals. About 10, arriv'd the Prince of Savoy, with several of his Generals. He advanc'd in Perfon, to observe the March and Motions of the Enemy; View'd the Intrenchment, and the Disposition of the Foor: And then order'd the Horse to repass the Scheld. because they could be of no further Use; for the Enemy having pass'd with their whole Army, had Invested the Intrenchment very close on all Hands: And as our 10. Battalions, who were drawn up three Men in Depth. took up but one third Part of the Intrenchment, towards the Left-Wing and the Centre, and the Right-Wing being wholly bare, and without Men; the Prince of Savoy caus'd the 6 Battalions of Imperialists and Palatines, which were encamp'd in the new Line of Communication, between Thian and DENAIN, to pass thither; and these posted themselves in the Right-Wing of * the Intrenchment, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Secquin, and the Prince of Holstein, and M. Zobel, Majors-General.

B b 3

WHILE

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WHILE this was doing, the Enemy's Army drew up in Battalia to Attack our Intrenchment, the Infantry foremost and the Cavalry behind. The Garrison of Valenciennes drew up in like manner, and Invested the Right of the Intrenchment: And the Enemy made their Disposition to Attack us with all Speed, before we could receive a Re-inforcement from the Grand Army: Having, for that Purpose, commanded out 30 Battalions. 80 Companies of Grenadiers, and the Piquet of the Army; as also all their Dragoons, whom they caus'd to Alight. Those Dragoons form'd the first Column on their Right, and March'd thro' the Meadows along the River towards the Left of the Intrenchment: The 30 Battalions, the Grenadiers, and the Piquet, form'd two other Columns, between that of the Dragoons, and the Lines of Communication. These two Columns were supported by 30 other Battalions, follow'd by all the rest of their Horse and Foot. And in this Order the Enemy advanc'd towards our Intrenchment.

WE Cannonaded them as vigorously as was possible. with our fix Cannon, which were plac'd on two Batteries in the Centre, and the Enemy answer'd with some Pieces which they had before their Right-Wing on an Eminence. My Lord Albermarle sent Notice from Time to Time of the Enemy's Motions to the Prince of Savoy. who was to the End of the Action on the other fide of the Scheld, on the Redoubt in the Intrenchment which cover'd the Bridge, whence he could fee all that was done. At the same time that my Lord Albemarle sent these Notices to his most Serene Highness, he desir'd him to fend him his Orders: And, the Prince having fignify'd to him several times, that the Post must be Defended and Maintain'd as long as possible, and causing Infantry to Advance from the great Army to fuccour us: The Earl of Albemarle made all possible Preparations to give the Enemy a good Reception; causing the three necessary Apertures, which were in the Intrenchment, for passing in and out, and for keeping the Communication with Bouchain and Marchiennes, to be fill'd up. And perceiving that the main Force of the Enemy would try to penetrate at the Centre of the Intrenchment, he sent Order to Count Dhona, in case the Enemy should force it, to move that Way with his Infantry, and Attack them in Flank, and so to Repulse them.

He did so accordingly, but that Motion had not Effect. ANNO because the Enemy approaching the Intrenchment with 1712. great Swiftness, and in good Order, quite under the Musquetry, Attack'd it vigorously at One in the Afternoon. The first Column of their Foot fell upon the Redoubt in which the Regiment of Welderen was Posted; and on the Aperture on the fide of it, which was filled up, and which was the High-Road, from Marchiennes and the Passage for the Convoys. Our Men receiv'd them with a great Fire, and by Plottons; but the last of their Columns having push'd the first to the Parapet of the Intrenchment, which on that fide was only of Stones and loofe Earth, the Ground being all Stony, it crumbl'd down and fill'd the Ditch. The Enemy penetrated immediately into the Intrenchment, and repuls'd our Men with their Bayonets at the Mouths of their Pieces; whereupon they abandon'd the Intrenchment precipitately on all fides; part flying towards the Bridge of Pontons, and part towards the Water-Mill.

MY Lord Albemarle, as well as all the other Generals. did all they possibly could to rally those of the Centre. and the Left-Wing; where were Count Dhona, and the Count of Nassau-Woudenbourg, being cut off by the Enemy, and seperated from the other Troops; but all was to no purpose: Which my Lord Albemarle observing, he endeavour'd to lead some Regiments from the Right to the Village of Denain; to post them among the Houses, and in the Abby, to stop the Enemy: But, when he thought he was follow'd by them, he found himself almost alone among the Enemy. And while he was making the last Effort, to rally the Remains of the Troops before the Bridge, he was taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and soon after carried to Valenciennes. Part of the Infantry cast themselves into the River: Part were Kill'd by the Enemy: 2080 were made Prisoners: And the scatter'd Remains, to the Number of 4080 having fav'd themselves, return'd afterwards to the Grand Army.

AMONG those who were Drown'd, were Lieute-nant-General Count Dhona, and Major-General Count Nassau-Woudenbourg, who are very much lamented. And among the Prisoners, Lieutenant-General Secquin, the Majors-General Prince of Holstein, Dalbergh, and Bb4

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ANNO Zobel; the Colonels Count De la Lippe, Tengnagel, Cu1712. vanac, Spaen, and Greck; and Lieutenant - Colonels
Donnely, Herbshausen, Heuske, Brakel, Munnik, and
Els; and the Majors Winckel, Fabritz, Bulomo, Till,
and Moors; 44 Captains, 109 Lieutenants and Ensigns;
as also 58 Horse of the Camp-Guard, besides four Aidsde - Camp, and the Commissary of the Artillery Taurinus.

THE Prince of Savoy had caused 14 Barralions to advance to the Bank of the Scheld, where they stood drawn up, ready to Pass; but they could not do it in Time, because the Bridge that was lest (the other having some Days before, been sent by express Order to the Grand Army) was embarass'd by the Cavalry and the Baggage, and afterwards unluckily broke; the Bridge of Timber was not sinished: So those Troops could serve only to savour the Retreat of the Remains of our Battalions, who crowded to the Bridge.

THE Enemy's Army confifted of 133 Battalions, and 250 Squadrons.

THE following Letter, about the Earl of Albemarle's Conduct in the Action at Denain, was Written by Prince Eugene to an eminent Minister.

SIR,

Frince En-"

gene', 1et- "

juftice People do my Lord Albemarle, and all the trafout
the Action of "
impertinent Difcourses that have been vented touchbenain. "
ing his Conduct in the Action at Denain. I have
"
long been sensible, that the ill-inform'd Vulgar, judge
"
by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always cenfur'd by them; but I wonder that such Slanders
fhould have found Reception among Men of Figure,
"
as could only have been broach'd by his Enemies.

"I should think my self wanting in the Duty of a "Man of Honour, if I did not testify the Truth, of which I was an Eyc-Witness. He perform'd on that "Occasion, all that a Couragious, Prudent, and Vigilant General could do; and had all the Troops done their Duty, the Affair would not have gone as it did: "But, when they run as soon as they have given one "Fire,

"Fire, and cannot be Rallied, no General in the World ANNO can help it: And therefore, SIR, I doubt not that 1712.
"you will contribute to the Disabusing those of the

"Regency, who may have been Mis-inform'd; and "that you will be Persuaded, none can have more

"Esteem for you than, SIR, Your, &c.

Sign'd,

EUGENE de SAVOY.

THE States having appointed some Deputies of their Own; and the Council of State, some Members of their Body, to examine the Reasons of the Earl of Albemarle: They ask'd him the proper Questions to come to the Knowledge of the Matter; which his Lordship having answer'd to their Satisfaction; their High-Mightinesses, upon the Report thereof, resolv'd not only to Declare, that the Earl of Albemarle had behav'd himself in that unfortunate Action, with Prudence and Bravery; but also to return him Thanks for his Conduct therein.

THE Action of DENAIN being over. Mareschal The French Villars order'd the Count De Broglio to March, and Invest make them-MARCHIENNE on the Scarpe, where the Allies flers of feve-Principal Stores were lodg'd, with above 150 Belanders, ral Imperladen with Artillery, and all forts of Ammunition, and tant Polis. Provisions for a whole Campaign. At the same time, he commanded Count Albergotti, to go and Attack St. AMAND; ordering other Detachments to possess themselves of the rest of the Posts on the Scarpe. The 26th of July, 200 of the Troops of the Allies, who were in the Abby of Anchin, and at Pont-a-Rache, yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. The same Day, the Count De L'Esparre made himself Master of the Abby of HASNON, where he took 100 Prisoners. Count Albergotti posses'd himself that Day likewise of MOR-TAGNE, at the Mouth of the Scarpe, where he took 100 Men; and then of St. AMAND, which was defended by 800 Men, who yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. In this last Place were found 6 Brass Cannon. Ammunition, several Horses, and 40 Belanders laden with Provisions, which were sent to Conde and Valenciennes, with the 6 Cannon, and the 800 Prisoners; and also those taken in Mortagne, Anchin, and Hasnon. After

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378 ANNO After these Successes, Count Albergotti gave Order 1712. for demolishing the Fortification of the Post of St. A-V MAND.

Marchienne Invested by the French.

IN the mean time, the Count De Broglio Invested MARCHIENNE, and having view'd it the 25th, in the Morning, he found the Enterprise much more Difficult than he at first imagin'd; that Post being encompass'd with Morasses and Ditches full of Water; fortified with several Works; defended by Brigadier Berkoffer, with 6 Battalions, and 500 Men, detach'd from the Garrison of Downy, and by the Regiment of Schellart, confifting of 3 Squadrons of Curaffiers of the Elector Palatine's Troops. These Difficulties, oblig'd Marcichal Villars to desire the Marquis De Montesquiou to take upon him the Care of the SIEGE, who repair'd thither the fame Day, and having review'd the Place, he gave Notice to the Mareschal, that 'twas neceffary he should send him Artillery and Ingineers to Befiege the Place in Form. Accordingly, the Artillery arriv'd the 27th: Whereupon, Men were immediately fet to Work to raise Batteries, and Trenches were open'd at two Attacks. On this Occasion, Monsieur Villars De Lussan (Brigadier of Ingineers) was Kill'd with a Cannon-Ball, which likewife Wounded 3 other Ingineers. The 28th, 20 Cannon began to batter to make Breaches, and Mareschal Villars came to the Siege, and view'd the Trenches, which by that time

The Belieged were confiderably Advanc'd. The fame Day, the Befieg'd beat a Parley, and offer'd to furrender, upon Condition that they might be permitted to March out with their Arms and Baggage, and other Usual Marks of Honour. This Proposal was rejected by Mareschal

Villars, who would allow the Garrison no other Terms than to be Prisoners of WAR. So Hostilities were renew'd, and on the 29th, one Battery having made a considerable Breach, and the Principal Trench being advanc'd far enough, Preparations were made for giving the Affault the next Day. But the Besieg'd beat

a Parley again, and offer'd to Surrender upon the The Place Terms propos'd: So on the 31st, in the Afternoon, the Surrenders. Garrison (to the Number of about 5000, without including 8 or 900 Sick or Wounded at the Siege of Quefnoy) march'd out, and were conducted to Valen-

ciennes. The Loss of this Post was of difinal Consequence to the Allies; for they had there a General Magazine Magazine of all forts of Artillery, Ammunicion, and ANNO Provisions, design'd for the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN. On the other hand, the Advantages that the Enemy obtain'd by it, were so considerable, that the French King wrote the following Account to the Arch-Bishop of Park.

COUSIN,

"THE Steps I have taken to effect a General The French "PEACE, and the Suspension of Arms which I King's Letthe have agreed on, with the Queen of England, have not Cardinal De " avail'd to determine the other Allies to enter into the Noyelles. " same Sentiments. On the contrary, they form'd a "Design to push on their Conquests, and Besiege Lan-"drecy. The Importance of that Place (the taking of "which, would have open'd to the Enemy an Entrance "into my Kingdom) determin'd Me to give my Orders " to the Mareschals De Villars and De Montesquiou (who "command my Army in Flanders) to Attack, and Fight "the Enemy, to oblige them to raise the SIEGE. "They have Acted with fo much Conduct and Pru-"dence, and the Success has been so Happy, that the " Camp which was poffess'd by the Enemy at DENAIN "(notwithstanding the Strength of its Intrenchments) " was Forc'd and Defeated, with the entire Loss of 17 "Battalions which defended it, and of a Convoy of " about 500 Waggons, who were at the same time on "the March towards the Camp before Landrecy. The " Defeat of these Troops encamp'd at DENAIN, was " follow'd by the Taking of the Post of Marchienne, "where the Énemy had 6 Battalions, 500 Foot detach'd "from the Garrison of Downy, and 3 Squadrons of "Horse, who were all made Prisoners of WAR: And " being added to those taken in the Camp at Denain, " and in some other Posts along the Scarpe, make the "Number of above 7000 Men, and upwards of 400 "Officers Prisoners; among whom are several of their "General-Officers. My Troops, who in these two Act-"ions shew'd all possible Valour, took 37 Colours, and 3 "Standards. The Enemy loft with Marchienne, a great "Number of Cannon, and Stores of all forts of Am-"munition, and Provisions laden in above 150 Belan-"ders; and their Army being weaken'd by so conside-" rable a Loss, having no longer Communication with "the Places they are possess'd of towards the Scarpe, "have

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way.

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ANNO "have been forc'd to raise the Siege of Landrecy, to " retire towards Mons. And, as such an Event, is a "visible Mark of the Protection of GOD, who "knows the Rectitude of my Intentions, I hold my " felf oblig'd to render to Him, most humble Acts of "Thanksgiving. I defire therefore that you will cause "TEDEUM to be Sung in the Metropolitan "Church of my good City of Paris, &c.

THE Consequences of the Forcing of the Intrench. ments of Denain, and the Taking of Marchienne, appear still more favourable to the Enemy; who on the The French 12th of August, March'd and Invested DOWAT; and encamp'd in two Lines, their Right at Carvin, and their Lest at Ribaucourt. The next Day, they prepar'd Fascines, and several Batteries; and the Trenches were open'd in the Night, between the 14th and 15th, under the Direction of Monsieur Valori, as chief Ingineer. This oblig'd Prince Eugene to abandon the Defign of Besieging Landrecy, to March to the Relief of Doway: But, when he arriv'd, he found the Avenues to the French Camp so well Intrench'd, that the Deputies of the States could not be induc'd to confent to the Attacking of them; and so they carried on their Approaches against the Town and FORT-SCARPE. with all possible Diligence. They Attack'd the latter. with 80 Pieces of Cannon; and, notwithstanding the Garrison confisted but of 400 Men, they defended themselves 14 Days, and surrender'd Prisoners of

Fort-Scarpe WAR the 28th, having repuls'd the French in several Surrenders. Attacks.

AFTER the Taking of that FORT, the Ene.

when they took the Counterscarpe, and a Half-Moon, which they were oblig'd to abandon) and had the Gar-

my redoubl'd their Fire against the Town; and altho" the Garrison was but weak. General Hompesch (the Governor) contrary to the Expectations of the Allies, or The Garri- the French, held out till the 8th of September in the Efon of Do- vening, when he bear a Parley, and furrender'd Prifo-Prisoners of ners of WAR: His brave Defence, having not been able to obtain any other Terms than those that were granted to the French Garrison of Quesnoy. The Enemy in this SIEGE, were repuls'd in leveral Attacks, and lost a great many Men; (especially the 7th at Night,

rison been Numerous enough, in proportion to the Ex-

rent of the Place, 'tis very probable that the French ANNO would not have Retaken it.

THE Mareichal De Villars, who was march'd to observe the Motions of Prince Eugene, encamp'd along the River Honneau, and took fuch advantageous Posts, that the Allies who were advanc'd to Belian, on the other fide of Mons, found it impossible to advance any farther, and fo the Enemy on the 10th of September, Invested QUESNOY. The Trenches were open'd the 18th at Night, and General Ivoy (who commanded therein) finding that there was no probability of faving the Place, and being unwilling to Sacrifice the Garrison, furrender'd the 4th of October, upon the same Condi- The French tions that General Hompesch had obtain'd. On the 10th take Questof October, the French being resolv'd to lose no time in enlarging their Conquests, open'd the Trenches before BOUCHAIN; which Place was so indifferently provided, and the Garrison so Weak, that they made but a stender Resistance: For, the French took Possesfion of the Cover'd-Way the 18th, and as they had made the Dispositions for Storming the Body of the chain. Place next Day, the Garrison beat a Parley, and furrender'd at Discretion.

HAVING thus particularly related the great Loffes and Disadvantages the Allies sustain'd this present YEAR (the only one fince the WAR commenc'd, wherein the French could justly claim any Advantage) I must not omit a very remarkable ACTION, which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign, and Alarm'd the Court of France in an extraordinary Manner. Prince Eugene of Savoy, resolv'd to put C HAMPAIGN and Major Geneother Countries under Contribution; and, to get an Iteiu's Expeexact Intelligence of the Country of France in their dition to Frontiers, between his Camp and Park; and the De-Champaign. puties of the States having approv'd his Resolution. his Highness detach'd 1500 choice Troopers, Dragoons, and Hullars, under the Command of Major-General Grovestein (an Officer of great Merit) with Orders to penetrate into France as far as possible. Those Troops were detach'd with the utmost Privacy from the Camp at Haspre, the 10th of June. The 11th, they met at Night at Groufelle, within 3 Leagues of Neufchatel on the River Aisne, which they pass'd the 12th, and advanc'd at Night to Suipe in Champaign. The 13th they pass'd

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ANNO pass'd the River Noire, near St. Menchold: The next Day, they pass'd the Maeze at Seneri, near St. Mihel. got into Lorrain; and the 15th, pass'd the Mozelle at Pont-a-Mouson. The 16th, they came before Metz; and the 17th, pass'd the Saar, and retir'd leisurely towards Traarbach, carrying off with them a vast Boory. and a great Number of Hostages for the security of the Payment of the Contributions they had demanded from the Countries thro' which they pass'd, amounting to fome Millions. They Burnt several Villages and little Towns; and at Metz, Major-General Groveftein, fent a Letter to the Marquis De Refuge (Governor thereof) and another to the Intendant, to fummon them to fend Deputies to agree about Contributions. The Governor answer'd him, that he had nothing to send but Fire and Ball; and that instead of Contributions and Hostages. he would only fend him some Guides, to conduct him whither he deserv'd to go. General Grovestein being exasperated at this Answer, caus'd about 30 or 40 Villages, and about 20 Caftles (or Gentlemen's Seats) to be burnt in fight of Metz, after having plunder'd them. and retir'd fafe with his Booty: For, Mareschal Villars not being inform'd of this Detachment, till 24 Hours after they were March'd, the Troops he sent after them. could not overtake them. 'Tis impossible to express the great Surprise that this Expedition caus'd in the Adjacent Parts, and even in the Suburbs of Paris; it being Reported, that the Detachment aforesaid were advancing directly to that Capital City. The King himfelf was not thought fafe at Versailles with his usual Guards: and therefore, all the Troops quarter'd in and about Paris, were order'd to repair immediately to the King's Palace: Bur, Major-General Grovestein making his Retrear, foon put an End to the Alarm.

THE French were refolv'd to revenge this Excursion Major General Patteur's of General Grovestein, and entrusted Major - General Expedition. Pasteur (a Famous Partisan) with the Execution of their Defign, which he manag'd with all imaginable Diligence and Dispatch: For, notwithstanding he had 15 or 1600 Men with him, the Allies had not the least Notice of his March, till he was advanc'd farther than Bergen-Op-Zoom, and had plunder'd Tortole, an Illand belonging to Zealand, with the Town of that Name. and several other Places. Whereupon, 30 Squadrons were detach'd from the Confederate Army, and all the Garrisons Garrisons were drawn out, to Intercept the Enemy in ANNO their Retreat: But, Monsieur Pasteur took so well his 1712. Measures, that he return'd safe to Namur with a great Boory, and several Hostages for Contributions.

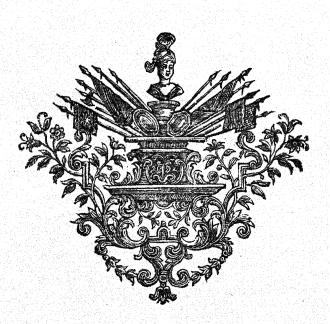
TO Conclude the Affairs of the Netherlands, during the Year 1712, I shall only add, that while the French were before Bouchain, the Allies Surpris'd FORT-KNOCQUE, after the following Manner. Brigadier Caris, (Commander of Oftend) and the Sieur Bruel (Receiver of the Contributions in Flanders and Arrow) having receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the Garrison of Fort-Knocque (a strong Post, scituate at the Junction of the Canals of Tpres and Furnes, above Dixmuyde) was very Weak, and most of the Soldiers Sick: they refolv'd to attempt the Surprising of it: And accordingly, Brigadier Caris, on the 4th of October in the Morning, detach'd 180 Men of the Regiment of Salablanca, and of a Battalion of Switzers, commanded by 3 Officers, and 6 Serjeants, and all under the Direction of Captain De Rue (a Famous Partisan) who having march'd with the utmost Privacy, found Means the 5th at Night, to hide themselves in 3 little Houses, and in the Garden of the Governour of the Fort, standing between 4 Draw-Bridges, where they lay close all that Night. The 6th in the Morning, at the opening of the Gates, some of the Detachment advanc'd on a sudden, and made themselves Masters of the Bridge nearest the Fort, having Kill'd the Guard. Captain De Rue divided his Men into 4 Bodies, and with one of them fiez'd one of the Gates, while two other Divisions ran to the other two Gates, and the 4th drew up near the Cazerns, to hinder the Garrison from drawing together: Which succeeded so well, that with the Fort-Loss of only two Men Kill'd, and one Wounded, that surprised by Important FORT was taken. The French Governor, the Allies. hearing the Noise, leap'd out of Bed, and looking out of the Window cry'd, QUARTER! And with the Garrison, was made Prisoner of WAR; which confifted of 3 French Companies, and one of Switzers, but a great Number of them were Sick. Captain De Rue having fecur'd that Post, sent out immediately part of his Men, to feize all the Provisions in the Neighbouring Villages, and to bring the same into the Fort, before the Garrison of Ypres could be inform'd of the Loss of the Place. He dispatch'd also an Express to Brigadier

4 A Complet HISTORY

ANNO Carn of this Success, who detach'd 40 Men to Re-inforce the Garrison of that Place. The Precautions made use of by Captain De Rue, were not useless; for the taking of that Post occasion'd the Motion of a great Body of Troops on each side towards the Lys, as if the French design'd to Retake it: But, they found the Allies too quick for them, and that Fortress was so well, and so seasonably Provided, that the French entirely abandon'd the Design of Attacking it.

The Campaign ends in the Notherlands.

THESE are the chief Transactions of the Year 1712, between the Allies and France in respect to WAR: I will now proceed to give some Account of the other chief EVENTS, that have render'd the Year so Remarkable in Relation to PEACE.



AN

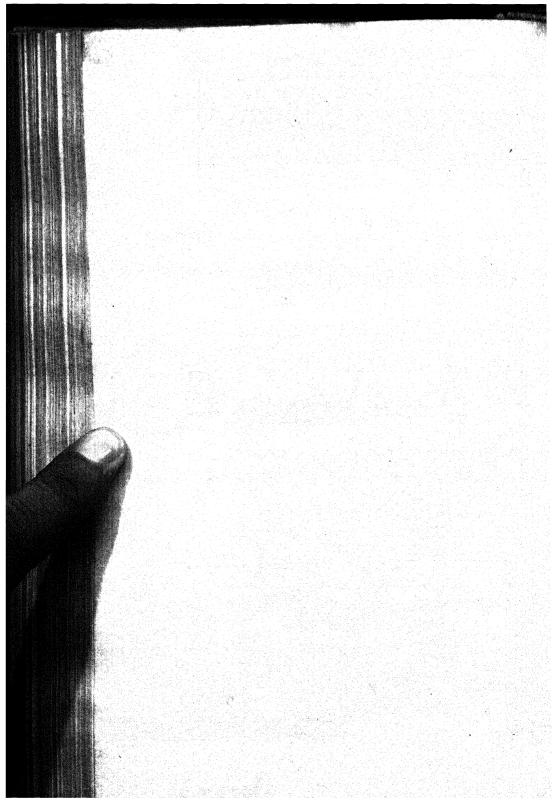
ABSTRACT

Of the TREATY of

PEACE

Concluded at UTRECHT

The 31 Day of March 1713.





AN

ABSTRACT, &c.

H E most Christian King having ac-The Queen's quainted Us, with his Desire to see circular Letthe Quiet of Europe restor'd, by a Allies upon Sase and Honourable PEACE for the ensuing Us, and for all our High-Allies; and Treaty of having Offer'd some Propositions to induce Us to set on Foot Conferen-

"ces for that End, which Propositions have been com-"municated to all the Allies; and the States-General having thereupon declar'd, That they were inclin'd " and ready to enter into a Negotiation for a Good and "General PEACE; and to join with Us to Invite "the Potentates concern'd with Us in the Present "WAR, to fend their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries " to the Congress, the Place and Time of which, have "been concerted with the Minister of the States-Gene-"ral: We have judg'd it proper to give you Notice, "without Loss of Time, that we have agreed to fix "the Opening the said Congress to the 12th of January "next (N.S.) in the City of UTRECHT. As we "have no other View, than to put an End to this "WAR, by a firm PEACE, in which every one of "the Allies may find their reasonable Satisfaction: We "doubt not, you will likewise agree to contribute to "the forwarding of fo Pious and Wholesome a Work. "Wherefore, we defire you to fend forthwith the Mi-"nisters whom you shall chuse for this Purpose, that " by the Time above specified, they may repair to the " faid City of UTRECHT.

"WE think it further convenient to acquaint You. "that We, with the Lords-States-General, have una-" nimously agreed to fend our Ministers 10 the Congress. "in the Quality only of Plenipotentiaries, and that " they shall not take on them the Character of Ambassa-"dors, till the Day of the figning of the PEACE: "thereby to avoid, as much as possible, Disputes about "the Ceremonial, and the Delays that the same might " occasion, &c.

The Plenipo-Great-Britain and Holland arrive at Utrecht.

THE Queen having been pleas'd to appoint the tentiaries of Bishop of Bristol (Lord Privy-Seal) to affist at the Conferences at UTRECHT, as one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries; the beginning of January, his Excellency embark'd for Holland, and on the 14th, arriv'd at the Hague, had a short Conference with the Pensionary, and return'd the same Day to Rotterdam, from whence he went directly for UTRECHT, where he arriv'd the 15th. The Earl of Strafford (the other Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain) arriv'd there the 17th. as did the 18th, Messieurs Buys and Renswoude, two of the Plenipotentiaries of the States.

The French Ministers arrive at Urrecht.

THE Mareschal D'Huxelles, the Abbot of Polignac. and the Sieur Mesnager (the Plenipotentiaries of France) fer out from Paris, the 6th and 7th of January; and were receiv'd by the Dutch Commanders, of Mons. Bruffels, and other Places, with all the Respect due to their Characters. They arriv'd at UTRECHT the 19th; and immediately after, the Bishop of Bristol, and the Earl of Strafford, made a Visit to them at the Mareschal D'Huxelles House, where they were all together: The same Day, the French Plenipotentiaries return'd the Visit to those of Great-Britain.

THE Day after, the French and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, made their respective Visits, and the Magistrates complimented all of them. Those Ministers had a Conference together, to concert proper Regulations for preserving Peace between their respective Servants, and the Manner of holding the Conferences: And having agreed in those Points, and resolv'd that the Conferences should be held for the Future, twice a Week (3174

loiz. Wednesdays and Saturdays) without any Ceremonies; the Congress was open'd the 29th of January, and the first Conference was held about 10 in the Mor- The Congress ning, wherein nothing happen'd but Compliments, and Open'd, mutual Affurances and Exhortations to avoid all Difputes, and every thing that might retard the Conclufion of the Great and Good Work, the Providence of GOD had trusted to their Management. The Assembly was not very Numerous, when the Congress begun: for the Emperor not having sent any Plenipotentiaries thither, and no Prince of the Empire having thought fit to fend Theirs, till his Imperial Majesty had declar'd his Mind as to the Negotiations, there were but Eight Plenipotentiaries on the fide of the Allies: (Viz. On the Part of Great-Britain, the States, and the Duke of Sa-The Plenipovoy) and Three for France, when the Conferences were tentiaries open'd. The Names of those appointed by the States, the States. are as follow: Monsieur Randwick, for the Province of Gelderland; Melfieurs Buys and Vanderduffen for Holland; Monsieur Meermont for Zealand; Monsieur De Renfwoude for Utrecht; Monfieur De Goslinga for Friesland; the Count De Rechteren for Overyssel; and the Count De Tu and Kniphuyssen for Groningen. In the mean time, Count Zinzendorf (Plenipotentiary of the Emperor) arriv'd at the Hague, and had immediately a long Conference with the Penfionary; wherein he us'd his utmost Endeavours to have the opening of the Congress put off, till he had receiv'd Letters from Prince Eugene of Savor, with an Account of the Progress of his Negotiations at the British-Court, but could not succeed in his Design. When the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of France were assembled, the Lord Bishop of Bristol made a short SPEECH, directed to the French Ministers, to this Effect.

MESSIEURS,

"WE are this Day met together in the Name of The Bishop GOD, to lay the Foundation of a General of Bristol's PEACE, between the High-Allies, and the King the Opening your Master. We bring sincere Intentions, and also the Congress. Positive Orders from our Principals, to concur in every thing on their Part, which may tend to the furtherance and happy Conclusion of so Advantageous and Christian a Work. On the other Hand, we are in Hopes (MESSIEURS) that you are in the

" fame Disposition; and that your Instructions are so "Full, as to enable you to Answer, without Loss of "Time, the Expectation of the Allies, in explaining "your selves clearly upon the Points which are to be " treated of in the Conferences; and that you will do "it in so Plain and Particular a Manner, that All, and " every One of the Confederate Princes and States, may "find a just and reasonable Satisfaction, upon their " respective Pretentions.

THE Mareschal D'Huxelles (first Plenipotentiary of France) answer'd in a very few Words, that it was their Master's Intention so to do: And afterwards, the Abbot of Polignac made a pretty long Speech, which was very Eloquent. The Earl of Strafford, and the Plenipotentiaries of the States and Savoy, having also made Speeches on the same Subject, the Assembly broke up. The Day following, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies met by themselves, because the French Ministers, had in their Speeches, promis'd to deliver up a Scheme, or Plan of the Intentions of their Court; so it was refolv'd to deliver them in the next Conference, a Declaration upon that Head, which was done accordingly, the 3d of February: At which time, the French Ministers promis'd to deliver their Offers for a GENERAL PEACE; but declar'd, that they should have been very glad, if all the Ministers of the Allies had been present, that they might at the same time, receive a Counter-Project, or Answer, from all the Members of The Profitanthe Grand-Alliance. The 4th, the Count De Metter-

and Imperi-nich (Plenipotentiary of the King of Pruffia) arriv'd at al Plenipo- UTRECHT; and foon after, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries arrive at Utrecht.

a General Conference held the 11th, in which the French Plenipotentiaries deliver'd their PROPOSALS. under the Title of A particular Explication of the OFFERS of

tentiaries; and several Others being arriv'd, there was

France for a GENERAL PEACE, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concern'd in the Present WAR.

Proposals of THE King will Acknowledge, at the Signing of France for a the PEACE, the Queen of Great-Britain in that PLACE. Quality; as also the Succession of that Crown, according to the present Settlement, and in the Manner Her Britanick Majesty shall think sit.

HIS Majesty will cause all the Fortifications of Dunkirk to be Demolish'd, immediately after the PEACE; provided an Equivolent be given him to his Satisfaction.

THE Island of St. Christophers, Hudson's Bay, and Streight of that Name, shall be Yielded up entire to Great-Britain: And Acadia, with Port-Royal, and the Fort, shall be restor'd entire to his Majesty.

AS to the Island of Newfoundland, the King offers to Yield up that also to Great-Britain; reserving only to himself the Fort of Placentia, and the Right of Catching and Drying Fish, as before the WAR.

IT shall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce before or after the PEACE, as England shall chuse; the Conditions of which, shall be made as equal between the two Nations, as they can possibly.

THE King will consent, at the Signing of the PEACE, that the Spanish Netherlands, which are made over and given to the Elector of Bavaria, by the King of Spain, shall serve for a Barrier to the United Provinces; and to Augment it, he will join thereto Furnes, and its District; Fort-Knocque, Ipres, and the Castellany of Menin, with its Verge: In Exchange, his Majesty demands, to Form the Barrier of France, Aire, St. Venant, Bethune, Domay, and their Dependencies.

IF the States-General are desirous to keep Garrisons in the Fortisted Places of the Barrier, so form'd of the Dominions transferr'd to his Electoral Highness, and of what France adds thereto of its own: His Majesty consents, that they shall put their Troops into them, in as great Numbers as they Please: And besides, that they shall be maintain'd at the Expence of the Country.

IN confideration of this Ceffion, and of this Confent, the King on his fide demands, as an Equivolent for the Demolishing of Dunkirk, the Towns and Ci-Cc4 tadels

tadels of Liste and Tournay, with their Castellanies and Dependencies.

THE Barrier thus regulated between France and the States-General; the King will Grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, what is stipulated by the Treaty of Refwick, and the Advantageous Tarif of 1664, with an exception only of Six Sorts of Merchandise, which shall be agreed on, and shall remain charg'd with the same Duties that are paid at this time; as also the Exemption of 50 Sols per Ton on the Dutch Shipping, that come into France, from the United Provinces, and Foreign Countries.

A S to the Commerce of Spain and the Indies, the King will Engage, not only to the States-General, but likewife to Her Britanick Majesty, and to all the other Potentates, by Virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the said Commerce shall be allow'd exactly, and carried on in the very same Manner as it was, under the Reign, and till the Death of CHARLES II. And will Promise, that the French shall submit, as all the other Nations, to the Ancient Laws and Regulations made by the Kings his Catholick Majesty's Predecessors, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of the Spanish-Indies.

HIS Majesty further consents, that all the Potentates of Europe, may enter into the Guaranty of this Promise. His Majesty Promises, that the King his Grandson shall Renounce (for the sake of the PEACE) all Pretensions to the Kingdom of Naples and Sardinia, as well as to the Dutchy of Milan; in whose Name, he will consent, that the part of that Dutchy which is made over to the Duke of Savoy, shall remain to his Royal Highness: Provided, that in Consideration of this Cession, the House of Austria do in like manner, desist from all Pretensions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of Spain, from whence that House shall withdraw their Troops immediately after the PEACE.

THE Frontiers on both fides upon the Rhine, shall be setled in the same Condition, as they were before the Present WAR.

IN Confideration of all the Terms above-specified, the King demands, that the Electors of Cologn and Bavaria, shall be Re-establish'd in the full and entire Possession of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods Moveable and Immoveable, which they enjoy'd before the Present WAR: And reciprocally, his Majesty will Recognize in German, and in Prussia, all the Titles which he has not yet Acknowledg'd.

THE King will restore to the Duke of Savoy, what he has taken from him during this WAR; as in like manner, his Royal Highness shall restore to him what he has taken from France: So that the Limits on both sides shall be the same they were before the Declaration of the WAR.

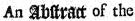
A L L things as to Portugal, shall be Re-establish'd, and remain on the same Foot in Europe, that they were before the Present WAR, as well with regard to France, as to Spain: And as to the Dominions that Crown has in America, if there be any Differences to settle, Endeavours shall be us'd to agree them Amicably.

THE King will consent freely, and Bona Fide, to take in concert with the Allies, all the most just Measures, for hindring the Crowns of France and Spain, from ever being United on the same Head; that is to say, that one and the same Prince, shall never be at once King of both.

ALL Preceding Treaties (that is, those of Munfter, and others that have been made fince) shall be Repeated and Confirm'd, to remain in their Force and Virtue; excepting only such Articles, from which the Treaty of PEACE now to be made shall derogate, or alter something.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES.



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THESE Offers of the French, highly incens'd the Dutch, and occasion'd several Conferences between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, who on the 5th of March, deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries of France,

The Specifick DEMANDS of Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, for what relates to France.

Her MajeThe most Christian King shall Acknowledge in the clearest and strongest Terms, the Succession to the clearest and strongest Terms, the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, according as it is limited by Acts of Parliament (made during the Reign of the late King WILLIAM III. of Glorious Memory, and of Her Majesty now Reigning) to the Protestant Line in the House of Hannover.

THE most Christian King shall promise besides, as well for Himself, as for his Heirs and Successors, never to Acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of Great-Britain, other than Her MAJESTY now Reigning, and those Kings or Queens who shall succeed her by Virtue of the aforesaid Acts of Parliament.

THE most Christian King shall likewise oblige himself, to cause the Person who pretends to the aforesaid Crown of Great-Britain, to depart forthwith the Territories of France.

THE most Christian King shall promise for Him-self, his Heirs and Successors, never to disturb the Queen of Great-Britain, her Heirs and Successors of the aforesaid Protestant Line, in the peaceable Possession of the Crown of Great-Britain, and of all depending thereon: As also, never to grant any Aid or Assistance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Mariners, Soldiers, or Otherwise, to any Person or Persons, who hereafter would attempt, under any Pretext, or under any Cause whatsoever, to Oppose the aforesaid Succession, or to Favour those who should Oppose it, directly or indirectly, by open WAR, or by Fomenting Seditions or Conspiracies, against such Prince or Princess, who shall be on the Throne of Great - Britain, by Virtue of the aforemention'd Acts, or against Her or Him, on whom

the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain shall devolve, conformably to the aforesaid Acts.

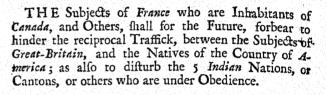
THE Plenipotentiaries of France, shall forthwith enter into Negotiation with those of Great-Britain, to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

THE most Christian King shall cause all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolished, as also that Port to be fill'd up, and the Sluices which serve to cleanse it, to be destroy'd; the whole at his Expence, and within two Months after the Signing of the PEACE: And, his said Majesty shall likewise be oblig'd, never to cause the said Fortifications, Port, or Sluices to be Repair'd.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall remit to Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, on the Day of Exchanging the Ratissications of the PEACE to be made, Authentick Acts and Formularies of the Cession of the Islands of St. Christopher, and of Newfoundland; with the Town of Placentia, and the other Islands Scituate in the Sea round the same: As also Acadia, with the Town of Port-Royal (otherwise call'd Annapolis Royal) and such part of the said Country as depends thereon.

THE most Christian King shall restore to the Queen and Kingdom of Great-Britain, Hudson's-Bay, and Streights; together with all the Countries, Seas, Coasts, Rivers, Places and Forts belonging thereto; and shall consent that the Limits, betwixt the said Hudson's-Bay, and the Possessions of the French on the sides of the River of St. Lawrence, shall be regulated, and the Subjects of Great-Britain and of France, prohibited from ever passing the said Limits, or going by Land or Sea one to the other.

THE most Christian King shall likewise cause just and reasonable Re-imbursements to be made to the English Hudson's-Bay Company, of all the Losses which the said Company has suffer'd by the Invasion and Depredation made by the French, in Time of PEACE, to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Essess,



HER Majesty, conformably to her Alliances, infifts, that the most Christian King shall cause just and reasonable Sarisfaction to be given, to all and every one of the High-Allies, upon what they Demand of France.

ALTHO' it be found convenient, that every one of the High-Allies should make their own particular Demands; yet, because the Ministers of his Electoral Highness of Hannover are not yet Arriv'd, and for other Considerations; Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries insist, that France shall own the Electoral Dignity of his said Highness, with all the Rights and Prerogatives there to appertaining.

HER Majesty the Queen reserves to the Allies (whose Ministers could not yet come to the Congress) the Priviledge of delivering in hereafter their Pretentions and Demands, which shall be received and considered in the same Manner as if they were now presented: It being Her Majesty's Intention, that the same Regard shall be had thereto, and just Satisfaction given them.

THE Queen demands likewise, that the better to preserve Tranquility in the Empire, the Clause added to the 4th Article of the Treaty of Reswick, shall be Abolish'd; and that France shall not in any Manner Oppose the Setling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire, conformably to the Treaties of Westphalia.

WHAT Her Majesty thinks her self obliged to Demand, in Favour of the Reform'd Protestants of France, of those who are in, or condemn'd to the Galleys, detain'd in Prisons or other Places, or are Resugees, shall be explained in the Course of the Negotiation, in concert with those of the Allies who concern themselves therein.

HER

HER Britanick Majesty demands further, that the most Christian King cause good and speedy Justice to be done to the House of Hamilton for the Durchy of Chastelerault, to Colonel Charles Douglas, for the Lands taken from him by France, and others of her Subjects.

HER Majesty demands besides, that France cause inst and equitable Satisfaction to be given to her Friends. who shall be named in the Progress of the Negotiation, for the Losses and Damages they have suffer'd by France, with the Re-establishment of the Liberties, and Priviledges which they have Right to claim.

ALL the Members of the Grand Alliance, having likewise given in their Respective Demands (which would be too tedious here to incert) the French Plenipotentiaries promis'd to Explain themselves on the Demands of the Allies, the 9th of March (N.S.) In order thereto, there was a General Conference held that Day; but those Ministers declar'd, that the said Demands being very Extensive, they could not give in the Explanation they had Promis'd, till they had receiv'd new Instructions from the Courts of Versailles and Madrid: And so desir'd a further time of 3 Weeks; which being agreed to, they promis'd to deliver the 30th of March, their Answer or Explanation. Accordingly, the Differences Plenipotentiaries met on the Day appointed; and arise between those of France declar'd, That as they had communica-the Plenipoted in Writing, the Specifick Offers of the most Chri-the General stian King; and that the Allies, likewise, had given Conferences. theirs in Writing, it was needless to continue to Treat in Writing: But, that they were ready to Treat with the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies by way of Conference. The Ministers of the Allies declar'd thereupon, that they expected an Answer in Writing, as they had Promis'd: On which they infifted again, in another Conference, held the 2d of April; wherein they declar'd, that they were Unanimous in the same Opinion. The French return'd the same Answer as they had done before: And when, in another Conference, held the 6th of April, the Allies infifted again upon a Specifick Anfwer in Writing to their Specifick Demands, which had been deliver'd in Writing; the French Ministers de-clar'd, That as they had Positive Instructions, not to Engage themselves into a Negotiation in Writing, they could

could not do it without New Orders from their Court. We must not Omit, that as in these Conferences, the Allies insisted upon a Promise made by the French Plenipotentiaries, that they would return an Answer in Writing: This was deny'd by the Latter, which Occasion'd a warm Debate, and amongst other Arguments, the Allies produc'd the Resolution agreed upon in the first Conference, declaring, That all Proposals on both sides, should be sign'd by one of the Plenipotentiaries; which Resolution they said would have been needless, if both Parties had not then design'd to Treat in Writing. The French pretended, that this related only to the Specifick Offers they had made, and the Specifick Demands of the Allies.

The General Conferences Sufpended.

THIS Difficulty, fuspended the General Conference ces, which were to be held twice a Week, till the 13th of April; when the French declar'd, that they had not yet received any new Instructions, on the Matters debared in the former Conferences, at which, most Persons feem'd very much furpriz'd. For, as the French Court was under an inexpressible Grief for the Death of the Dauphin, who Died the 18th of February, Six Days after the Death of the Dauphiness; and the Loss of his Eldest Son, the Dauphin, Duke of Britany, who departed this Life the 8th of March: It was believ'd, that the difinal Prospect of a Minority (the last Dauphin being but about two Years old) would have oblig'd the Ministers of France, to pass over several Difficulties and Formalities, in order to conclude a PEACE: Especially, seeing that the Grief for so many Losses. had so impair'd the Health of the most Christian King, that they were much afraid of his Life. However, they perfifted in their Refusal to give an Answer in Writing: Whereupon, the General Conferences were still suspended; and the Publick knew nothing of the further Steps made towards a Treaty, till the 6th of June (O.S.) when Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, was pleas'd to communicate to her Parliament, the Terms upon which a GENERAL PEACE might be Made.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE making Peace and War, is the undoubted Pre-Her Majely rogative of the Crown: Yet, such is the just Con-communicate to the state of the fidence that I place in You, that at the Opening of this Parliament Session, I acquainted You that a Negotiation for a deferming of GENERAL PEACE was begun, and afterwards PEACE, by Messages, I promised to Communicate to You the Terms of PEACE, before the same shall be Concluded.

IN pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let You know upon what Terms a GENERAL PEACE may be made.

I NEED not mention the Difficulties which arise from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is but too Apparent, that these Difficulties have been increas'd by other Obstructions ARTFULLY contriv'd to hinder this Great and Good Work.

NOTHING however, has mov'd me from steadily pursuing in the first Place, the true Interest of my own Kingdoms; and I have not Omitted any thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

THE affuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, in the House of Hannever to these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at Heart; particular Care is taken, not only to have that Acknowledg'd in the strongest Terms; but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Person out of the Dominions of France, who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

THE Apprehension that Spain and the West-Indies might be United to France, was the chief Inducement to begin this WAR; and the effectual preventing of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down, at the Commencement of this Treaty.

FORMER Examples, and the late Negotiations, fufficiently shew how difficult it is to find Means to Accomplish

complish this Work; I would not content my self with such as are Speculative, or depend on Treaties only: I insisted on what is Solid, and to have at Hand, the Power of executing what should be Agreed.

I CAN therefore now tell You, that France at last is brought to Offer, that the Duke of Anjou shall, for Himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever all claim to the Crown of France: And, that this Important Article may be exposed to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promise.

AT the same time, the Succession to the Crown of France, is to be declar'd, after the Death of the present Dauphin, and his Sons, to be in the Duke of Berry, and his Sons; the Duke of Orleans, and his Sons; and so on to the rest of the House of Bourbon.

AS to Spain, and the Indies, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of Anjou, and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty; for ever excluding the rest of the House of Bourbon.

FOR confirming the Renunciations and Settledments before-mention'd, it is further offer'd, that they shall be Ratissed in the most Strong and Solemn Manner, both in France and Spain; and that those Kingdoms, as well as the other Powers engag'd in the Present WAR, shall be Guarantees to the same.

THE Nature of this Proposal is such, that it Executes it self. The Interest of Spain is to Support it; and in France, the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be Ready and Powerful enough to Vindicate their own Right.

FRANCE and SPAIN are now more effectually divided than Ever. And thus, by the Blessing of GOD, will a real Ballance of Power be fix'd in Europe, and remain liable to as few Accidents, as Humane Nature can be exempted from.

A TREATY of Commerce between these Kingdoms and France, has been enter'd upon; but the excessive Duties laid on some Goods, and the Prohibitions

of Others, make it impossible to finish this Work so soon as were to be Desir'd. Care is therefore taken, to establish a Method of setling this Matter; and in the mean time, Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages, as shall be Granted to any other Nation by France, shall be Granted in like Manner to Us.

THE Division of the Island of St. Christopher between Us and the French, having been the Cause of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects; I have Demanded to have an absolute Cession made to Me of that whole Island, and France agrees to this Demand.

OUR Interest is so deeply concern'd in the Trade of North America, that I us'd my utmost Endeavours to adjust that Article in the most Beneficial Manner. France consents to restore to Us, the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson: To deliver up the Island of Newfoundland with Placentia, and to make an absolute Cession of Annapolis, with the rest of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

THE Safety of our own Trade, will be better Provided for by the Demolition of Dunkirk.

OUR Mediterranean Trade, and the British Interest and Influence in these Parts, will be secured by the Possession of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, with the whole Island of Minorca, which are Offer'd to Remain in my Hands.

THE Trade to Spain, and to the West-Indies, may in in General be setled, as it was in the Time of the late King of Spain, CHARLES II. And a particular Provision be made, that all Advantages, Rights, or Privileges, which have been Granted, or which may hereafter be Granted by Spain, to any other Nation, shall be in like Manner Granted to the Subjects of Great-Britain.

BUT, the Part which we have Born in the Profecution of this WAR, entitling Us to some Distinction in the Terms of PEACE, I have insisted and Obtain'd, that the Assente or Contract for furnishing the Spanish West-Indies with Negroes, shall be made with Us for the Term of 30 Years, in the same Manner as it has been enjoy'd by the French for 10 Years past.

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I HAVE not taken upon Me to determine the Interests of our Consederates; these must be adjusted in the Congress at UTRECHT, where my best Endeavours shall be Employ'd, as they have hitherto constantly been, to procure to every one of them all Just and Reasonable Satisfaction. In the mean Time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that France offers to make the Rhine the Barrier of the Empire; to yield Brisack, the Fort of Hehl and Landau, and to Raze all the Fortresses, both on the other Side of the Rhine, and in that River.

AS to the Protestant Interest in Germany, there will be, on the Part of France, no Objection to the Referling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of West-phalia.

THE Spanish Low-Countries may go to his Imperial Majesty: The Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Dutchy of Milan, and the Places belonging to Spain on the Coast of Tuscany, may likewise be yielded by the Treaty of PEACE to the Emperor.

AS to the Kingdom of Sicily, the there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of Anjou, yet the Disposition thereof is not yet Determin'd.

THE Interests of the States-General, with respect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Ministers, with the Exception only of some very few Species of Merchandises, and the Entire Barrier, as demanded by the States, in 1709, from France, except two or three Places at most.

A S to these Exceptions, several Expedients are Propos'd; and I make no doubt, but this Barrier may be so setled, as to render that Republick perfectly secure against any Enterprise on the Part of France, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

THE Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Disposition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in Dispute, it has not been yet possible to make any considerable

derable Progress therein: But, my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to affift that King in his Prerensions.

THOSE of the King of Prussia are such as, I hope, will admit of little Difficulty, on the Part of France: And, my utmost Endeavours shall not be Wanting, to procure all I am able to so good an Ally.

THE Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of Savoy in 1709, and the Offers now made by France, is very Inconsiderable: But, that Prince having so signally distinguished himself in the Service of the Common Cause, I am endeavouring to procure for him still farther Advantages.

FRANCE has Consented, that the Elector Palatine shall continue his present Rank among the Electors, and remain in Possession of the Upper-Palatinate.

THE Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledged in the House of *Hannover*, according to the Article inferred, at that Prince's Desire, in my Demands.

AND, as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to secure their several Interests.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now communicated to You, not only the Terms of PEACE, which may, by the Future Treaty, be obtain'd for my own Subjects; but likewise the Proposals of France, for satisfying our Allies.

THE former are such as I have Reason to expect, to make my People some Amends for that Great and Unequal Burden which they have lain under thro the whole Course of this WAR: And I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates (and especially those to whom so great Accessions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this PEACE) will envy Britain her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

THE latter are not yet so perfectly Adjusted, as a little more Time might have Render'd them: But, the Season of the Year making it necessary to put an End to D d 2

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this Session; I resolved no longer to deser communicating these Matters to You.

I CAN make no doubt, but You are all fully perfwaded, that Nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the PEACE to a Happy and Speedy Issue: And I depend on your entire Confidence in Me, and your Chearful Concurrence with Me.

II/HILST the General Conferences at Utrecht were quite at a Stand, (the French having not return'd any Answer to the Allies) the Conditions of PEACE were Negotiating elsewhere; and the Congress was appointed only to Sign what should be Agreed upon in the Cabinets of Princes. In the mean Time, there happen'd a Missunderstanding between Her Britannick Majesty, and the States-General: For, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the States Field-Deputies, being defermin'd either to Attack the Enemy (who, with Inferior Forces, lay Encamp'd with the Right at Castelet, and their Left near Cambray) Or, if that was found impracticable, to Undertake a SIEGE. On the 28th of May, they communicated their Defigns to the Duke of Ormond, who Declared, "THAT he had receiv'd Positive Orders "from the Queen, not to enter into any Action against "the Enemy, either by BATTLE or SIEGE. Hereupon the States-Deputies dispatch'd the same Evening an Express to their High-Mightinesses, with an Account of what had Pass'd. This Accident occasion'd no small Surprize; fo that the Plenipotentiaries of the States at Utrecht, went to the Bishop of Bristol, and complain'd to him, in the Name of the States, against those Orders, which the Duke of Ormand said he had receiv'd. His Excellency answer'd, "THAT two Days before, HE "had receiv'd an Express, with a LETTER from Her Majesty; in which She complain'd, That not-" withftanding all the Advances She had made from "Time to Time to the States, in order to Engage them " to Enter with Her upon a Plan of PEACE; their "High-Mightinesses had not Answer'd Her as they "Ought, and as Her Majesty Hop'd they Would: That "therefore, they ought not to be furpriz'd, if Her "Majesty did now think Her self at Liberty to enter into Separate Measures, in order to obțain a PEACE

for Her own Conveniency. Hereupon, the Plenipotentiaries of the States represented to the Lord Privy-Seal, "THAT fuch a Step would be contrary to all "the Alliances and Treaties betwixt their High-Migh-"tinesses and the Queen: That they thought they had "Merited otherwise, by the Deserence, which on all "Occasions they had shew'd to Her Majesty: And, "that they knew nothing of the Advances which the "Bishop said Her Majesty had made towards the States "on the Subject of a Plan of PEACE. His Excellency the Lord Privy Seal, made Answer, That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions did further Bear, "THAT confidering the Conduct of the States to-"wards Her Majesty, she thought Her self disengag'd " from all Alliances and Engagements with their High-"Mighrinesses. This Answer, and Declaration of the Lord Bishop of Bristol, was communicated to the Ministers of the Allies at the Hague on the 4th of June, which occasion'd several Conferences; and the Stares-General wrote the following LETTER to the Queen of Great-Britain, which they sent on the 5th of June, by an Express to their Envoy Extraordinary in London, with Orders to deliver it into Her Majesty's Hands.

MADAM,

AFTER all the Proofs, which your Majesty has ALenes given, during the Course of your Glorious Reign, from the States-Geneof your great Zeal for the Publick Good, and of ral to the your Adherence to the Common Cause of the Allies: Queen. After so many Marks, as you have had the Goodness to give us. of your tender Affection, and of your Friendthip to our Republick: And after the repeated Affurances which you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions, that your Troops should act against the Common Enemy, until the WAR was concluded by a GENERAL PEACE: It was impossible but we should be Surpris'd, and Asslicted, by two Declarations we have lately receiv'd, one after another, in the Name of your Majesty; the first by the Duke of Ormand (your General) that he could undertake nothing, without new Orders from you; the other by the Bishop of Bristol (your Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utretcht) that your Majesty perceiving, that we did not Answer as we ought, the Proposals which you had made us; and that we would not act D d 3

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concert with your Ministers on the Subject of PEACE: you would take your Measures apart: And, that you did not look upon your felf to be, now, under any Obligation whatever, with respect to Us.

AS foon as we had Notice of those Declarations. we fent Orders to our Minister, who has the Honour to reside at your Majesty's Court, to represent to you the Reasons of our Surprise, and the Consequences of those Declarations; and to request you, with that Respect which we always had for You, and which we shall for ever Entertain for your Royal Person, that You would give other Orders to the Duke of Ormond, that he may Act with all possible Vigour, according to the Reason of the WAR; and that your Majesty would have the Goodness to entertain other Sentiments of Us. than those which the Bishop of Bristol has declar'd to our Plenipotentiaries at UTRECHT.

BUT, the more we confider those Declarations, the more Important we find them, and the more we Apprehend their Consequences. Therefore, we could not forbear to apply our felves, by this Letter, directly to your Majesty; hoping that you will consider it, as we promise our selves you will, as well because of your great Prudence and Wifdom, as your fo much fam'd Zeal for the Publick Welfare, and particularly from your usual Friendship and Affection for us, and our Republick.

WE protest before all Things, that as we have ever had a true Friendship, as well as the highest Respect for your Majesty, and a fincere Affection to all your Interests, with an earnest Desire to live in a perfect good Understanding and Union with you: We have still the fame Sentiments, and shall always preserve them. wishing for nothing more than to be able to give your Majesty the most convincing Proofs of it.

AFTER this, we pray your Majesty to consider. according to your great Penetration, whether we have not just Ground to be surpris'd, when we see a Stop put, by an Order in your Majesty's Name, without our Knowledge, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the Finest and Strongest which, perhaps, has been in the Field, during the whole Course of the WAR,

and

and provided with all Necessaries to Act with Vigour; and this after they had March'd, according to the Refolution taken in concert with your Majesty's General, almost up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority, both as to Number, and Goodness of Troops, and Animated with a Noble Courage and Zeal to Acquit themselves bravely: So that in all Humane Appearance, and with the Divine Assistance, which we have experienc'd so fully, on so many other Occasions, we should have been able, either by Battle or Sieges to gain great Advantage over the Enemy, to have better'd the Assairs of the Allies, and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

W E flatter our selves, Indeed, with the Hopes which the Duke of Ormond has given Us, That in a few Days, he expects other Orders: But, in the mean time, we are forry to see one of the finest Opportunities lost, being uncertain whether we shall have another so Favourable; fince the Enemy have Time given them to Fortify themselves, and take their Precautions: While the Army of the Allies lies still without Action, and confuming the Forrage all round, deprive themselves of the Means of Subfifting for time to come, in those Places, where by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign are defign'd: Which may make fuch Enterprises Impossible hereafter, as were Practicable now; and consequently render the whole CAMPAIGN unsuccessful, to the inestimable Prejudice of the Common Cause of the High Allies.

CERTAINLY, when we consider the Army, as it really is, to be Compos'd of the Troops of your Majesty, and the other Allies, join'd together by Common Concert, to Act for the greatest Advantage, and Furtherance of the Common Cause; and the Assurances, which your Majesty had given us by your Letters, by your Ministers, and last of all, by your General, the Duke of Ormand, of your Intentions, that your Troops should be order'd to Act with their usual Vigour; as well as the Engagements, into which your Majesty is enter'd, not only with respect to us, but also separately and jointly with us in respect to the other Allies, tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive how an Order so prejudicial to the Common Cause, given so fuddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too, without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can D d 4

correspond and subsist with the Nature of an Alliance and with those Assurances and Engagements just now mentioned. For tho, according to the Declaration of the Bishop of Bristol, your Majesty holds your self to be disengaged from every Obligation, with regard to Us; 'tis plain, that the Matter now in Question, is not our particular Interest or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will suffer by the Prejudice, which an Order so little expected, must needs bring to the Common Cause.

BUT, MADAM, we cannot forbear telling your Majesty, that the Declaration made by the Bishop of Bristol, at Otrecht, has no less surpris'd Us, than that of the Duke of Ormond, in the Army. It appears to Us so Extraordinary, that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodness and Kindness, that your Majesty has always Honoured Us with: And not being able to conceive how such a sudden Change could happen, with respect to us; we are not only Surpris'd, but Afflicted at it. We have carefully examin'd our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given Ground to that Dissatisfaction which your Majesty expresses with Us by this Declaration.

FROM the very first Day that your Majesty Ascended the Throne, we testify'd all the Deference that you could desire from a State in Friendship and Alliance with You. We carefully sought after your Amity and Affection; and considering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony and Union betwixt your Majesty, and Us, and the two Nations, might produce, and have really produc'd; and the Advantage which resulted from thence to both one and the other: We made it our Business heartily to Cultivate'em, and more and more to gain your Majesty's Considence, and to conform our selves to your Sentiments, as much as possibly we could.

WE think that we gave a fignal Proof of this, particularly with regard to the Negotiations of PEACE; fince not only after we were inform'd of the Conferences formerly held in *England* upon this Subject, we did expect that your Majesty would give us an Account of them. Having this firm Confidence in your Friendship for our Republick, and in your Zeal for the Good of the

the Common Cause, that nothing would be done to Prejudice Us, or the other Allies: But also, when your Majesty communicated to us the Preliminary Articles, sign'd by M. Mesnager, in England: And when you propos'd to us the calling and holding a Congress for a General Peace; and requir'd of us, to grant for this End, necessary Pasports for the Enemies Ministers; we consented to it, tho' we had many Reasons, which to us seem'd very well grounded, not to enter into such a Treaty, without a better Foundation, or at least, without the Concurrence of the other Allies. But, we preferr'd your Majesty's Sentiments to our Own, in order to give you a new Proof of our Deserence.

WE did no less, with respect to the Difficulties which were started on the Subject of the mutual Guaranty for THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROTESTANT LINE to your Majesty's Kingdoms, and for our BAR-RIER; a TREATY of fuch Importance to the Two Nations, that we look upon it as the Strongest Tyc that could be thought on, to unite for ever the Hearts and Interests of Both; concluded after the maturest Declaration, and Ratify'd on both fides, in the most Authentick Form. For the we might have stood to the Treaty, as it was; yet, we enter'd into a Negotiation upon those Difficulties, and particularly, on the Point of the Affiento; concerning which, we gave our Plenipotentiaries fuch Instructions, that we no longer doubted but all the Difficulties would have been Adjusted to mutual Content; and that we should thereby have entirely regain'd your Majesty's Considence: And so much the more, because in the first Place, when the meeting of a Congress for a GENERAL PEACE was in Hand, your Majesty declar'd to us by your Ambassador. That you desir'd no more than our Concurrence in that single Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence. And that then you would give Us strong and real Proofs of your Affection towards Us, and of your upright Intentions, with respect to the Common Cause of all the Allies. And that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the Succession and the Barrier were rais'd, your Majesty did likewise assure us, that if we would remit something upon the most Essential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the Affiento, it would be the true Way to re-establish a mutual Considence; which being once restor'd, your Majesty would rake particularly

Sarly to Heart the Interests of this State, and Act in Conjuction with Us in the whole Negotiation, to obtain an Honourable, Good, and Sure PEACE.

BUT, we find our felves very much out in our Expectations; fince at the very fame Time, when we made the greatest Advances towards your Majesty; and that we did verily believe we should come to an Agreement about the Points in Difference; we see the Earl of Strafford gone without sinishing that Affair; we see the Army stopp'd in the beginning of its Career; and we hear a Declaration, by which your Majesty looks upon your self to be disengag'd from all Obligations with us: For which, the Reasons alledg'd are, That we have not Answered, as we Ought, the Advances which your Majesty made towards Us; and that we would not Act in Concert with your Ministers about the PEACE.

IF your Majesty will be pleas'd to look with a Favourable and Equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we state our selves, and have a firm Considence, that you will find nothing in it, which can give you such disadvantageous Ideas and Thought of us: But, that you will rather find, that we have perform'd, and do still perform, all that we owe, as Good and Faithful Allies; and particularly, to your MAJESTY.

WHAT we have faid already, might, Perhaps, be sufficient to persuade You of it : But we must add. That having always esteem'd your Majesty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the Two Nations, as one of the strongest Supports of our State, and of the Protestant Religion; and as one of the most effectual Methods to Maintain and Advance our Common Interest, and those of the whole Confederacy: And this fincere Opinion, being firmly Imprinted on our Hearts: we were never backward to Communicate and Confult in all Confidence, with your Majesty and your Minifters, upon the Affairs of Peace, according to the Foundations, laid down in the Grand Alliance, and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it, and are so still, as far as we can, without Prejudice to the other Allies; and without contravening the Engagements, Treaties, and Alliances which we have enter'd into.

BUT, Madam, all the Proposals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, were couch'd in very General Terms, without communicating to us the Result of the Negotiations, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers, and those of France: Nor even your Majesty's Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together. 'Tis true, that in some of the last Conferences, your Majesty's Ministers demanded to know, whether ours were furnish'd with a full Power, and Authoriz'd to draw up a Plan for the PEACE: But, it had been JUST, before such a Thing was demanded of us, That they should have communicated the Result of the Negotiations, so long Treated of, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers and those of the Enemy: Or, at least, they should have told us your Majesty's Thoughts.

HAD that Plan related only to your Majesty's Interest and Ours, we should, perhaps, have been in the Wrong, not to have forthwith come into it; tho', even in that Case, the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, fince the least Notice of it, which should have come to the Enemy, must have been very Prejudicial: But, as the Plan in Question, concern'd the Interest of all the Allies, and almost all Europe; we had very strong Apprehensions, that as the particular Negoriations, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers, and those of France; and the Readiness with which we consented to the Congress at Utrecht; and to the giving of Pasports to the Enemy's Ministers, had already occasion'd abundance of Suspicions, and much uneafiness to his Imperial Majesty and the other Allies: We say, we apprehended, that his Imperial Majesty, and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from 'em) the Concert betwixt your Majesty's Ministers and Ours, for a Plan of PEACE, and that before the Ministers of France had given a Specifick Answer to the Demands of the Allies; their Suspicions and Uneafiness would have increas'd: And that Way of Proceeding, might have given them Ground to entertain prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been THE INTENTION OF YOUR MAJESTY AND US, TO ABANDON THE GRAND ALLIANCE, AND THE COMMON CAUSE: Or at least, that WE ALONE took upon Us, to Determine the FATE of all the OTHER ALLIES; by which, his Imperial Majesty and the other Confederates, might have been pushed on to SEPERATE MEASURES, and to take fuch Steps as would be no ways agreeable to your Majesty's Interest.

W E thought these Reasons strong enough, to justify our Conduct to your Majesty on this Head: And if we did not enter, with all the Haste you might have wished for, into the Concert propos'd; we hope, that at most, your Majesty will look upon our Backwardnels, only as an Excels of Prudence, or of Scruple; and not in the leaft, as a Want of Confidence in your Majesty: While the Allies might have consider'd it, as 2 Contravention of the Treaties; and particularly, of the 8th Article of the Grand Alliance. We also hope. that your Majesty, for the Reasons which are here alledg'd, will lay afide those hard Thoughts of us; as if we had not Answer'd as we ought, to the Advances which your Majesty made towards us; and that we would not Act, in concert with your Ministers, upon the Subject of the PEACE. But, Madam, the your Majesty should not Acquiesce in our Reasons (of which however, we cannot doubt) We pray your Majesty to consider, whether that be sufficient for your Majesty to think that YOU ARE DISENGAGED from all Obligarions with respect to Us.

HAD we contravened the Engagements and Treaties, which we had the Honour to conclude with your Majesty; we might have expected from your Goodness and Justice, that you would have represented those Contraventions to us; and not have look'd upon your self to be Disengag'd, till such time as we had refused to give all necessary Redress. But as we did no ways ENGAGE TO ENTER with your Majesty into a CONCERT to draw up a Plan of PEACE, without the Participation of the other Members of the Grand Alliance; the Backwardness which we have shewn upon that Head, cannot be look'd upon, as a Contravention of our Engagements; and therefore, cannot serve to DISENGAGE your Majesty from Yours, with respect to Us; fince we are verily perfuaded, that we have fully answer'd all our Treaties, and all our Alliances, both with your Majesty, and with the High Allies in general: And that we have done more this present War, than could in Justice and Equity have been expected from Us. All the Difference betwixt your Majesty and Us. in this

this Point, is no more, if rightly consider'd, than a Disparity of Sentiments.

IN Truth, MADAM, if for such a Cause, betwixt Potentates Ally'd and United together by the Strongest and Strictest Ties of Alliance, Interest and Religion, any One of those Potentates could quit all their Engagements, and Disengage themselves from all their Obligations; there's no Tye so Strong which mayn't be Broke at any Time; and we know of no Engagements that could be rely'd on for Time to come.

WE affure our felves, that when your Majesty confiders the Consequences, you will not persist in the Declaration which the Bishop of Bristol has made: We beseech you, with all the Respect, and all the Earnest-ness of which we are capable, that you would not: And also, that you would be pleased to revoke the Order given to the Duke of Ormond (if it be not revok'd already) and that you would Authorize him to Act according to Occurrences; and as the Reason of the WAR, and the Advancement of the Common Cause shall require.

WE also request you, MADAM, to communicate to us, the Result of the Conserences, betwixt your Ministers and Those of the Enemy; or, at least, your Thoughts upon the PEACE: And, we will endeavour, to give your Majesty all Imaginable Proofs of our Deserence for your Sentiments; and of our sincere Desire to preserve your VALUABLE FRIENDSHIP, as much as we can, withour Acting contrary to the Faith of the Engagements, into which we have enter'd by Treaties, and Alliances, with your Majesty and other Potentates.

WE are firmly persuaded, that it is not your Majesty's Intention, in any Manner, to break them; since you have always been of the same Opinion with Us, and the other Allies, That A GOOD UNION betwixt the Allies, not only DURING THE PRESENT WAR, but also, after the PEACE shall be Concluded, is, and always will be the most Solid, and even the Only Method, to preserve the Liberty, and Independency of All together, and of every One in particular, against the great Power of France.

WE

WE expect also, that after having given such Great and Signal Proofs of your Wisdom, of your Firmness, and of your Zeal, for the Support of the Common Cause; your Majesty will not now take such Resolutions, as may be prejudicial to us, and to the other Allies; but that, to obtain an Honourable, Sure, and General PEACE, you will pursue the same Methods, and keep to the same Maxims, which you formerly held, and which the Good GOD hath Blessed in so remarkable a Manner, by Victories and Great Events; which will make the Glory of your Majesty's Reign Immortal.

WE again renew to your Majesty, the Assurances of our high and persect Esteem for your Person and Friendship; as also of our Intentions, and sincere Desires, to entertain with your Majesty the same good Correspondence, Harmony, and Union, as before; and to cultivate the same betwixt the Two Nations, as far as it shall lye in our Power: And we pray your Majesty, to preserve likewise for Us and our Republick, your former Assection. We refer for the rest, to what the Sieur Van Borssele (our Envoy Extraordinary) has surther to say to your Majesty, on this Subject; and pray the Almighty, &c.

HER Majesty, having perus'd the foregoing LET-TER was pleas'd to send the following Answer to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, FRIENDS, ALLIES, and CONFEDERATES, &c.

THERE is nothing dearer to us, than the Confervation of a Good Understanding, and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the Principal Object of our Care; and we have so little Ground to accuse our selves of having in the least contributed to the lessening of the same, that we reslect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happen'd, with relation to the Interests of the Two Nations, should be amicably Determin'd, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve upon those of the Publick: For in the present Conjuncture

Sture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on both sides, and a mutual Considence.

WE suppose the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of Ormond, and the Bishop of Bristol are now Over; and we repeat to You, what we have so often Declar'd, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about WAR or PEACE be not taken in concert with your State.

THE Earl of Strafford will be with you in a few Days, with full Infructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be Dispos'd and Authoriz'd, to do all that's Incumbent on Us, to renew an entire Confidence with you; and to prevent, for the Future, such Misunderstandings as have been Fomented with so much Artifice, and so little Foundation.

BUT, we cannot pass over in Silence our great Surprise, to see that your Letter of the 5th Instant (N. S.) was Printed and Publish'd almost as soon as we receiv'd it from the Hands of your Minister: A Proteeding which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a REMONSTRANCE, instead of a REPRESENTATION and an Appeal to the People, instead of an Address to the Sovereign. We hope, that you will not suffer the like to be done again: For, our Honour will engage us to give no Answer to any Letters or Memorials which shall be publish'd in that Manner. For the rest, we pray, &c.

Kensington, June 20th. 1712. Your Good Friend,

ANNA, Regina.

ON the 27th of June, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, The Queen's communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, at O-speech communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, at O-speech communicated to TRECHT, the Queen's Speech, and consequently the the Ministers Terms which the French King had been prevail'd to of the Allies. make to the Allies: At which those Ministers said nothing, but that they would acquaint their respective Masters therewith, and wait for new Orders. The same Day, his Excellency had a Private Conserence with the Plenipotentiaries of the States; and represented

fented to them, the Necessity of a Suspension of Arms in the Netherlands, in Order to Facilitate the Conclufion of the Treaty. About the same time, the French offering to put DUNKIRK into the Hands of Her Majesty, as a Security of the Performance of the Offers they had made; great Endeavours were us'd at the Hague and Utrecht, to induce the Allies to agree to that Suspension, that no Incident might obstruct the Negotiations for a General PEACE: But, this having nor been Obtain'd, a Suspension of Arms between the Queen's Troops, and those of France, for two Months, was Publish'd in the Army of the Duke of Ormond, and

The British in that of the Mareschal De Villars, the 17th of July (N.S.) and (a) DUNKIRK was deliver'd, the Forces take Po fin of 18th, to the Queen's Forces, commanded by Brigadier Dunkirk. Hill.

the French Plenipotentiaries would make new Overtures for a General PEACE, and for a Suspension of Arms: But, the Negotiations at Utrecht, remain'd at a Stand: and an unlucky Difference that happen'd some time after, between the Sieur Mesnager (one of the Plenipotentiaries of France) and the Count De Rechteren (one of the Plenipotentiaties of the States) which for some Disputes be- time made no small Disturbance, was the Occasion (or tween Mon- Pretence) of suspending the General Conferences; the fieur Melba-French having declar'd, that they could not renew the count Rech- faid Conferences, till their King had receiv'd Satisfaction teren retard upon that Affair, which he prescrib'd in such Terms,

IT was then Believ'd, and commonly Reported, that

THIS unhappy Dispute, was industriously kept up for colouring the Refusal of the French, to give their Answer in Writing, infifted upon by the Allies, and the Year 1712 ended before it was Adjusted. In the mean time, the Negotiations were continued by the Mediation of the Ministers of Great-Britain, who concluded

Conferences, that the States did not think fit to submit to.

⁽a) DUNKIRK, is a Large, Strong Sea-Port Town, and Noble Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Berge (or Winoxberg) The French bought it of the English, in 1662. It stands 10 Miles North-East of Graveling, 16 South-West of Newport, 19 almost East of Calais, 24 South-West of Ostend, 54 West of Ghent, and 48 almost East of Dover in England. Longitude 21. 30. Luterade 51.7.

a Suspension of Arms with France, both by Sea and Land, on the 19th of August (N.S.) and after its Expiration, Prolong'd it for Four Months more. During this Interval, the Lord Lexington was fent to Madrid, where he was Present at the Solemn Renunciation King PHILIP made, of all the Claims, and Pretentions, King Philip which he had, or might have for the Future, to the renounces all Crown of France, for Himself, and his Successors to the Crown This Renunciation, was made the 5th of October, and of France. Confirm'd by the general Cortez of the Kingdom of Spain, who were Summon'd for that Purpose. As this is the Foundation on which the whole Fabrick of the PEACE stands, it was made in the strongest Terms possible: And so, if any Renunciation is capable of preventing for Ever, the Union of the Crowns of France and Spain, on the Head of one Prince; 'tis certain that THIS will do it.

THIS necessary Preliminary being Concluded, in the Form and Manner that it was desir'd by the Queen of Great-Britain; and King Philip having long before, given to the Elector of Bavaria, the Propriety and Sovereignty of the Netherlands; whereby he extricated himself at Once, of all the Difficulties relating to the Barrier of the States-General in those Provinces; it was believ'd that his Ministers would have been admirted into the Congress: But, the Allies would not con-His Pleniposent to jt; insomuch, that King Philip had not any Minet admitted nister at UTRECHT, at the Time, when the Nego-into the Containing of PEACE seem'd to draw towards a Conagress.

IT has been already Observ'd, that altho' the General Conferences were Suspended, upon Pretence of the Disputes, between the Sieur Mesnager, and the Count De Rechteren; the Negotiations were continued by the good Offices of the British Ministers, who Acted, since their Suspension of Arms with France, as Mediators: And, as the States were very much press'd to come into the Queen's Measures, their Plenipotentiaries communicated to those of Great-Britain, in the Beginning of New Scheme Ostober, a New Plan of PEACE, in which they De-propos'd by clar'd, "That for the Good of PEACE, their High-the Dutch." Mightinesses were willing to Yield Liste to France, "and Recede from their Pretensions to have Doway, Va-"lenciennes, and Maubeuge, which they had hitherto E c "insisted

" infifted upon ; provided Conde and Tournay were inclu-"ded in their Barrier; the Tariffs of 1664 Restor'd: " And, that Sicily be yielded to the Emperor, and Stras-" burg to the Empire. This PROPOSAL was immediately transmitted to the Court of Great-Britain, by the Earl of Strafford, where it was favourably entertain'd, and look'd upon as more reasonable than any of the former SCHEMES.

IN the mean time, the Affairs of Portugal being re-A Sufpension of Arms de-duc'd to great Extremities, and their Forces being not clar'd between Portu- able to make Head against the Spaniards, being depriv'd of the Amittance of the British Troops; there gal and France. was a Treaty of Sufpension of Arms, for Four Months. concluded at Utrecht, between the Ministers of the most Christian King, and those of Portugal, which was fign'd the 7th of November, 1712.

THE Earl of Strafford continu'd in England till the The Earl of Embarks for latter End of November; and having procur'd a New Plan, containing Her Majesty's last Intentions about Holland. PEACE; His Excellency embark'd for Holland, and arriv'd at the Hague, the 6th of December (N.S.) and the next Day, made a Visit to the Grand Pensionary: And, having communicated to the States, the New Plan of PEACE, he desir'd a Positive Answer thereunto, as being the utmost Concessions that were to be expected from France; and which Her Majesty had Obtain'd with much Difficulty. What pass'd in that Memorable Conference is fully related in the following Particulars.

An Account terence with the States-Deputies.

"THE Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, being of bis Con- " with the Earl of Strafford, at his own House, his Excellency first of all assur'd the Deputies, in very "Obliging Terms, THAT he never was more pleas'd " with being here, and with meeting the faid Deputies, "than on this Occasion; as wishing nothing more than "to see the ancient Friendship, and good Correspon-"dence between Her Majesty and this State, Reviv'd; " and flattering himself, that as he was charg'd with "Orders and Instructions from Her Majesty, which "tended to procure a GOOD PEACE for all Eu-" rope, and the firm Security and Augmentation of this "State, so a Good, Solid, and Lasting Friendship and "Correspondence might thereby be establish'd, between

* Her Majesty and her Successors, and this State. He "added, that he could not forbear faying, he wish'd "the Love of WAR, and the Private Interests of some " Persons, had never given Occasion for a Coldness in "that Friendship, which might have prov'd Fatal to "this State; and may yet Prove so, if the last Offers, " now to be made on the part of Her Majesty, for Re-"establishing a perfect Union with this State should " not be Accepted. That Reflection on what had pass'd " might serve to prevent Inconveniences for the Future; " feeing the Refusal to agree to the Suspension of Arms, " propos'd on the Part of Her Majesty, might have "brought Ruin on this State, and had actually cost "them so dear: And, that there was Cause to Fear "much greater Evil, in case their High-Mightinesses " should now Refuse to come to a Resolution, to conclude the PEACE jointly with Her Majesty.

"THE faid Earl of Strafford further represented," that he was commanded by Her Majesty to return an "Answer to the last Propositions (or Overture) made by "their High-Mightinesses touching PEACE: That "the said Propositions (or Overture) contain'd one "Point, which is contrary to the Engagements where—"into Her Majesty had before enter'd, as their High-"Mightinesses had been before inform'd, viz. That "Sicily shall be given to the Duke of Savoy: That, as "to some other Points, there are at present insurmount-"able Obstacles risen, which might have been got over; "had not so Strong Opposition been made to Her Ma"jesty's Measures; and had not Her Majesty been "constrain'd to agree separately to a Suspension of "Arms.

"THAT, every one must needs be sensible, that the Irresolution of this State, had been attended with very Unhappy Accidents; and that therefore, Her Majesty was very desirous, they would at length come to six upon some Propositions, which might be reasonable in themselves, and of such a Nature, that in the unlucky Conjuncture, wherein Affairs now stand, they might be obtain'd of France.

"THAT, what is above-mention'd, being the An"fwer which Her Majesty thought sit to make to their
"High-Mightinesses last Propositions (or Overture) Her
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" Majesty had given him, the faid Earl of Strafford " permission to Declare further, that he well knew Her " Maiesty was determin'd to insist upon, and even to " procure from France, the Cession of Tournay, to "Strengthen the Barrier of this State, with a Place of " fo great Importance: But, that he (the faid Earl) "knowing This to be Her Majesty's Firm Intention. "knew likewise, that Her Majesty's Conduct in this " Matter, would wholly depend upon that of this "State: and that after making so considerable a Step. "in Favour of this State, it was expected, that this "State, on their Part, should forthwith concur with "Her Majesty in concluding the PEACE, without " feeking new Objections, and without making other "Demands. And, that as foon as this State shall De-" clare themselves in an Authentick Manner, so that Her " Majesty can depend upon it; then Her Majesty will "cause a Declaration to be made in full Congress, that "the Article of the Cession of Tournay, shall be one of " the Conditions of PEACE, and a Condition Sine " Qua Non.

"THAT, he was likewise to Inform their High"Mightinesses, that his Majesty the King of France,
"had made very Strong Instances for his Ally, the
"Elector of Bavaria; and that the least which his said
"Majesty pretended to Ask for him, was, That the
"faid Elector shall continue in Possession of Luxemburgh,
"Namur, and Charleroy, Subject, however, to the
"Terms of the Barrier for this State, till the said
"Electorate be restor'd to the Electorate of Bavaria,
"Exclusive of the Upper-Palatinate, and be plac'd in
"the Rank and Dignity of Ninth Elector.

"THAT besides, the King of France will propose, "That the Kingdom of Sardinia be given to the said "Elector, for Essacing, by the Title of King, the Disgrace and Mortification, of being Degraded from his "Rank of Elector. That Her Majesty judg'd that "this Point may be Granted, that so the Possession of "Tournay may be secur'd to this State, and a PEACE "made which will be Safe and Lasting.

"THAT, he was also to represent to their High"Mightinesses, in Her Majesty's Name, that Her Ma"jesty was not only desirous to Re-establish, but like"wise

"wise to maintain an entire Union between Her Ma"jefty and this State; and that Her Majesty hop'd,
"and affuredly believ'd, that their High-Mightinesses
"were of the same Sentiments with Her in this Mat"ter: That it was therefore Necessary, without any
"Loss of Time, to remove all that this State may seem
"to have Gain'd, either to the immediate Prejudice, or
"to the future Danger of Her Majesty's, or her King"dom's Interest.

"THAT, he had Order to inform their High-"Mightinesses on this Occasion, that he had brought "with him a Plan of a New Treaty of Succession and "Barrier; and must insist, that this Treaty might be "Sign'd, before the Conclusion of the PEACE.

"THAT, upon a Discussion of the several Articles " of the now-existing Barrier Treaty, he would make "appear to the Ministers of this State, that therein "many things are inferted, which in England are "look'd upon as Disadvantageous to Her Majesty's "Subjects; and which certainly cannot be Reconcil'd "either to the Letter, or to the Design of the Grand "Alliance; nor are conformable to any Principles, up-"on which the Present Confederacy was made, and "the Present WAR begun. That he would further " shew, that the Alterations, Additions, and Omissions, "now propos'd, are no other than fuch as are Necessa-"ry to Rectify the Mistakes, and to Explain what is "Dubious in the aforesaid Treaty, and to fill up some "Articles, which in the faid Treaty were left open, "and were to be fetled by further Agreement, which "further Agreement was never yet made: And lastly, to "take away fome Obstructions thence arising to the " Commerce of Great-Britain, and to remedy yet greater " Evils, which there was but too much Reason to Appre-"hend. That befides, the particular Guaranty of the "Succession and Barrier being thus Explain'd, and made " better, will not only be an Additional Security for both "Nations, and be cordially executed at what time snever "the Occasion shall happen; but will more than ever-"Unite the two Nations in Friendship and Affection." "Whereas, on the other Hand, this State cannot but "expect a flow Execution of a Treaty, which accor-"ding to the Sentiments of the British Nation, has "been declar'd Dishonourable, and Disadvantageous Ec3

"to it. That to pretend to hold the faid Nation under an Engagement of fuch a Nature as this, can have no other Effect, than to Nourish Jealousy and Missunderstanding, which, one time or other, may break out in an open Rupture.

"THAT, among the Terms of the New Plan, the 4th Article of the Treaty of Barrier, imported, That Her Majesty consented to the States putting Garrisons, Providing, Changing, Augmenting, or Diminishing them, as they should think sit, into the following Places, Viz. Furnes, Fort-Knocque, Ipres, Menin, the Town and Castle of Tournay, Mons, Charleroy, the Town and Castle of Namur, the Castle of Ghent, the Forts Pearle, Philip, and Damme; that Fort St. Dhoma heing join'd to the Fortisications of Sluyce, shall be yielded in Propriety to this State, and that the Fort of Rodenhuysen on this side of Ghent, shall be Raz'd.

"That, in the Ninth Article 'tis Stipulated, that all the Revenues of the Places to be yielded up by France, which did not belong to the Crown of Spain, at the time of the Death of King CHARLES II. shall be given to this State, towards maintaining the Bar-rier, except only so much as is Necessary for the Civil Government of the said Towns, Places, and Carstellanies; as also a Million of Guilders Yearly out of the clearest Revenues of the rest of the Spanish Netherlands.

"THAT, what relates to Bonne, Huy, and Liege, finall be settled with the Ministers of the Emperor and Empire: But, that Her Majesty's Sentiment was, that the sirst of those Places should be Garrison'd by the Imperialists, and the other two by this State.

"THAT lastly, notwithstanding all the Provoca"tions, and all the Delays on the Part of this State,
"the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiations open:
"That Her Majesty thought she had now retarded it
"long enough, and possibly too long in good Policy.
"That therefore, the Offers which Her Majesty now
"made by Him (the Earl of Strafford) in Quality of her
"Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, were her Ultimate
"Resolutions. And that this was the last Time She
"would Address Her self to their High-Mightinesses,"

TREATY at Atrecht.

"in case they should Form new Delays, and not answer "Her Majesty's good Intention, for this States own "Interests.

"THAT, in the mean while, Her Majesty had "Order'd him (the Earl of Strafford) in Testimony of "the entire Confidence which She has in their High-"Mightinesses, to Represent, that Her Majesty had "judg'd Her felf Oblig'd, not only in good Policy, but "likewise in Consideration of the great Services which "the Duke of Savoy has done for the Common Cause, "and of the Danger to which he was expos'd by his "Firm Adherence thereto, to take Care, not only for " his Security, but likewise for his Grandeur, by procu-"ring for him Sicily, and the Tracts of the Countrey " on this fide the Alps, which are necessary to secure " Exilles and Fenestrelles, and to cover Piedmont. That, "his Succession after that of King Philip is Acknow-"ledg'd by the Renunciation. That, Her Majesty de-"fir'd the Concurrence of this State, in all that has "been promis'd to his Royal Highness: And, that Her "Majesty desir'd likewise, that this State should join "with Her to Oblige the Emperor to a Neutrality for " Italy, and to withdraw his Troops from Catalonia; " And, that Her Majesty was resolv'd to make that "Neutrality a Condition of Transporting the said "Troops, which Her Majesty would do at her own " Expence: Seeing, without that Neutrality, the Em-" peror might diffurb all Italy, and particularly the "Duke of Savoy, on Account of his Treaty of the Year " 1703; one of the Imperial Ministers having already "threatned a Minister of the Duke of Savoy therewith, "which would certainly engage the Queen and this "State in the Troubles and Wars of Italy. Then the " faid Earl of Strafford, communicated to them, the " said Deputies, an Answer, on the part of Her Ma-" jesty, to the last Memorial of the Emperor's Minister "in England, by which Her Majesty's Sentiments in "this Matter were Confirm'd.

"THE said Earl of Strafford further Represented,"
that Her Majesty being inform'd of the present Disorders in the Spanish Netherlands, had sent over the
Earl of Orrery hither to Redress them, to Consert
thereupon, with the Deputies of this State, and to
resume the Administration in common with their
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"High-Mightinesses Deputies, and to keep the same, "till the Emperor shall accept the said Netherlands, on the Conditions which the Queen, and their High- "Mightinesses shall agree upon for yielding them up to "him: Adding hereto, that the Earl of Orrery had "Order not to do any thing in this Affair, but according as he should find a Disposition here, to Act in "concert with the Queen."

" AFTER this, the faid Earl of Strafford repeated "briefly the Substance of his Discourse, pressing for a " speedy Resolution, whether this State, or not, is wil-"ling to Sign the PEACE joyntly with Her Ma-" iesty immediately and without any Delay; for other-" wife. Her Majesty would be Oblig'd to Sign Her "PEACE, without waiting for this State to come "into it longer than a Fortnight, or Three Weeks at "furthest. That Her Majesty, assuring Her self, that " this State will not Delay to conclude the PEACE "with Her, will procure Tournay for them; which, "with many other Places, were not to be expected " from France, if the Queen should Sign her PEACE " feperately. That the Plan of PEACE was very " near the same with that contain'd in Her Majesty's "Speech: Adding thereto, that Her Majesty had judg-"ed it Necessary for the better Security of the Barrier, "that this State should have a Garrison in Mons, as " well as in other Places of the Barrier.

"THAT, Her Majesty had endeavour'd to Prevail with France to yield up Conde, but that her Efforts to that End had prov'd Inessectual.

"THAT, as to the Empire, there would be no Aliteration in what was contained in the faid Speech relating thereto; nor in any thing with respect to the Emperor, only that Sardinia shall be given to the Elector of Bavaria; and that the Duke of Savoy shall have Sicily. That Her Majesty is very desirous to have the Concurrence of this State, in all that relates to that Duke, as well as to the Elector of Bavaria, and to Oblige the Emperor to consent to the Neutrality of Italy, and to withdraw his Troops from Catallonia.

"THAT

"THAT, She farther desir'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of this State at Utrecht, might be furnish'd
with full Powers, to conclude forthwith the new
Treaty of Barrier: And, that above all, Her Majefty requir'd their High-Mightinesses Speedy and Positive Resolution and Answer, for bringing this Great
Negotiation to an End: Setling a Good and Firm
PEACE, and renewing a perpetual Friendship
and Union between Her Majesty's Kingdoms and
this State.

"IN Conclusion, the said Earl of Stafford, gave into the Hands of the Register Fagel, a Copy of the Project of the New Treaty of Succession and Barrier, mention'd in his Propositions, saying, that tho he was commanded to Communicate it jointly with the Lord Bishop of Bristol to their High - Mightinesses Plenipotentiaries at UTRECHT, yet he was willing to deliver it here, that thereby Time might be sayd; and that their High-Mightinesses might the sooner give Instructions to their Plenipotentiaries thereupon.

THIS New Plan of PEACE, was communicated The States to the Respective Provinces of the Republick, and the New Plan of States-General were inclinable to come into the Queen's PEACE. Measures; but infifted upon some Explanations and Restrictions. This Affair was warmly Debated by the States of Holland, who met several Times before they could come to a Resolution, thro' the Divisions amongst the Cities of that Province. The Majority were for Rejecting the PLAN, as disadvantageous to the Republick, and for continuing the WAR: But, Amsterdam being of another Opinion, and the Sentiments of that City, being always of great Weight with the States: The Wisest Members of that Assembly propos'd, that the Deputies should return Home, and advise with their Principals, in Order that the Resolution of their Province, might be Unanimous if Possible. During this Interval, the Earl of Strafford took a Tour to Amsterdam, where he had several Successful Conferences with the leading Magistrates of that City. And, on the 29th of December (N.S.) the States came to a Resolution

to comply with the Queen's Measures, and accordingly? wrote the following LETTER to Her Majesty.

MADAM.

The Letter" the Oucen about the New Plan of .,

TF we have taken some Time to Deliberate upon of the States- " the Proposal which the Earl of Strafford (your Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) made to Us, after his Return hither, we hope, the Constiturion of our State, as well as the Importance of the Affairs in Question, will serve to Excuse Us: And "that the small Delay, occasion'd by our Consultations, " will be abundantly made up, by the Uprightness of " our Sentiments, and by the Resolution we have taken just now, of adhering more than ever to Your Majesty. In the first Place, we think our selves Oblig'd "to return Your Majesty Thanks, for the Overtures "You have caus'd the Earl of Strafford to lay before "Us; and for the Affurances, no less Obliging than "Strong, he has added to them, both of Your Maie-" ftv's Defire to procure a Good PEACE for all Eu-"rope; and to provide for the Safety, and even Aug-" mentation of our State, and of Your Majesty's Inten-"rion to fettle a Good, Firm, and Lafting Friendship "and Correspondence for Your Self, and Your Succes-"fors, with Our Republick. These Assurances have "been extreamly Acceptable to Us; fince We only "Wish for such a PEACE, as may be Enjoy'd by all " Europe, by the Restoration of the Security of its Re-" pose. We have nothing in View for our State, but "the Preservation of our Rights, and our Safety; with-" out any other Increase, or Accession of Strength, than " what is Necessary for the said Preservation and Secu-"rity. And fince, above all Things, We have nothing " fo much at Heart (as We have formerly express'd it " often to Your Majesty, and still repeat here) as to "Knit as fast as possible, the Ties of Good Intelligence. " Friendship, and Union between Your Majesty, Your "Successors, and this Republick; in order to render "the same Indissoluble, and Perpetual; We thought "We could not give a more Solemn and Solid Proof " of it, than by Declaring, as we do hereby Declare, "That we are resolv'd to join with Your Majesty, to "enter into the Measures You have taken for the "PEACE, and to Conclude and Sign it jointly, and "at the same Time with You, as also to enter into " New

"New Engagements with Your Majesty about the "Succession and Barrier; to make a New Treaty of "it; and to Conclude, and Sign it before the "PEACE.

"WE doubt not, but after this Solemn Declaration," "Your Majesty will be convinc'd of the Sincerity of our Intentions, both with respect to the PEACE, " and the Ties that may more Strongly Unite. Us to "Your Majesty. However, We Hope, MADAM, "You will allow of some Observations and Remarks "We have made, both on the Project of the New " Treaty of Succession and Barrier, and on the Conditions of the enfuing PEACE: Which we think necessary; the one to Explain some Things, and the other to make the PEACE Solid and Lasting, and " for our own Security. We have Order'd our Plenipotentiaries, at the Congress of Utrecht, to communicate our Observations and Remarks, to Your Majefty's Ministers, to confer with them about 'em, and to adjust the Matter with them, as far as they can. " But, as it may happen, that Your Majesty's Plenipo-" tentiaries be not fufficiently Instructed, or Authoriz'd " to Determine, in such a Manner as we desire, all those " Points upon which We have made our Remarks, and "which we think necessary: And as, in the mean "while. We have a Mind to save Time, as much as " possible, and to Act, in all Respects, openly with "Your Majesty; We thought We could not do better, "than to fend our Observations, and Remarks upon " this whole Matter, to the Sieur De Borfelen (our En-" yoy Extraordinary) both, that he may have the Ho-" nour to Communicate the same to Your Majesty, or " to fuch Commissioners as You shall please to Appoint. " And that Your Majesty may be Persuaded, that We, "by no Means, design to Delay, much less to Hinder "the Conclusion of the PEACE, by Starting Diffi-"culties. And that, at the fame Time, we may fnew " the Great and Entire Confidence we repose in Your " Majesty; We submit our Sentiments in these Affairs " (how Important, and of what Consequence soever "they may be) to those of Your Majesty: Committing "our Interests into Your Hands; and most humbly " Praying Your Majesty, to be pleas'd to Examine our " Observations and Remarks, and to transmit your Orders, and Instructions thereupon, to your Plenipoten"tiaries at UTRECHT, as foon as possible, in Case"they should not be yet sufficiently Instructed, about fome of the Points and Articles, that are the Subject "Matter of our Remarks.

"AND, fince we entirely Trust in Your Majesty's "Great Wisdom, in Your Zeal for the Publick Good, "and Your Affection to Us and our Republick; We "will conform Our Selves to Your Majesty's Sentiments upon those Points, as soon as Your Plenipoten." tiaries shall Communicate them to Ours.

"AFTER this Proof of the Confidence We place in Your Majely, We cannot doubt but Your Maje." Ity will take our Interests to Heart. We think it were needless to renew to Your Majesty, the Assurances of our Ardent Desire for PEACE; of our Sincere Intentions to join with You, and to enter into Your Measures; and of our Firm Resolution to Unite Our Selves to Your Majesty by an unalterable Tie, since 'tis our Design to Demonstrate the whole by Deeds.

"IN the mean time, We Pray GOD, Madam," to pour His Blessings on the Measures Your Majesty has taken, and on those We defign to take with You; and to Compleat the Happiness and Glory of Your Reign, by Preserving, many Years, Your Sacred Permion in Health, and Prosperity, &c.

WHEREUPON, Her Majesty (on the 25th of January) was pleas'd to send the following Answer.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, Our Good ALLIES, FRIENDS and CONFEDERATES.

The Queen's"
Answer to "BY the Real and Solid Proofs We have given of the Letter of "Our Friendship for Your State; by the continu'd the States-General.

"Efforts We have made, to Defeat the Intrigues of "those, who, either thro' Private Passion, or Interest, "have endeavour'd to Divide You from Us: And last-"ly, by the Grief We have been affected with when

"Iy, by the Grief We have been affected with, when any Attempt has been made to Break the Good In"telligence, that was between Us and Your Republick,
"it will be eafy for You to Judge of the Sarisfaction
"which Your Letter of the 29th past has given Us.

"OUR

"OUR Conduct has ever run upon the Constant Principle of a sincere Desire of preserving the Bal"lance of Europe; and to procure, not only the Safery,
"but also the Augmentation of Your State; and has "been the Principal Motive that has induc'd Us to "carry on so long, and so Burthensom a War, as that "which We hop'd to be near extricating Our Selves "from, when by the Events, which the Wisdom of a "Divine Over-ruling Providence has brought about, "We thought it most proper to hearken to the Over"tures made, on the Part of France, for a GENERAL-"PEACE. The same Desire enclin'd Us, before all "Things, to Communicate Our Design to You; and "to endeavour, in so Critical a Conjuncture, to Knit "faster, if possible, the Ties of Our Union.

"THEREFORE, the Affurances You have lately "receiv'd from the Earl of Strafford, and which have "been so acceptable to You, are no more than a Repe" tition of those, which the same Minister has given "You, on so many other Occasions, from Us. These "Affurances never have, nor will ever deceive You; "fince they proceed from the Heart of a True Friend, "who places Her own Interest, and that of Her Religion, in maintaining Yours; and who is equally uncapable, either of Inviting You to PEACE, or exciting You to WAR, upon any other VIEW.

"YOUR Refolution to enter with Us into New "Engagements about the Succession, and Barrier, to "make a New Treaty thereupon, and to Conclude, and Sign it before the PEACE, cannot but be attended with the best Consequences: And, when all "Occasions of Dispute about the Reciprocal Interests of the Two Nations will be removed, We shall then be in a Condition to concert with You, the providing for those of Our Allies; and to Treat more effectually with the Potentates, against Whom We have made "WAR.

"THE Season of the Year, and the present Jun"chure of Affairs (the Difficulties of which, are to be
"ascrib'd to the Inaction, in which the Congress of
"UTRECHT has remain'd, while the Armies Acted"
in the Field) allow but very little Time for the ser"tling"

"tling of fuch Points, as are to be Adjusted, before the Conclusion of the PEACE. Wherefore our Mi-" nifters have been Instructed to propose to You, the "bare Project of a New Treaty; which contains only, " Articles often Discuis'd, and about which, the Sentiments on both Sides are fully Explain'd. As We thought the same might have been Accepted, and Approv'd, without any Contests; 'tis for the same "Reason, that in the Answers which our Ministers are "Order'd to give to the Observations on that Plan of "the Treaty of Succession and Barrier, We have "thought fit to refer to another Convention all the "Points which appear to Us to admit of too long a "Discussion, to be inserted in this, with which, We "hope, You will be Satisfy'd: For, as We do not "Doubt, that You are fincerely refolv'd to entertain for "the Future, a Perfect Intelligence, Friendship, and "Union with Us; fo You need not Question, but We " shall use all Our Endeavours to adjust what relates to "Your Barrier in the most Reasonable Manner, and "most Agreeable to Your Interests.

"THE Declaration You have lately made, That "You are refolv'd to join with Us, to enter into the "Measures We have taken for a PEACE, and to "Conclude and Sign it Jointly, and at the same Time" with Us, will, in some Measure, make Amends for "the Missortunes, that have been occasion'd by the "DISUNION of the Allies, and prevent those "that were to be Fear'd for the Future.

"ON Our Part, We defire You to be firmly pers" fuaded, That We have ever in Our Eye, the Example and Wife Conduct of that GREAT QUEEN, Our Predeceffor; Who contributed so much to the "Support of Your Common-Wealth, at the Time when Your Brave Ancestors laid the first Foundation of it. And that, We look upon it as One of the "Greatest Glories of Our Reign, that We have not only Imitated, but even Surpass'd whatever that "Princess did for the Establishment of Your State, and the Increase of Your Power.

"THIS is also what We shall continue to do: We shall take Your Interests to Heart equally with Our Cown: And We shall be ready to do all that lies in "Our

"Our Power, to Advance Them; being Sorry that "We are not in a Condition to Support both Yours, and "those of our Common Allies, as effectually as We "could have done, the last Spring. So We pray Good "to have You, High and Mighty LORDS, our Good "ALLIES, FRIENDS, and CONFEDERATES, in his "Holy and Worthy Keeping.

Done at our Court at St. James's the 7th of January 1713.

ANNA Regina.

HER Majesty's Letter contributed very much to New Treaty the Success of the Negotiations; infomuch, that the of Succession British and Dutch Ministers had Succession British and Dutch Ministers had several Conferences signid. together, to make a New Treaty for the Guaranty of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line of Hannover, and the Barrier to be Granted to the States. which was Concluded and Sign'd on the 30th of Fanuary (N.S.) and fent to England for its Ratification, and to the Respective Provinces of the Republick. After the Signing of this Treaty, the Negotiations of PEACE were carry'd on with greater Expedition than before, and made Way for the Setling several important Preliminaries, which had Obstructed the Conclufion of a General Treaty. The Ministers of the Emperor and France, enter'd into a Negotiation for the Evacuating of Catalonia, and the Neutrality of Italy. The States-General were (by the Mediation of the British Ministers) prevail'd with to grant Pasports for the Ministers of Spain, which their High-Mightinesses had The Dutch all along declin'd to comply with, for fear of difobli-ports for the ging the Emperor, with whom it was their Interest to Plenipotenkeep strictly United. The Pasports which the Frenchtiaries of Plenipotentiaries demanded also for the Electors of Cologn and Bavaria, were Granted with little Difficulty. The Affair of Monsieur Mesnager and Count Rechteren was Adjusted: And, in short, all the Difficulties which Obstructed the General Conferences were Remov'd, So that on the 13th of March (N.S.) the Lord Bishop of Bristol made a Speech to the Ministers of the Allies ? wherein, he put them in Mind, "That the Congress The Bishop had been Open'd Fourteen Months, and therefore, it of Brillol's " was high Time to bring that Great Work to a Con-Signing the clusion. That Her Majesty had Observ'd with Dis-PEACE. ! farisfaction,

"fatisfaction, the Slowness and Delays with which they had Proceeded in the Negotiations; fo that She " was Refolv'd to Conclude Her PEACE without any " further Delay, being persuaded that the other Allies " would follow Her Example, that so the PEACE might be General: And, that in Case any of them " were not yet ready, a convenient Time should be Re-" ferv'd for Them. Count Singendorf (one of the Imperial Plenipotentiaries) reply'd, That, the Proposal made by the British Plenipotentiaries, was of so great "Importance, that it requir'd fome Time to confider " of it, and to be Prepar'd to Declare on this Subject in the following Conferences, at least on the Part of "the Emperor, and the Empire: And, that it were to "be wish'd, the PEACE might be General; to which "the Allies, by the Advances they had made, and their " Facilitating of Things, had fufficiently shewn their "Inclination. Hereupon, the British Ministers fix'd the 25th of March, as the last Day to which they were Instructed to defer the Signing of the PEACE. The Instru- In the mean time, the several Instruments relating to the Evacuation of Catalonia, and Neutrality of Italy tion of Cata- (to which the Queen was Guaranty) were Sign'd, be-

ments for the Evacuatween Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those of the lonia and Neutrality Emperor. France, and Savoy. of Italy

Sign'd. THESE Difficulties being Remov'd, the French The Dukes of Court agreed, that, the Dukes of Berry and Orleans. Berry and should make a Solemn Renunciation to the Crown of Orleans renounce their Spain, in the Parliament of Paris, in the like Manner Pretensions to the Crown as PHILIP V. had Renounc'd the Crown of France of Spain. in the Cortez of Spain; which was perform'd accordingly with great Ceremony: And which was infifted upon by the Court of Great-Britain, as the most Effectual Means to prevent the Union of France and Spain under

one Sovereign.

THE Imperial Ministers still refusing to come into the Measures propos'd, and, the last Courier the French Plenipotentiaries had fent to their Court, being return'd (on the 6th of April, N.S.) with his most Chriftian Majesty's fresh Instructions, by which they were Impower'd to remove some Difficulties that Principally Obstructed the Signing of the PEACE, on the Side of the States-General. The next Day, the French Plenipotentiaries had a long Conference with those of Great+

Great-Britain; after which, the latter were also in Conference with the Ministers of the States, and those of the Emperor, and told them, that as a Sufficient Time had been allow'd them to receive Instructions from their Court, they hop'd they were ready to Sign their Respe-Ctive Treaties the Tuesday following (being the 11th of April) on which they had refolv'd to Sign THEIRS. Whereupon, Count Singendorf declar'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, and the Empire, were not ready; nor could they consent to the PEACE, with The Imperial out the Restoration of Strasburgh, nor admit several tiaries result Pretentions of the French, in Relation to the Electors of to Sign the Cologn and Bavaria. The Ministers of Portugal, Prus-PEACE. fia and Savoy faid nothing, having agreed before with the French, to Sign at the same time with the British: And, those of the States, Declar'd, That they would Acquaint their Respective Masters therewith. At the same time, the Imperial Ministers made a further Declaration, that they were Order'd to Protest against the PEACE, on the Foot it was Projected.

THE Dutch Plenipotentiaries having conferr'd amongst themselves, deputed three of their Members to the Hague, who immediately upon their Arrival, had a Conference with the Pensionary, and afterwards with the Deputies of the States, to whom they Communicated the Declarations made by the British Ministers, and the State of the Negotiation. This Report was the same Day Communicated by the Pensionary to the States of Holland (which were Extraordinarily Affembled) and they Declar'd for PEACE, and that their The States of Plenipotentiaries should have full Power to Sign it. Declare for The next Morning, the Instructions drawn up for the PEACE. faid Plenipotentiaries, were Communicated to the States of Holland; and being Approv'd by them, were deliver'd to the Pleniporentiaries, who immediately return'd to UTRECHT.

COUNT Sinzendorf went in the mean Time to the Hague, where he Us'd all possible Means to perfuade the States to put off the Signing of the PEACE, till he had receiv'd an Answer to the Express he had dispatch'd to Vienna; and declar'd, that if the States Sign'd before his Master, his Imperial Majesty would Count Sinimmediately withdraw his Troops out of the Nother-zendorf Prolands: But, finding his Reasons and Representations the PEACE. Ineffectual.

Concluded.

MERCE.

Ineffectual, he Protested against the PEACE, as he had done before at Utrecht; whither he return'd the fame Evening, and found that the Dutch Plenipotentiaries had adjusted several Articles, in Relation to their Commerce with France.

ON the 31st Day of March (OLD STILE) or the

11th of April (according to the NEW) the Ministers of the Protestant Princes met together in the Morning, and drew up a Representation in Favour of the Poor Protestants of France, which they deliver'd to the British Ministers, and desir'd them to deliver it to those of France, which was done accordingly. The BRITISH Plenipotentiaries went afterwards to Count Sinzendorf. told him they were going to Sign the PEACE, and shew'd him the PLAN they had Stipulated with the French for the Emperor, and the Empire, till the First of June. They proceeded from thence to the Houses of the other Ministers of the Allies, to whom they made the same Declaration. At Two in the Afternoon, the Ministers of FRANCE, came to the House of the Lord Bishop of Bristol, where the Treaties of PEACE and COMMERCE between Her MAJESTY, and And sign'd, the Most CHRISTIAN KING, were Sign'd. The Ministers of the Duke of SAVOT, Sign'd the Treaty about Four; and about Eight, Those of PRUS-SIA did the like. The PORTUGUEZE Sign'd the Treaty about Twelve at Night: And it was past One in the Morning, when the Plenipotentiaries of the STATES, Sign'd their Treaties of PEACE and COM-

> THE Imperial Ministers being highly Distatisfy'd with the Conclusion of these Treaties, quitted U-TRECHT; and the Baron De Heems (Envoy of the Emperor to the States) Declar'd, That he was expressly forbidden by his Mafter, to enter into any Conference about Expedients or Overtures relating to PEACE: So that the FRENCH and GERMANS are making all possible Preparations for continuing the WAR.



A TREATY of PEACE, &c. Concluded at TRECHT the 31 Day of April. 1713.



HEREA'S it has pleased Almighty GOD, for the Glory of His Name, and for the Universal Welfare, so to Direct the Minds of Kings, for the Healing, now in His own Time, the Miseries of the Wasted World, that they are disposed towards one another

with a Murual Defire of making PEACE: Be it therefore known to All and Singular, whom it may Concern, That under this Divine Guidance, the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess and Lady ANNE, by the Grace of GOD, Queen of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland; and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord Lewis XIV. by the Grace of GOD, the Most Christian King; Consulting, as well the Advantage of their Subjects, as Providing (as far as Mortals are able to do) for the Perpetual Tranquility of the whole Christian World, have resolv'd at last to put an End to the WAR, which was unhappily Kindled, and has been obstinately carried on above these Ten Years; being both Cruel and Destructive, by reafon of the Frequency of Battles, and the Effusion of Christian Blood. And for Promoting this Their Royal Purpose, of Their own proper Motion, and from that Paternal Care which they Delight to Use towards Their Own Subjects, and the Publick Weal of Christendom, have Nominated and Appointed the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, Their Royal Majesties respective Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries. viz. Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great-Britain. the Right Reverend, John, by Divine Permission, Bishop of Bristol, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of England, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Dean of Wind for, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: As also, the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lord, Thomas, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth. of Wentworth-Woodhouse, and Stainborough, Baron of Raby, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Her Ambaffador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of Great-Britain and Ireland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. And His Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, Nicolas, Marquiss of Huxelles, Mareschal of France, Knight of the Kings Orders, and Lieutenant - General of the Dukedom of Burgundy; and Nicolas Mesnager, Knight of the King's Order of St. Michael: And have furnish'd the said Ambassadors Extraordinary, with Full and Ample Power to Treat, Agree of, and Conclude a Firm and Lasting PEACH between Their Royal Majesties. Wherefore, the aforefaid Ambassadors, after Divers and Important Consultations, had in the Congress held at Verecht for that Purpose, having at length Overcome, without the Intervention of any Mediator, all the Obstacles which hindred the End of so wholsome a Design: And having invoked the Divine Assistance, that GOD would be pleased to Preserve This their Work intire and unviolated, and to prolong it to the latest Posterity, after having mutually Communicated, and duly Exchang'd their full Powers, they have agreed on the Reciprocal Conditions of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between Their above-mention'd Majesties, and their People and Subjects, as follows.

T.

THAT there be an Universal, Perpetual PEACE, and a True and Sincere FRIENDSHIP, between the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess ANNE, Queen of Great-Britain; and the Most Serene and

TREATY at Atrecht.

and Most Potent Prince LEWIS XIV, the Most Christian King; and their Heirs, and Successors: As also, the Kingdoms, States, and Subjects of both, as well without as within Europe; and that the same be so Sincerely and Inviolably Preserved and Cultivated, that the One do Promote the Interest, Honour, and Advantage of the Other; and that a Faithful Neighbourhood on all Sides, and a Secure Cultivating of Peace and Friendship do daily Flourish again, and Increase.

II.

THAT all Emmities, Hostiliries, Discords, and Wars, between the said Queen of Great-Britain, and the said Most Cristian King, and their Subjects, do Cease and be Abolished; so that on both Sides they do wholly Refrain and Desist from all Plundering, Depradation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Annoyance whatsoever; as well by Land, as by Sea, and Fresh-Waters, in all Parts of the World, and chiefly thro' all Tracts, Dominions, and Places, of what Kind soever, of the Kingdoms, Countries, and Territories of either Side.

III.

ALL Offences, Injuries, Harms, and Damages, which the aforesaid Queen of Great-Britain, and Her Subjects, or the aforesaid Most Christian King, and His Subjects, have suffered, the One from the Other, during this WAR, shall be Buricd in Oblivion: So that neither on Account, or under Pretence thereof, or of any other Thing, shall either hereafter, or the Subjects of either, do, or give, cause, or suffer to be done, or given to the other, any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation, or Hindrance, by themselves, or by others, Secretly of Openly, Directly or Indirectly, under Colour of Right, or by Way of Fact.

IV.

FURTHERMORE for adding a greater Strength to the PEACE which is restor'd, and to the Faithful Friendship which is never to be Violated; and for cutting off all Occasions of Distrust, which might at any Time arise from the Establish'd Right and Order of the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, and the Limitation thereof, by the Laws of Great-Britain (Made and Enacted in the Reigns of Ff3 the

the late King William III. of Glorious Memory, and of the Present Queen) to the Issue of the abovesaid Queen. and in Default thereof to the most Serene Princess Sophia, Dowager of Brunswick-Hannover, and Her Heirs in the Protestant Line of Hannover. That therefore the faid Succession may remain Safe and Secure, the Most Christian King fincerely and folemly Acknowledges the abovefaid Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and on the Faith and Word of a King. on the Pledge of His own, and His Successors Honour, He does Declare and Engage, that He Accepts and Ap. proves the same, and that His Heirs and Successors do. and shall Accept and Approve the same for ever. And under the same Obligation of the Word and Honour of a King, the Most Christian King promises, That no One besides the Queen Her Self, and Her Successors, according to the Series of the faid Limitation, shall ever by Him. or by His Heirs or Successors, be Acknowledged, or Reputed to be King or Queen of Great-Britain. And for adding more Ample Credit to the faid Acknowledgement and Promises, the Most Christian King does Engage. That whereas the Person who, in the Life-time of the late King James the Second, did take upon him the Title of Prince of Wales, and fince his Decease. that of King of Great-Britain, is lately gone, of his own Accord, out of the Kingdom of France, to reside in some other Place, He, the aforesaid Most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, will take all possible Care, that he shall not at any Time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatsoever return into the Kingdom of France, or any the Dominions thereof.

V.

MOREOVER, the Most Christian King Promifes, as well in His own Name, as in That of His Heirs and Successors, That they will at no Time whatever, Disturb, or give any Molestation to the Queen of Great-Britain, Her Heirs and Successors, Descended from the aforesaid Protestant Line, who possess the Crown of Great-Britain, and the Dominions belonging thereunto. Neither will the aforesaid Most Christian King, or any one of His Heirs, give at any Time, any Aid, Succour, Favour or Council, Directly or Indirectly, by Land, or by Sea, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Warlike Provision. Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other Way, to any Person or Persons, whosever

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they be, who for any Cause, or under any Pretext whatsoever, should hereafter endeavour to Oppose the faid Succession, either by Open WAR, or by Fomenting Seditions, and Forming Conspiracies against such Prince or Princess who are in Possession of the Throne of Great-Britain, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament afore-mention'd, or against that Prince or Princess, to whom the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain shall be Open, according to the faid Acts of Parliament.

VI.

WHEREAS the most Destructive Flame of WAR, which is to be Extinguished by this PEACE, arose chiefly from thence, that the Security and Liberties of Europe could by no means bear the Union of the Kingdoms of France and Spain under one and the same King: And whereas it has at length been brought to pass by the Affistance of the Divine Power, upon the most earnest Instances of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great-Britain, and with the Consent both of the most Christian, and of the Catholick King; that this Evil should, in all Times to come, be Obviated, by Means of Renuntiations Drawn in the most Effectual Form, and Executed in the most Solemn Manner. (a)

NOW whereas it is Provided and Settled by the preceding Renuntiation (which is always to have the Force of a Pragmatick, Fundamental, and Inviolable Law) that at no Time whatever, either the Catholick King Himself, or any one of His Lineage, shall seek to obtain the Crown of France, or Ascend the Throne thereof; and by reciprocal Renuntiations on the Part of France, and by Settlements of the Hereditary Succession there, tending to the same Purpose, the Crowns of France and Spain are so Divided and Seperated from each other, that the aforesaid Renuntiations, and the other Transactions relating thereto, remaining in force, and being truly and faithfully Observed, they can never be joined in One. Wherefore, the most Serene Queen Ff4

⁽a) IN this Place are included, I. The French King's Letters Patent, which admit the Remuntiations of the King of Spain, and those of the Dukes of Berry and Orleans. II. The King of Spain's Renuntiation. III. The Duke of Berry's Renuntiation. IV. The Duke of Orleans's Renuntiation. V. The French King's Letters Patent of December, 1700. All which would be too Prolix to Incert in this Work.

of Great-Britain, and the most Serene the most Christian King, engage to each other Solemnly, and on their Royal Words, that nothing ever shall be done by Them, or their Heirs and Successors, or allow'd to be done by Others, whereby the aforesaid Renuntiations, and the other Transactions aforemention'd, may not have their sull Effect: But rather on the contrary, their Royal Majesties, with joynt Councils and Forces, will always sincerely take that Care, and use those Endeavours, that the said Foundations of the Publick Safety may remain Unshaken, and be preserved Untouch'd for ever.

MOREOVER, the most Christian King consents and engages, That he will not, for the Interest of His Subjects, hereaster endeavour to Obtain, or Accept of any other Usage of Navigation and Trade to Spain, and the Spanish Indies, than what was practised there in the Reign of the late King Charles the Second of Spain, or than what shall likewise be fully Given and Granted at the same time to other Nations and People, concern'd in Trade.

VII.

THAT there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both their Royal Majesties, as it was formerly in time of PEACE, and before the Declaration of this last WAR; and also as it is Agreed and Concluded by the Treaty of Commerce this Day made between the two Nations.

VIII.

THAT the Ordinary Distribution of Justice be Reviv'd and Open again thro' the Kingdoms and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majesties, so that it may be free for all the Subjects on both Sides, to Sue for, and Obtain their Rights, Pretensions, and Actions according to the Laws, Constitutions, and Statutes of each Kingdom.

IX.

THE most Christian King shall take Care that all the Fortifications of the City of DUNKIRK be Razed, that the Harbour be filled up, and that the Slucies or Moles which serve to cleanse the Harbour be Levelled, and that at the said King's own Expence, within the Space

of Five Months after the Conditions of PEACE are Concluded and Sign'd: That is to fay, the Fortifications towards the Sea, within the Space of Two Months; and those towards the Land, together with the said Banks, within Three Months; on this express Condition also, that the said Fortifications, Harbour, Moles or Sluices, be never Repaired again. All which shall not however be begun to be Ruined, till after that every thing is put into His Christian Majesty's Hands, which is to be given him, instead thereof, or as an Equivalent.

X.

THE said most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom and Queen of Great-Britain, to be possessed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Streights of Hudson. together with all Lands, Seas, Sea-Coasts, Rivers, and Places fituate in the faid Bay, and Streights, and which belong thereunto; no Tracts of Land or of Sea being excepted, which are at present Posses'd by the Subjects of France. All which, as well as any Buildings there made, in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected, either before or since the French seiz'd the same, shall, within Six Months from the Ratification of the Present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly deliver'd to the British Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of Great-Britain to demand and receive the same, entire and undemolish'd, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball which are therein, as also with a Quantity of Powder, if it be there found, in Proportion to the Cannon-Ball, and with the other Provision of WAR usually belonging to Cannon. It is however provided, that it may be intirely free for the Company of Quebec, and all other the Subjects of the most Christian King whatsoever, to go by Land, or by Sea, whitherfoever they please, our of the Lands of the said Bay, together with all their Goods, Merchandizes, Arms, and Effects, of what Nature or Condition foever, except such things as are above referved in this Article. But it is agreed on both fides, to determine within a Year, by Commissaries to be forthwith named by each Party, the Limits which are to be fixed between the said Bay of Hudson, and the Places appertaining to the French; which Limits both the British and French Subjects shall be wholly forbid to País over, or thereby to go to each other by Sea or by Land. The same Commissaries shall also, have Orders to Describe and Settle in like Manner the Boundaries between the other British and French Colonies in those Parts.

XI.

THE above - mentioned most Christian King shall take Care that Satisfaction be given, according to the Rule of Justice and Equity, to the English Company Trading to the Bay of Hudson, for all Damages and Spoil done to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Goods. by the Hostile Incursions and Depredations of the French. in time of PEACE, an Estimate being made thereof by Commissaries to be named at the Requisition of each Party. The same Commissaries shall moreover inquire as well into the Complaints of the British Subjects concerning Ships taken by the French in time of Peace, as also concerning the Damages sustain'd last Year in the Island called Montserat, and Others; as into those Things of which the French Subjects complain, relating to the Capitulation in the Island of Nevis, and Castle of Gambia: Also to French Ships, if perchance any such have been taken by British Subjects in Time of PEACE. And in like Manner, into all Disputes of this Kind. which shall be found to have arisen between both Nations, and which are not yet ended; and due Justice shall be done on both Sides without Delay.

XII.

THE most Christian King shall take care to have delivered to the Queen of Great-Britain, on the fame Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchang'd, Solemn, and Authentick Letters, or Instruments. by Virtue whereof it shall Appear, that the Island of St. Christopher, is to be possess'd alone hereafter by British Subjects; likewise all Nova Scotia, or Acadia, with its ancient Boundaries; as also the City of Port Royal, now call'd Annapolis Royal, and all other Things in those Parts, which depend on the said Lands and Islands; together with the Dominion, Propriety, and Possession of the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and all Right whatsoever, by Treaties, or by any other Way Obrain'd, which the most Christian King, the Crown of France, or any the Subjects thereof, have hitherto had to the faid Islands, Lands, and Places, and the Inhabitants of the same, are yielded and made over

to the Queen of Great-Britain, and to Her Crown for ever, as the most Christian King doth at Present yield and make over all the Particulars abovesaid; and that in such Ample Manner and Form, that the Subjects of the most Christian King shall hereafter be Excluded from all kind of Fishing in the said Seas, Bays, and other Places, on the Coasts of Nova Scotia; that is to say, on those wich lye towards the East, within Thirry Leagues, beginning from the Island commonly called Sable, inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the South-West.

XIII.

THE Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent Islands, shall, from this Time forward, belong of Right wholly to Britain; and to that End, the Town and Fortress of Placentia, and whatever other Places in the faid Island, are in the Possession of the French, shall be vielded and given up, within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King, to those who have a Commission from the Queen of Great-Britain, for that Purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King. His Heirs and Succeffors, or any of their Subjects, at any time hereafter lay Claim to any Right to the faid Island, and Islands, or to any Part of it, or them. Moreover, it shall not be Lawful for the Subjects of France to Fortify any Place in the faid Island of Newfoundland, or to Erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts, necessary and usual for Drying of Fish; or to Resort to the said Island, beyond the Time necessary for Fishing, and Drying of Fish. But it shall be allow'd to the Subjects of France, to Catch Fish, and to Dry them on Land, in that Part only, and in no Other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the Place call'd Cape Bonavista, to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the Westernfide, reaches as far as the Place call'd Point Riche. But the Island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the Mouth of the River of St. Lawrence, and in the Gulph of the same Name, shall hereafter belong of Right to the French; and the most Christian King shall have all manner of Liberry to Fortify any Place, or Places there.

XIV.

IT is expressly Provided, that in all the said Places and Colonies to be Yielded and Restor'd by the most Christian King, in pursuance of this Treaty, the Subjects of the said King may have Liberty to remove themselves, within a Year, to any other Place, as they shall think sit, together with all their Moveable Effects. But those who are willing to remain there, and to be Subject to the Kingdom of Great-Britain, are to enjoy the Free Exercise of their Religion, according to the Usage of the Church of Rome, as far as the Laws of Great-Britain do allow the same.

XV.

THE Subjects of France Inhabiting Canada, and Orhers, shall hereafter give no Hindrance or Molestation to the Five Nations or Cantons of Indians. Subiect to the Dominion of Great-Britain; nor to the other Natives of America, who are Friends to the same. In like manner, the Subjects of Great-Britain, shall behave themselves Peaceably towards the Americans. who are Subjects or Friends to France; and on both Sides, they shall enjoy full Liberry of going and coming on Account of Trade. As also the Natives of those Countries shall, with the same Liberty, Resort, as they please, to the British and French Colonies, for Promoting Trade on one Side, and the other, without any Molestation or Hindrance, either on the Part of the British Subjects or of the French. But it is to be Exact. ly and Distinctly settled by Commissaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends. of Britain or of France.

. XVI.

THAT all Letters, as well of Reprifal, as of Marque and Counter-Marque, which have hitherto on any Account been Granted on either Side, be, and remain Null, Void, and of no Effect: And that no Letters of this Kind be hereafter Granted by either of Their faid Royal Majesties, against the Subjects of the other, unless there shall have been plain Proof beforehand of a Denial, or wrongful Delay of Justice; and unless the Petition of him, who desires the Grant of Letters of Reprifal, be exhibited, and shown to the Minister, who Resides there in the Name of that Prince, against

against whose Subjects those Letters are demanded, that he within the Space of Four Months, or sooner, may make enquiry to the contrary, or procure that Satisfaction be forthwith given to the Plaintiss by the Party Accused. But in case no Minister be Residing there from that Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are Demanded, that Letters of Reprisal be not Granted till after the Space of Four Months, to be Computed from the Day whereon the Petition was Exhibited and Presented to the Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are desired, or to his Privy-Council.

XVII.

WHEREAS it is expressly Stipulated among the Conditions of the Suspension of Arms, made between the above-mention'd Contracting Parties, the 'I' Day of August last past, and afterwards, prolong'd for Four Months more, in what Cases Ships, Merchandizes, and other moveable Effects, raken on either side, should either become Prize to the Captor, or be Restor'd to the former Proprietor: It is therefore agreed, that in those Cases, the Conditions of the aforesaid Suspension of Arms shall remain in full Force, and that all things relating to such Captures, made either in the British and Northern-Seas, or in any other Place, shall be well and truly executed according to the Tenor of the Same.

XVIII.

BUT in case it happen thro' Inadvertency, or Imprudence, or any other Cause whatsoever, that any Subject of Their aforesaid Royal Majesties do, or commit any thing by Land, by Sea, or on Fresh Waters, in any Part of the World, whereby this present Treaty be not Observed, or whereby any particular Article of the same, hath not its Effect, this PEACE and Good Correspondence between the Queen of Great-Britain, and the most Christian King, shall not be therefore Interrupted or Broken, but shall remain in its former Strength, Force, and Vigour. But that Subject alone shall be answerable for his own Fact, and shall suffer the Punishment, which is inflicted by the Rules and Directions of the Law of Nations.

XIX. HOW

XIX.

HOWEVER, in case (which God Almighty forbid) the Diffensions which have been laid asleep, should at any time be renew'd, between Their faid Royal Majesties, or Their Successors, and break out into Open WAR, the Ships, Merchandizes, and all the Effects, both Moveable and Immoveable, on both Sides. which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports. and in the Dominions of the Adverse Party, shall nor be Confiscated, or any wise Endamaged: But the intire Space of Six Months, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Rupture, shall be allow'd to the said Subjects of each of Their Royal Majesties, in which they may Sell the aforesaid Things, or any part else of their Effects: or carry and remove them from thence, whither they please, without any Molestation, and retire from thence themselves.

XX.

JUST and reasonable Satisfaction shall be given to All and Singular the Allics of the Queen of Great-Britain, in those Matters which they have a right to demand from France.

XXI.

THE most Christian King will, in consideration of the Friendship of the Queen of Great-Britain, Grant, that in making the Treaty with the Empire, all things concerning the State of Religion in the aforesaid Empire, shall be settled conformable to the Tenor of the Treaties of Westphalia, so that it shall plainly appear, that the most Christian King neither will have, nor would have had any Alteration made in the said Treaties.

XXII.

MOREOVER, the most Christian King engages, that he will forthwith, after the PEACE is made, cause Justice to be done to the Family of Hamilton, concerning the Dukedom of Chatelaraut, to the Duke of Richmond, concerning such Requests as he has to make in France, as also to Charles Douglas, concerning certain Lands, to be reclaimed by him, and to Others.

XXIII. BY

XXIII.

BY the mutual Consent of the Queen of Great-Britain, and of the most Christian King; the Subjects of each Party, who were taken Prisoners during the WAR, shall be set at Liberty, without any Distinction or Ransom; paying such Debts, as they shall have Contracted in the Time of their being Prisoners.

XXIV.

IT it mutually Agreed, That All, and Singular the Conditions of the PEACE made this Day, between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Sacred Royal Majesty of Portugal, be confirm'd by this Treaty: And Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great-Britain takes upon Her self the Guaranty of the same, to the end that it may be more Firmly and Inviolably observed.

XXV.

THE Treaty of PEACE made this Day between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Savoy, is particularly included in this Treaty, as an Essential Part of it; and is confirm'd by it, in the same Manner as if it were Word for Word inferred therein: Her Royal Majesty of Great-Britain declaring expressy that She will be bound by the Stipulations of Security and Guaranty promis'd therein, as well as by those, which She has formerly taken upon Her self.

XXVI.

THE most Serene King of Sweden, with His Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, and Rights; as also, the Great Duke of Tuscany, the Republick of Genoa, and the Duke of Parma, are in the best manner included in this Treaty.

XXVII.

THEIR Majesties have also been pleased to comprehend in this Treaty the Hans-Towns, namely Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the City of Dantzick, with this Effect, that as soon as the General PEACE shall be concluded, the Hans-Towns, and the City of Dantzick, may for the suture, as Common Friends, enjoy the ancient Advantages which they have hereetofore

had in the Business of Trade, either by Treaties, or by old Custom.

XXVIII.

THOSE shall be comprehended in this present Treaty of PEACE, who shall be nam'd by common Consent, on the one Part, and on the other, before the Exchange of the Ratisscations, or within Six Months after.

XXIX.

LASTLY, folemn Ratifications of this present Treaty, and made in due Form, shall be exhibited on both Sides at *Utreebt*, and mutually and duly exchang'd within the Space of Four Weeks, to be computed from the Day of the Signing, or sooner if possible.

XXX.

IN Witness whereof, WE, the Under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of the QUEEN of Great-Britain, and of the most Christian KING, have put our Seals to these present Instruments, Subscribed with our own Hands, at Utrecht the 31 Day of March in the Year 1713.

(L.S.) 30b. BRISTOL. C.P.S. (L.S.) STRAFFORD.

(L.S.) HUXELLES. (L.S.) MESNAGER.



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